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# TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

## FUTURE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

SINISTER SUGGESTIONS that Germany has no intention of fulfilling the terms of the Peace Treaty deaden the jubilation of our press and dampen the spirits of those who would again welcome a regenerated enemy into the family of nations. A troublous era of compulsion is regarded as certain when so many official and semiofficial statements emanate from Germany itself, all intimating that the Treaty is signed under duress, and hence is not binding. Take the note addrest to the Peace Conference by the German Minister of Foreign Affairs on June 23: "Yielding to superior force, and without renouncing in the meantime its own view of the unheard-of injustice of the peace conditions, the Government of the German Republic declares that it is ready to accept and sign the peace conditions imposed." The same thread is seen again in Premier Bauer's statement that by the peace terms Germany is "violated body and soul to the horror of the world," and in his admonition to the National Assembly at Weimar: "Let us sign, but it is our hope to the last breath that this attempt against our honor may one day recoil against its authors." And in the Berlin *Vorwärts*, which is regarded as the organ of the present German Government, it appears not as a more or less veiled suggestion, but as a doctrine unblushingly propounded:

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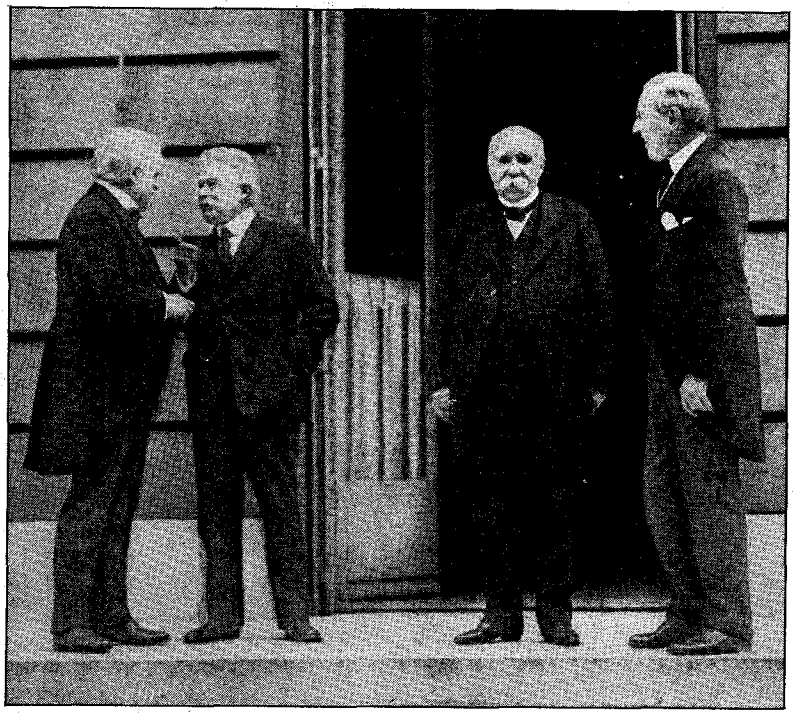
SCENE OF THE PEACE SIGNATURE: THE HALL OF MIRRORS.

> "Extortionate pressure renders signature of the Peace Treaty worthless. We must never forget it is only a scrap of paper. Treaties based on violence can keep their validity only so long as force exists. Do not lose hope. The resurrection day comes."

Thus every day, remarks the New York *Times*, the Germans "are refuting the objections which have been raised by radicals to those clauses of the Peace Treaty which were designed to make the Germans keep their word." To understand the spirit in which Germany signs the Treaty, says Premier Clemenceau, "it is only necessary to consider the scuttling of the German Fleet at Scapa Flow." "Peace will not bring security, treaties will not disarm vigilance, the world will know no rest from plots if the spirit of the scuttlers is to guide the new Germany," remarks the New York *World*, and *The Evening Post* foresees that "peace will unquestionably draw heavily upon the world's tact and forbearance." The New York *Commercial* cites the opinion of returning soldiers, especially those who served in the Rhineland district, that "the war ended a month too soon," and that hostilities should have been carried into German territory and a little of her own medicine administered to her in the devastation of her towns. The great problem before the world to-day, the same paper adds, is this: "Does there exist a power, within or without, that can bring to Germany the moral regeneration without which she can never recover the respect of mankind?"

From the Middle West comes the Topeka *Capital's* frank declaration of "no confidence" in Germany's signature, and this advice to the proposed League of Nations: "Watch your step and keep your powder dry." Germany, in the opinion of the St. Louis *Star*, is "a disarmed trickster rather than a reformed conspirator," and as such will obey the terms of the Treaty "only to the extent that compliance is enforced by the Allies." "The Huns run true to form," exclaims the Baltimore *Sun*, which wonders "who can have anything but contempt and loathing for such a nation of liars, fiends, and hypocrites as Germany has proved itself to be." Germany "invites and necessitates compulsion," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which has no misgivings about the outcome, as may be judged from the following:

> "Yet in the same breath she denounces the measures of compulsion which have been stipulated. Even without German assurance that compulsion is essential the Allies could not have trusted Germany's word of honor. Now not even the worthless word of honor is given, but instead there is the undisguised intimation that evasion will be the constant effort of the German people and Government. The Treaty will be fulfilled. Its terms assure its fulfilment. It will be fulfilled because evasion will be impossible."



THE "BIG FOUR"

In front of President Wilson's Paris residence. From the reader's left they are: Premiers Lloyd George, Orlando, and Clemenceau, and President Wilson.

To the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* it "looks as if the Hohenzollern influence were still strong in Germany despite the ostensible rule of the people"; and in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* we read:

> "The sinking of the interned war-ships at Scapa Flow, the burning of the captured French battle-flags so that the French should not have the satisfaction of their restoration, these are but outward manifestations of a spirit which the rest of the world will have to take into account in all of its future dealings with Germany. And the protestations of the military caste in Prussia against the terms of the Treaty that reflect upon the 'honor' of the German Army and its professions of loyalty and devotion to the fugitive and outlawed Hohenzollern are symptoms which the Allies can not afford to ignore.
>
> "There are abundant reasons to doubt the *bona-fides* of the German 'Republic' and to accept the theory that the 'revolution' has been from the first the cover under which an unreformed and unrepentant nation hoped to escape the ignominy of defeat and shift to mere puppets the responsibility both for the acceptance and the subsequent evasion of peace conditions which Germany has no intention of fulfilling."

Notice to the world that, if Germany can encompass it, the world is to have another war, to "free" Germany and to punish those responsible for her present humiliation—this is what the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* reads in Germany's attitude. And it asks: "Is not this sullen declaration from the newest German Government a sufficient warning against any policy which depends upon right alone to triumph just because it is right?" With the official restoration of peace the problems of maintaining it loom larger, remarks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, in which we read:

> "Eastern Europe, more than ever, is menacing. Instead of the limited southeastern cockpit, the Balkans, we now have to deal with an area of unsettlement extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and from the Rhine to the Pacific. Three hundred millions of people who have had no voice in the decisions of Paris may find a common cohesion in that fact. It will be to the interest of Germany to try to foment and direct such a collusion. The division of the world into two such camps with an ultimate renewal of the appeal to force in another generation would be a greater calamity than that we have endured. We have seen there is no security in balances of power. Nothing less than an honest endeavor to establish a reign of justice, a comity of nations resting on a thorough understanding between the peoples themselves, can hold out any hope of permanent peace."

"The world knows the Germans pretty well by now," remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "and it knows that they will not carry out the terms of the Treaty unless they have to." And the victors know, it adds, that compliance must be compelled either by "the old, war-breeding balance of power, or by the new unselfish war-avoiding League of Nations." But "neither the terms imposed upon Germany nor the Covenant of a League of Nations insures the conditions of that durable peace of which we talked so glibly a few months ago," affirms the Chicago *Tribune*, which goes on to say:

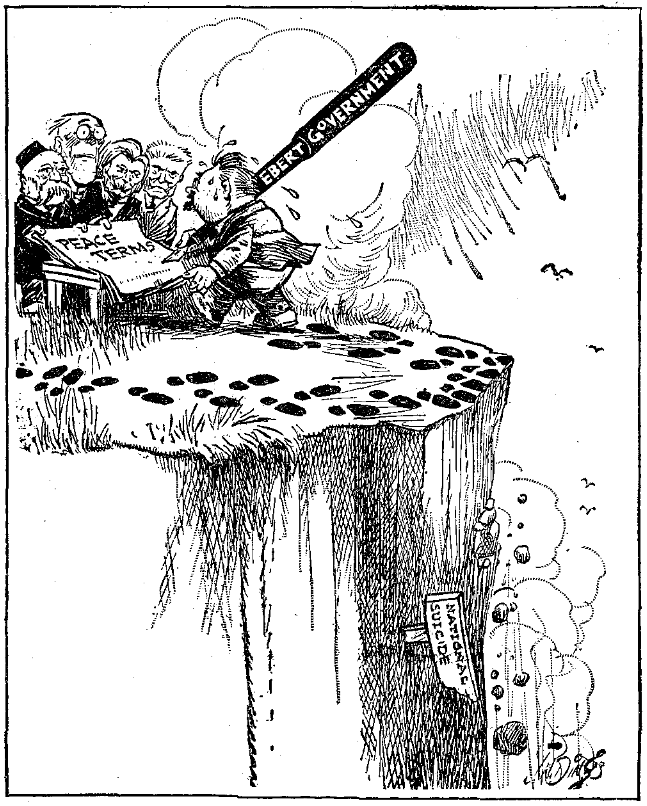
> "The German people have accepted the Treaty because they could not endure the alternative.
>
> "The world is in violent flux. Peoples are fighting peoples. Classes are fighting classes. There is not a stable foot of political ground in the Old World. There are smoke and flame on every horizon. Brands enough to alarm have been blown to our shores.
>
> "Let us look at this truth without fear, yet also without self-deceit. Let us not pretend that the peace signed in form of the Treaty of Versailles is a peace in truth or anything other than a partial respite. In its terms, we can not deny, are the sources of new wars, or wars going on at this moment, and of wars for which preparation will begin before the ink on the last signature is dry.
>
> "There is observed no expectation of peace among the statesmen at Paris. The British are planning for an army of nearly 1,000,000 in place of 250,000 before the war.
>
> "The French and Italians are not talking of disarmament.
>
> "Germany and Austria are to give up their large, ready-for-war establishments, but the whole population is trained. Russia is full of armed forces.
>
> "Poland has a highly disciplined army.
>
> "So have Bohemia and Jugo-Slavia.
>
> "Japan announces that the probability of the League of Nations being able to keep the peace is not so great as to justify her in reducing her armed forces.
>
> "If American policy is governed by an intelligent recognition of world conditions and a prudent regard for American welfare and safety, it will follow the example of other nations, and, while doing all that is reasonable for the advancement of world peace, will place our own country in such a position as shall make certain that its rights are respected and its interests conserved."

Turning to the other side of the picture, we find a number of papers in agreement with the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which, while admitting that the Peace of Versailles will not bring the millennium, maintains that "it unquestionably sets up a new Europe, and, incidentally, a new standard of international conduct for the world at large." "The Allies will attend to the police arrangements, and will attend to them adequately," confidently declares the Cincinnati *Enquirer;* and the Raleigh *News and Observer* urges us to "face the fact that the war stops with the signing." Germany, affirms the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "will find no avenue of escape back into militarism." The Peace Treaty, remarks the Milwaukee *Journal*, "will have behind it the soul of the weary masses of the world," and therefore "its ratification by the various nations can not be long delayed." The Detroit *Times* sees a "reasonable certainty" that "humanity has paid the price of the annihilation of war, civilization's terrible curse and ghastly reproach, for all time," and the Minneapolis *Journal* does not hesitate to affirm that "absolute monarchy is dead and universal democracy is born." To the Chicago *Post* the signing of the Peace Treaty means that—

> "In France, in Belgium, in Italy, in Great Britain a long tension will relax. The psychological effect will be profound. The minds of millions will be freed from uncertainty, from fear, from absorption in the problems of war and defense. They will turn, wearily at first, but with increasing hope and energy, to the problems of peace and reconstruction. In lesser degree we of America will share in this relief. We will feel the stimulus of the world's recovery."

Even more glowing is the vista it opens to the Los Angeles *Times*, in which we read:

> "No man need dread to-day to set his feet upon any high road of the world. No ship need fear the pathways of the seas. Peace that is real is here—peace that no hand is strong enough to break.
>
> "Every peace that was made before was made in closets. Every treaty that was made before was made in secret. This Treaty was made in open daylight under the eyes of all mankind.
>
> "The nation that shall dare to break this peace or violate this Treaty will stand forever outcast; like Ishmael will that nation be among the nations of the earth.
>
> "Every peace that was made before was made merely that the soldier might have a breathing-spell, that the broken swords might be mended, that the guns could be given time to cool. Every treaty that was made before was made that kings might go back to their bloody thrones to hatch new plots, and that the courtiers of kings might plan new crimes against humanity.
>
> "No king sat at this peace table in Versailles. There were no crowns on the heads of the men who have wrought this Treaty. The windows were not barred in the house where the deed was done. The shadows of even the little peoples of the world fell pleasantly across the sunlight of its open doors.
>
> "The fact that there will be men to doubt that an enduring peace has come at last upon the world is not to be wondered at. There have always been men to disbelieve that the human race took any great step forward. Belief was compelled to wait for newer generations to do it honor. And it may be compelled to wait now."



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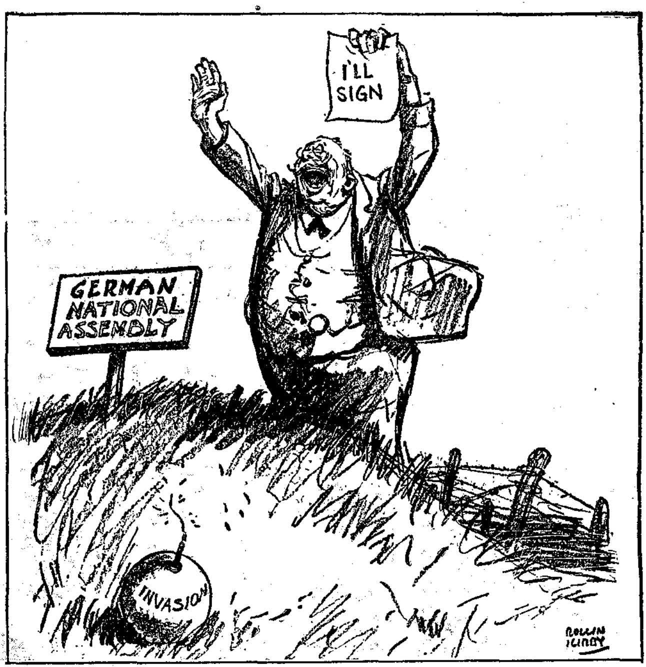
AFTER DUE AND CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

BOUND AUG 20 '32

"It is to the interest of the world that, as soon as possible, commercial intercourse and intellectual interchange should be restored among all the peoples," affirms the New York *Sun;*



THE LAST "*KAMERAD!*"

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

and the St. Louis *Republic* points out that for Germany the opportunity to resume foreign trade is "the principal immediate gain." *The Republic* goes on to say:

> "The task will be difficult. Russia, which was Germany's greatest trade territory, is off the commercial map, so far as Germany is concerned. The great German merchant fleet is scattered, and the good will, which was formerly a business asset of great value to Germany, is gone.
>
> "Nevertheless, some way or other Germany must trade, and the nations of the earth must be reasonable in this regard. Where trade with Germany is beneficial on both sides and does no injustice to those countries that Germany despoiled, trade with Germany should be resumed; for, otherwise, the Germans can not meet their obligations abroad and oppose Bolshevism at home. Prejudice against Germany and German-made goods is inevitable, but the more rapidly it gives way to calmly reasoned policy the better. In this country the end of the war with Germany should be followed by the rapid abandonment of policies that had their origin in war and have no place in peace. Railroads and shipping should go to a peace basis. Congress should forget that this country can raise and spend billions, and should begin to think in millions, tho until the war is paid for that ideal will remain in the future."

But Germany will reenter world trade under certain handicaps, as *The Wall Street Journal* points out:

> "It would be difficult to make a German see the loathing and contempt with which he is regarded by large numbers of people with whom he formerly did business on equal terms. The label 'Made in Germany' in this country, France, and the British Empire will damn articles of German manufacture as long as the memory of German bad faith, cruelty, and arrogance endures.
>
> "And yet Germany must be kept alive to work out her own salvation in fear and trembling. But it would be folly to deny that living down her past record will dissipate the few illusions the German people have left to them."

The principal items that Germany agrees to under the terms of the Treaty are thus summarized by the New York *World:*

> Relinquishment of Alsace-Lorraine to France, Posen and West Prussia to Poland, of part of Schleswig to Denmark, and of 382 square miles of Rhenish Prussia to Belgium.
>
> The Sarre coal-basin to be internationalized for fifteen years,

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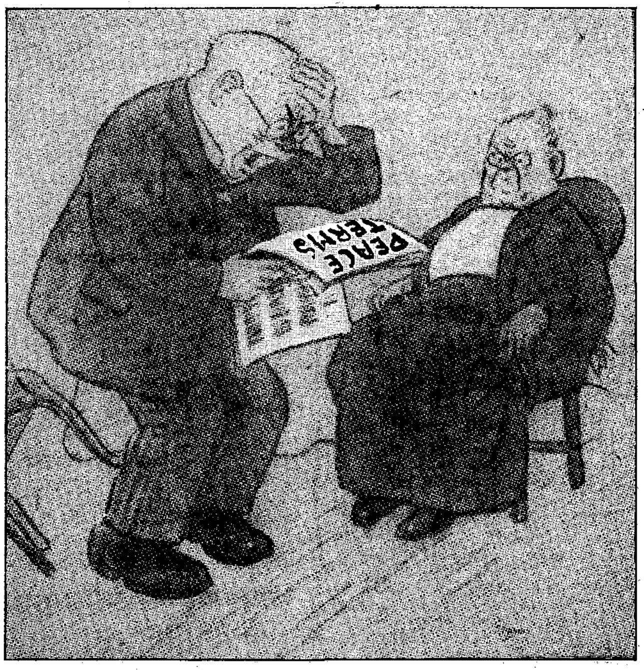
pending a plebiscite to determine permanent control, the coal-mines going to France.

Luxemburg is freed from the German customs union.

Germany recognizes the independence of German Austria, Poland, and Czecho-Solvakia.

Germany loses all colonies and her valuable concessions in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and recognizes the British protectorate of Egypt.



"*ACH, HIMMEL! VE MUST HAVE LOST ZE VAR.*"

—From the London *Bystander*.

The German Army is to be cut to a temporary total strength of 200,000 men, but ultimately must be 100,000.

The German Navy is limited to six battle-ships under 10,000 tons each, six light cruisers, and twelve torpedo-boats, surrendering or destroying all other war-vessels. She is to have no more submarines. The navy personnel is limited to 25,000.

Military and naval air forces are abolished.

Munitions-factories are to be operated only by permission of the Allies and import or export of war-materials is forbidden.

Helgoland defenses will be dismantled. Fortifications aiming at control of the Baltic are forbidden.

The Rhine and the Moselle are put under the control of an international commission, on which Germany will be represented. The French, Belgians, and other nations may run canals from the Rhine, but Germany is forbidden to do so. German forts within thirty-three miles of the river will be dismantled.

Other great rivers, hitherto German, will be under international control, the Czecho-Slovaks and Poles having free access to the Elbe, Oder, and other streams, and the Poles to the Niemen.

The Danube will be controlled by an international commission. The Kiel Canal will be open to all nations, and the Czechs get harbor rights at the mouth of the Elbe.

German railroads must be of standard gage, and rights are granted to other Powers to use them. Traffic discriminations against outsiders are forbidden.

Offenders against the rules of warfare and humanity are to be delivered up to the Allies. An international high court is provided for trial of the Kaiser, whose surrender will be asked of Holland.

Germany's indemnity payment is to be fixt by an Interallied Commission. An initial payment of $5,000,000,000 must be made within two years. Bonds running thirty years will be issued for later payments. Occupation of the Rhine country will continue until the Allies are assured of Germany's good faith.

Germany must help build ships to replace those she sank, help rebuild devastated regions, surrender her fourteen submarine cables, and cede all German ships over 1,600 tons and many smaller ones.

She accepts the League of Nations principle, but is barred from membership for the present.

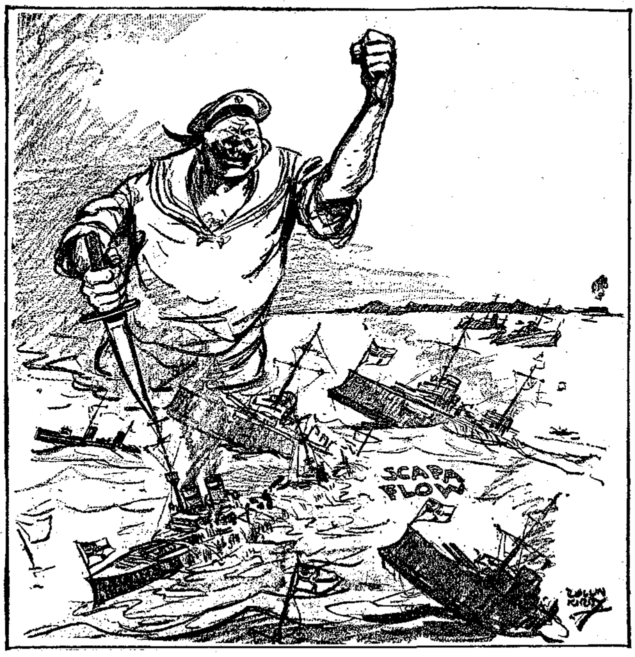
Her peace treaties with Russia and Roumania are abrogated, and she recognizes the independence of states formerly Russian.

## GERMAN NAVAL HARA-KIRI

GOOD MAY COME OUT OF EVIL, some of our editorial observers remark, if Germany has to pay the Allies in new merchant tonnage for scuttling her interned navy on June 21, for the merchant ships will engage in useful and helpful work, while the war-ships would only swell idle navies. But nobody seems at all inclined to hand the Germans any credit for it. No high-minded altruism is detected among their motives. In fact, columns of editorial comment on the wholesale hara-kiri of the interned German war-ships are summed up in the remark of one New York editor that "the act is—well, German." "The officers and men who performed this deed may be forgiven," says the Berlin *Neue Gazette;* "they acted in the spirit in which they were trained." To which *The Wall Street Journal* replies: "This is strictly true, except that if they are forgiven, those who trained them should certainly be hanged for common piracy." "The crowning glory of a navy that in time of war did not dare to fight is to win new dishonor by practising treachery after hostilities are suspended," notes the New York *World*, which adds: "The nation that can chuckle with glee when an 'officer and gentleman' in its service proves it a liar and holds its word worthless is a nation that must mend its sense of honor before it can regain the confidence of the world." The New York *Tribune* sees in the act "a piece of futile curtain heroics, intended to expunge the memory of the very unheroic surrender of Tirpitz's vaunted High Seas Fleet." How different would have been the world's reaction, *The Tribune* remarks, if in the first place the fleet had elected to go down fighting, or even if it had been scuttled in German waters before the armistice was asked for. What it did do, says the Newark *News*, "was not an act of noble sacrifice, but an act of ignoble dishonor." And in the New York *Times* we read:

"The infamy of the German Navy is complete by this act. It is the only navy in history with such a continuous record of villainy. It made war by submarine assassination; it surrendered without a fight; and after the surrender it treacherously destroyed the surrendered property.

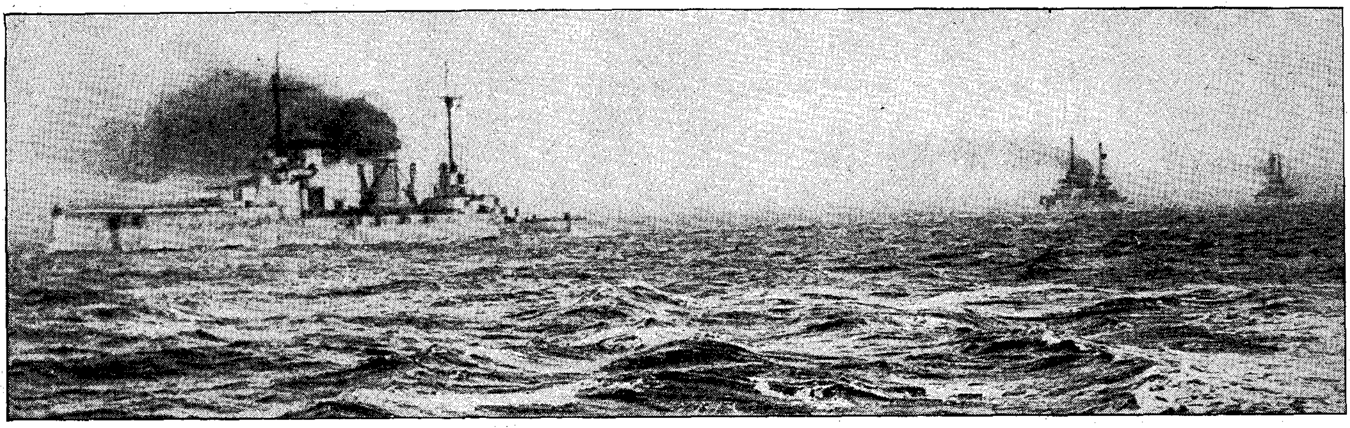
"'Sailors are always gentlemen,' said Admiral Cervera; but the German Navy had not yet begun its laborious and successful effort to prove that he was mistaken so far as the sailors of one nation are concerned."



TRUE TO FORM.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Other papers remind us that one of the stipulations of the armistice to which Germany formally assented on November 11,



WHEN THEY SURRENDERED: SOME OF THE SHIPS NOW SUNK IN SCAPA FLOW.

1918, reads explicitly: "No destruction of ships should be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration." Hence, the opening of the sea-cocks by the German officers and men left on board as caretakers, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "was a deliberate breach of the armistice, and might properly be regarded by the Allies as an act of war justifying an immediate and drastic retaliation."

The German press hailed the act at first as a "fine gesture," but later express concern over the thought that it would only add to the financial reparation to be exacted. France has already announced her intention to demand "complete reparation" for the sunken war-ships, and from London comes the statement that Admiral von Reuter, caretaker of the scuttled fleet, will be tried by court martial. This German admiral's own statement, according to a London dispatch to the New York *Times*, is that, believing the armistice terminated, he ordered the sinking of the ships in pursuance of orders given early in the war by the former Emperor that no German man-of-war was to be surrendered.

"Germany," remarks *L'Action Française* (Paris), "may one day, if we are not careful, scuttle the League of Nations as she scuttled the fleet." Other French papers are inclined to divide the responsibility for the loss of the ships between German treachery and British carelessness. "No article in the armistice forbade the maintenance of British guards aboard the German ships," remarks the Paris *Journal*. But, according to the London *Daily Express*, "the decision not to maintain armed guards on the German war-ships was taken by the Allied Council at Paris, following the advice of the principal Allied admirals." Nevertheless, as the guardian selected by the Allies to keep an eye on the interned German Fleet until the war-ships could be divided among the victors or otherwise disposed of, England is placed in a position of embarrassment. A London dispatch quotes Commander Bellairs as saying: "We were acting as the mandatary of the Allies, and we have failed disastrously. The responsibility lies with the Admiralty." "We must omit nothing to clear ourselves before the Allied opinion from British collusion," says the London *Daily Chronicle*, and the London *Evening Star* exclaims bitterly:

> "Nothing can excuse or palliate the colossal negligence which made possible this supreme feat of German perfidy.
>
> "Are we asked to assume that naval experts are such innocent woolly lambs that this obvious and palpable trick did not occur to them? Are we expected to credit Admiral Beatty with a soul so green and an intellect so verdant that he did not think it necessary to take precautions against the time-honored custom of piracy? The thing was due to sheer stupidity and childlike trust in the German admiral, officers, and men. In the presence of such priceless stupidity we may well wonder how on earth we managed to win the war."

A more lenient view of England's responsibility is reflected in a Washington dispatch to the New York *World*, in which we read:

> "The scuttling of the fleet under the very eyes of British patrol-boats naturally subjects the British Admiralty to severe criticism. Nevertheless, naval officers pointed out, the Germans, under the armistice terms, had a right to be on their war-ships, and no British guards were permitted on board. Officers and men on British vessels would have no means of knowing what was going on below decks."

"Foolish and futile" is the phrase used to characterize Admiral Reuter's act by the New York *Globe*, which goes on to comment at length:

> "If the Germans had thrown their chairs, their tables, their woodwork into the furnaces, got up steam, nailed their flags to the masts, and gone down under the British guns with their prows turned toward the open sea, they would have won the reluctant admiration even of their enemies. It would have been a splendid, an atoning end, an epic suicide. But they didn't think of that. What they actually did was more like the self-conscious naughtiness of a peevish child who smashes his toys because his mother will not let him go out and play in the rain.
>
> "It was done in the spirit that led a retreating German commander to erect in the midst of the desert he had made of Picardy the sign, '*Nicht angern, nur wündern.*' It depended upon the same misconception of non-German psychology that led the Germans to devastate Belgium, to sink the *Lusitania*, to draw up the Brest-Litovsk treaty.
>
> "Among the Allies reactions to the incident will be diverse. Some will regard the loss of the fleet, if a sinking in shallow water is really a permanent loss, as a material disaster. Others will be irritated because Germany escapes the humiliation of formally turning it over to her enemies. In America, and perhaps among a majority in the Allied countries, the sinking will be considered good riddance, of no importance except as it shows that at least some Germans are in a nasty mood.
>
> "Perhaps it is well that the incident happened when and as it did. The German Fleet and the last vestiges of the glory of the German Empire went down together—*spurlos versenkt.* We are well quit of both."

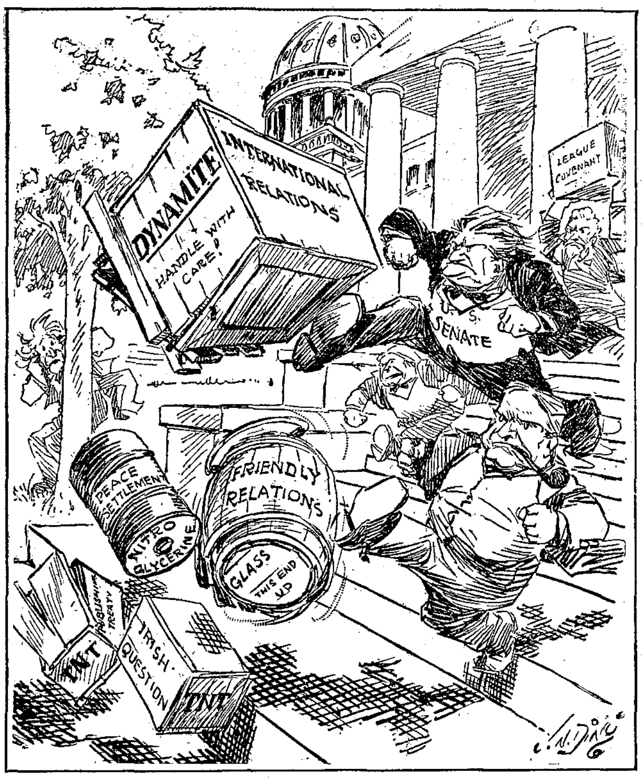
"It is true," says *The Wall Street Journal*, "that the sinking of the German ships simplifies the problem of their distribution or destruction." But—

> "This is no reason why payment for every ton of them should not be added to the German terms. They can, moreover, be paid for, to the advantage of the civilized world as distinguished from Germany, in German merchant tonnage docked in German harbors or building. The German shipyards for years to come may be usefully turned to the payment of a debt voluntarily incurred."

The German Fleet interned at Scapa Flow, north of Scotland, was valued at $350,000,000. The ships were unarmed, but manned by skeleton crews of Germans. At noon on Saturday, June 21, these crews opened the sea-cocks and took to the boats, with the result that all the battle-ships and battle-cruisers except the *Baden*, and most of the destroyers, went to the bottom. Admiral Reuter, according to a London dispatch, had been allowed to visit Germany a few weeks ago, on the pretext of ill health, but returned in time to supervise the sinking of the fleet.

## THE ROOT RESERVATIONS

ELIHU ROOT COMES INTO THE DISCUSSION of the League Covenant very much as the Biblical Elihu took up the task of arguing with Job, after the three original "comforters" were pretty well talked out. Writers favoring the League are inclined to smile at the situation. The New York *Evening Post* sees a delightful picture of the "pitiful old men" of the Senate majority digging a pit for the Republican elephant and of Mr. Root being "moved with compassion" and seeking "to help the ungainly animal out," and the New York *World* correspondent uses a different figure in noting that the Republicans have improved their political position by "sending for Mr. Root to administer a narcotic to the dying Knox resolution and save them from the pitfall into which this foolish declaration has placed them." But it is worth noting that even friends of the League idea were looking for a word from our oldest and most experienced statesman. As one wrote in the New York *Times* a day or two before Mr. Root's statement appeared, "What does Mr. Root say? We in this country have come to look up to him as a great seer, a great final judge. Let him speak before it is too late." Then in response to such appeals, and more specifically to a direct request of Senator Lodge, Mr. Root wrote a letter telling what he would do with the Treaty and the League if he were the United States Senate. Mr. Root finds it too late to separate the League from the Treaty, but would have the Senate resolution of ratification include certain "reservations." He advises, as the New York *Globe* paraphrases his somewhat legalistic diction: "(1) Refusal of assent to Article X; (2) assertion of the unqualified right of withdrawal from the League after a two years' notice; (3) declaration of our unimpaired right to maintain our traditional attitude toward purely American questions without outside interpretations." A fourth reservation, notes a Washington correspondent, was later outlined by a Republican Senator, which would reserve the right to fortify the Panama Canal and collect tolls on vessels passing through that waterway, thus preventing the possible internationalization of the Canal. Senator Lodge is quoted by the New York *Times* as saying:



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HANDLE WITH CARELESSNESS.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

> "An effective method will be found to eliminate from the Treaty, as it affects the United States, the objectionable features discust in Mr. Root's letter. The opposition to the League Covenant as it now stands is stronger than at any time. We undoubtedly will have the votes to amend it, and it will be amended."

The Chicago *Tribune* has made a poll of the Senators and finds that forty-three are for the Covenant with reservations, forty for it without reservations, eight uncompromisingly against it, and five non-committal. The New York *World's* correspondent has discovered that there is a general sentiment in Washington "that the League compact must be amended either directly or through reservations." This writer has heard some friends of the League express fear that the total elimination of Article X might be fatal, sending the Treaty back to the Peace Conference. Others are said to believe that the reservations would simply be referred to the Executive Council of the League for settlement, "thereby accomplishing nothing." Mr. David Lawrence, of the New York *Evening Post*, a stanch friend of the League, is not worried at the prospect. He expects the pact to be ratified within a month, "League of Nations and all, with certain reservations." Then, "when they get through debating the reservations and put them in the ratifying resolution bets are better than even that President Wilson himself will find the reservations unobjectionable and the season of absurdity will come to an undramatic and unceremonious end."

In his letter to Senator Lodge, Mr. Root observed "that there is in the Covenant a great deal of very high value which the world ought not to lose." But Mr. Root is disappointed because "nothing has been done to provide for the reestablishment and strengthening of a system of arbitration or judicial decision upon questions of legal right," and nothing "toward providing for the revision or development of international law." He thus explains why he considers so necessary the three suggestions briefly stated above:

> "Nothing has been done to limit the vast and incalculable obligation which Article X of the Covenant undertakes to impose upon each member of the League to preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of all members of the League all over the world.
>
> "The clause authorizing withdrawal from the League upon two years' notice leaves a doubt whether a mere charge that we had not performed some international obligation would not put it in the power of the Council to take jurisdiction of the charge as a disputed question and keep us in the League indefinitely against our will.
>
> "The clause which has been inserted regarding the Monroe Doctrine is erroneous in its description of the Doctrine and ambiguous in meaning. Other purely American questions, as, for example, questions relating to immigration, are protected only by a clause apparently empowering the Council to determine whether such questions are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States. I do not think that in these respects the United States is sufficiently protected against most injurious results which are wholly unnecessary for the establishment and maintenance of this League of Nations."

More than a third of the Root letter is devoted to Article X. It will be remembered that this clause in the League Covenant reads as follows:

> "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

This important provision is attacked by Mr. Root because—

> "It is an independent and indefinite alliance which may involve the parties to it in war against Powers which have in every respect complied with the provisions of the league of peace. . . . . .
>
> "If we agree to this article, it is extremely probable that we shall be unable to keep our agreement. . . . . . .
>
> "If it is necessary for the security of Western Europe that we should agree to go to the support, say, of France, if attacked, let us agree to do that particular thing plainly, so that every

man and woman in the country will understand the honorable obligation we are assuming. I am in favor of that. But let us not wrap up such a purpose in a vague universal obligation, under the impression that it really does not mean anything likely to happen."

The Republican New York *Tribune* heartily approves the Root method of dealing with the League Covenant. In its opinion, "it will achieve these ends":

"1. Save what is good in the plan.

"2. Remove, so far as concerns this country, obligation to guarantee existing national boundaries, or to participate in petty quarrels or to impair the Monroe Doctrine.

"3. Hasten, and not delay, an exchange of peace ratifications. No reassemblage of the Peace Conference will be necessary. There is a choice other than that between unconditional ratification and a rejection of the whole treaty.

"4. Adherence to American practise. Often have we inserted reservations in ratification resolutions."

But to the Democratic New York *Times* Mr. Root's reasoning "is utterly subversive of reason, worthless, fallacious, delusive, and repugnant to common sense," and the New York *World* (Dem.) calls attention to the twenty-eight Republicans who signed a letter address to the two New York State Senators asking that "The treaty containing the League Covenant be promptly ratified by the Senate without attempting to embarrass it by amendment, thus delaying the conclusion of peace and the establishment of a great agency for its future preservation." *The World* declares that Mr. Root has ranged himself against these prominent members of his own party and "lends his voice and influence to Senators who defy the public opinion of the whole country by putting political partizanship above the conclusion of peace."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) is willing to concede to Mr. Root that there are precedents for ratification with reservations and it can see no harm if the Senate should insist "upon a clearer and sharper definition of purely American questions reserved for American jurisdiction." But when Mr. Root asks the Senate to "expressly refuse assent to Article X of the League Covenant on the ground that it would commit us to 'the preservation of the *status quo*,'" *The Evening Post* can not follow him. It says:

"Mr. Root, like many others who object to Article X, does not give due emphasis to the important words 'as against external aggression.' Lord Robert Cecil, speaking recently in London, declared that to the champions of the League of Nations the thought of boundaries and allegiances forever fixt and rigid was abhorrent. Any changes that in the course of time might be brought about by peaceful negotiation or plebiscites or by domestic revolution would not be obnoxious to the League. Its guaranty of territorial integrity and political independence would run only against 'external aggression.'"

## ROUNDING UP THE PARLOR REDS

"GUILTY OF A FELONY and punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than $5,000 or both"—in such phrases the law in New York State pays its respects to the person who "by word of mouth or writing advocates, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of overthrowing or overturning organized government by force or violence." Furthermore, the law makes it a misdemeanor for "the owner, agent, superintendent, janitor, or caretaker of any place, building, or room" to permit the use of such premises for anarchistic gatherings. Nevertheless, the New York *Tribune* in its issue for June 23 declares:

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LENINE'S "AMBASSADOR,"

L. C. A. K. Martens, whose New York headquarters, like those of the Socialist Left Wing and the Rand School, were raided by the Lusk Committee.

"In Madison Square Garden last Friday night—

"Mr. John Reed, of Harvard, a self-exciting young egoist who subsists upon the literary profession of radicalism;

"Mr. Max Eastman, whose personal magazine is in chronic danger of suppression—by the postal authorities in peace-time for alleged obscenity and by the Department of Justice in war-time for alleged sedition;

"Rose Pastor Stokes, at large on bail, being under sentence for violating the Espionage Act;

"Ben Reitman, anarchist;

"James Larkin;

"Socialist Assemblyman Gitlow;

"Alexander Stoklitsky, editor of a Bolshevik Russian newspaper in New York;

"L. C. A. K. Martens, the unrecognized 'Ambassador' of Lenine's *Soviet* Russia to the United States, and several thousand violent-minded persons, naturalized, alien, and native—

all these together held a mass-meeting to denounce the Government and the State and the local police as powers of darkness, tyranny, oppression, and intolerance.

"They hissed the President of the United States.

"They advocated revolution.

"They called for a dictatorship of the proletariat.

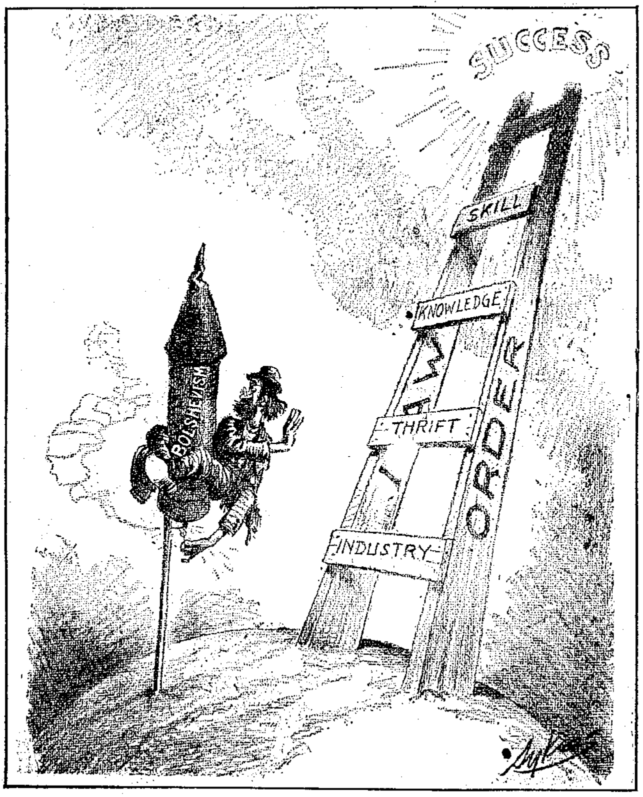
"Hatreds brought from the Old World were fanned into high contagion. Thoughts were set destructively against the American environment. The foul suggestion of mob violence and revenge was cunningly propagated. *Soviet* Russia was cheered. There is an American casualty list from *Soviet* Russia, but what of that?

"It was a fine night's work for Lenine's Ambassador. He earns his pay.

"We are so stupid as to allow him to put it over; he is not to be blamed. He ought simply to be deported.

"But we wonder what kind of night's work it was for Mr. John Reed and Mr. Max Eastman. They have not even the excuse of Rose Pastor Stokes, who is a reckless, headlong rebel, and will pay the price in jail."

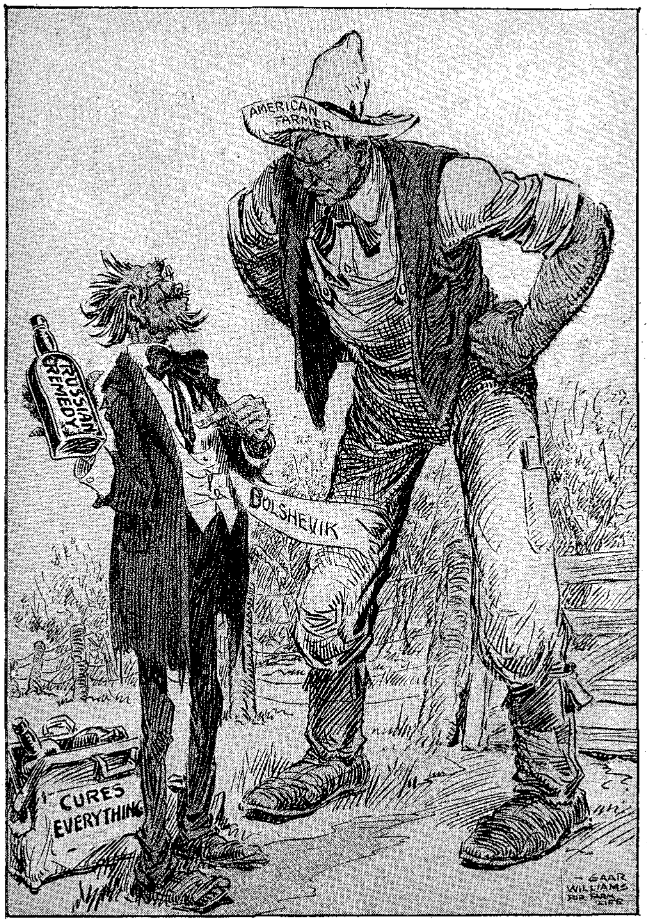
Characterizing those agitators as mere "soap-box revolutionists," the Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks "they are pretty well covered by the children's rime, 'Sticks and stones can break my bones, but names can never hurt me,'" and



"TOO SLOW FOR ME!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

calls their violence "harmless because it is in the open." The New York *Times*, however, looks upon "the red night at the Garden" as no trivial affair. "It is time, more than time, for the Government to take some steps for protection against enemies who are working openly for its destruction," says *The Times*, which thinks that "more sternness in the application of such laws as we have would go far toward moderating such meetings as that in the Garden."

A legislative committee (Senator Clayton Lusk, chairman) which is investigating Bolshevism, anarchy, and other radical movements in New York State, recently swooped down on the Rand School of Social Science in New York City and committed what the New York *Call* (Socialist) terms "daylight burglary" by raiding its bookshop, its archives, and even its safe in search of data incriminating "parlor Reds." *The Call* ridicules the "King Canutes who think they can stop the rising tide of public opinion destined to engulf them in its depths." The law, however, specifically brands with criminality any person or institution that "prints, publishes, edits, issues, or knowingly circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any book, paper, document, or written or printed matter in any form containing or advocating, advising, or teaching the doctrine that organized government should be overthrown by force, violence, or any unlawful means." The New York *World* observes:



" SAY—DO I LOOK SICK?"
—Williams in *Farm Life* (Spencer, Ind.).

> "These searches and seizures were made at the instance of the Lusk legislative committee on a warrant duly issued by a careful and competent magistrate. This warrant was based upon proof by affidavit that the premises were used as a means of committing a public offense against the laws of the State. . . . . . .
>
> "And when many of the documents found are shown to be full of open incitements to riot and appeals to violence for the overthrow of existing government, employing to effect their distribution deceptions curiously suggestive of the wrappers on the bombs sent out by mail in early May, what is left to be said against the raids as in violation of anybody's lawful rights?"

# TO CLAP THE LID ON THE MELTING-POT

THE "FAR-FAMED MELTING-POT has proved to a great degree a delusion and a snare." This momentous admission is official, being part of a report made to the last Congress by the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. No pot can melt its contents when more is being shoveled in all the time, so it is now proposed to clap on the lid and give the mixture a chance to fuse—in other words, to halt immigration for a term of years. Bills have been introduced into Congress to do this, and the American Federation of Labor indorses the idea. Of course, this would shut out the inflow of workers and so affect wages, labor-supply, and the domestic-help problem, but the press look at it mainly as a bar against the influx of European Bolsheviki, whose methods are seemingly considered insalubrious. Radicals roused to rage by European czars and kaisers keep right on raging after they enter this land of the free, and it is thought wiser that they should rage it out somewhere else. The Chicago *Tribune* believes we still have sympathy and a warm welcome for "opprest peoples," but "peoples opprest by a foreign potentate should leave off being opprest when once they leave the clutches of that potentate; not fetch with them their ire and wreak it on the United States." "Why any human being should conspire to disturb the people of an American city because he hates the King of Gazump" is beyond the Chicago editor's "gentle understanding." Perhaps the national gates should be kept open, but if so, concludes *The Tribune*, "let there be keen scrutiny of the visitors." But in the opinion of the sponsors of the bills now before Congress, the keenest scrutiny is insufficient. Their view-point is succinctly presented in this paragraph from the aforesaid report made by the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization:

> "It is impossible to keep out revolutionists and Bolsheviki without keeping out substantially everybody. We have had a law excluding anarchists for years, and yet the war developed the fact that we had thousands of them in our midst. The far-famed melting-pot has proved to a great degree a delusion and a snare. We feel that it is now time that we were beginning to look after those of our own household, rather than to open our ports to many who know nothing of our laws, our customs, our standards of living, and never intend to learn of them."

It is for such reasons as these that *The Hudson Dispatch*, of Weehawken, N. J., a town with a large foreign population, thinks that the proposal to stop all immigration for a short term of years will meet with general approval. The Detroit *Journal* is agreed that the proposition is "eminently wise"; it "is one which the problems of reconstruction seem to make necessary" in the opinion of the Kansas City *Times*, and we read in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*:

> "This proposal has the active backing of the American Federation of Labor; it should have the energetic and enthusiastic support of Americans of all sorts who have a reasonable and proper interest in their country's future."

The Houston *Post* is enthusiastic in approval:

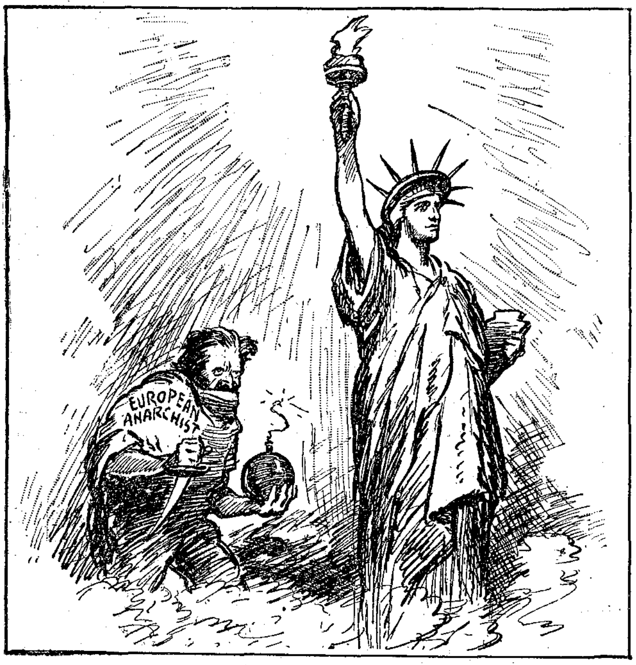
> "Suspension for four years or two years? There ought to be complete suspension for ten years, if not longer, if the lessons of the recent war are to bestow any benefit at all. . . . . . .
>
> "Before our doors are opened to further immigration from Europe it is highly important that a sifting of our present foreign-born population should be effected. There should be wholesale deportation of enemy aliens and other foreign groups who have been revealing for five years past how little of American spirit and idealism they have absorbed.
>
> "And then time should be given to assimilate the heavy mass of naturalized citizens whose attachments are plainly with the countries from which they hailed, and they should be given to understand that the *sine qua non* of American citizenship for the foreigner is undivided allegiance."

But other papers, like the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, for instance, admit that the presence here of unassimilable elements, "ready fuel for the fire of revolution and anarchy which it is the purpose of alien agitators to light," calls for a heroic remedy, yet do not think it is found in suspending immigration. The Newark *News* argues against the idea that Bolshevism can be kept out by putting up the bars against immigration:

> "The only way to exterminate it is by improving the conditions in which it breeds, recognizing whatever of truth and right there may be in it, satisfying its just grievances, and showing a spirit of social justice and fairness. . . . . . .
>
> "It is cowardice to try to build a Chinese wall against ideas that are showing a disturbing virility in other countries and against invasion by the relatively small number of radicals who might come here as immigrants."

The real solution of alien radicalism "lies rather in Americanizing the foreigners in our midst than in restricted immigration," the St. Louis *Republic* believes, and the Chicago *Daily News* and the Wichita *Eagle* have similiar views. The New York *Sun* insists that a proper enforcement of the present immigration laws with their "rigid and explicit provisions for the exclusion of undesirables such as those who now force themselves upon popular attention" is all that is necessary. *The Evening Sun* fears that the passage of one of the exclusion bills would "prevent any relief as respects the domestic-help problem, now acute all over this country," and create "serious shortage of help also in the lower grades of employment and the more objectionable industries."

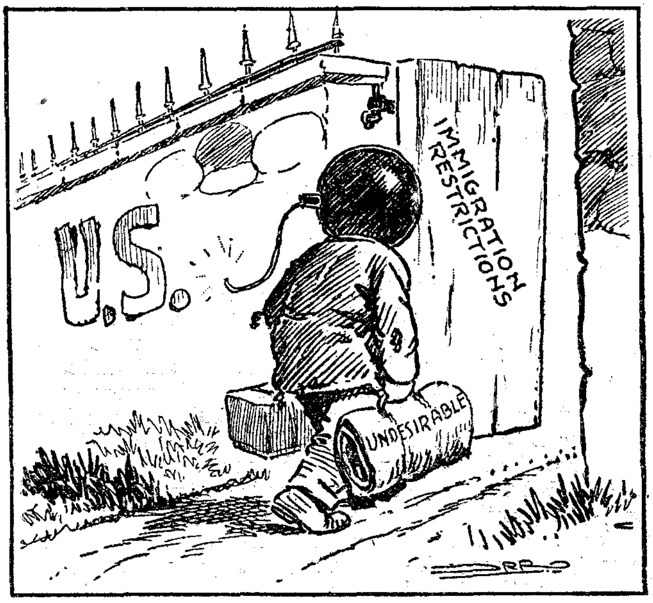
But as the New York *Evening Post*, *Wall Street Journal*, and several other newspapers point out, there are other plans for immigration reform besides the exclusion propositions. The most elaborate and most widely discust plan for regulating immigration is that sponsored by the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation and advocated by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick before the House Committee on Immigration. The Manchester *Union*, Boston *Transcript*, Springfield *Republican*, Indianapolis *News*, and St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* all find something to commend in the Gulick plan and prefer it to the flat exclusion idea, but do not venture to guarantee its complete practicability. The chief points in the plan have been summarized in the newspapers as follows:



"COME UNTO ME, YE OPPREST!"

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

> "1. The complete suspension of all labor immigration for a period of two years or longer.
>
> "2. The regulation of all immigration thereafter on a percentage principle, with the application of this principle to each people or mother-tongue group separately, but impartially.
>
> "3. The annual admission of from 5 to 15 per cent. (or 3 to 10 per cent.) of those of each people already naturalized, including the American-born children of that people as recorded in the 1920 census.
>
> "4. The creation of an immigration commission to determine annually the rate within the specified limits, with power to admit or exclude labor under exceptional circumstances, to formulate plans for the distribution of immigration, and to deal with other specified and exceptional matters of importance, including the formulation of educational standards for naturalization.



CLOSE THE GATE.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

> "5. The sending of examining immigration officers to ports from which immigrants largely sail.
>
> "6. The raising of standards of qualifications for citizenship and the extension of the privileges of naturalization to every one who qualifies.
>
> "7. The separation of the citizenship of a wife from her husband.
>
> "8. The repeal of all laws dealing specifically and differentially with the Chinese."

The Springfield *Republican* points out that under this plan—

> "Restriction would be particularly rigid against immigration from south, central, and east Europe. The maximum permissible immigration during a year under the proposed plan would be approximately 95,000 from Italy, compared with 285,000 in 1914 and 265,000 in 1913; from what was Austria-Hungary, 132,000, compared with 278,000 and 254,000; from Russia, 125,000, compared with 255,000 in 1914; and from Japan, 2,481, compared with 10,213 in 1918."

In an article in last week's *Annalist* (New York) Dr. Gulick asserts that his plan "will reduce the evils and dangers of Japanese immigration more effectively than does the present method of dealing with Japanese immigration." But, he continues:

> "The immediate and outstanding advantage of the proposed percentage law arises from the way in which it enables us to regulate immigration from Europe.
>
> "In place of the free immigration now permitted—20,000,000 might conceivably come to our shores in the next five years—this plan sets up a flexible standard which will admit only so many as we can hope to Americanize and employ. . . . . . .
>
> "These advantages are of paramount importance. And they will all be gained without race discrimination, East or West, and on a basis equally fair and friendly to all."

The plan thus defended by Dr. Gulick, who is an authority on, and a long time resident of, the Far East, finds its severest critics on the Pacific coast. The Spokane *Spokesman-Review* considers the proposal to naturalize Chinese, Japanese, and similar aliens already here thoroughly "objectionable." Victor S. McClatchy, editor of the Sacramento *Bee*, denounces the Gulick plan as Japanese propaganda and an attempt to secure for the Japanese what was denied them by the Paris Conference.

## $25,000,000 OF BALM FOR COLOMBIA

"I TOOK PANAMA and talked about it afterward," said Theodore Roosevelt, and Colombia is still talking, and so are other South-American countries, it is said, which view the transaction as "untainted with legality." To heal South America's resentment has long been regarded as an important task, but the United States Senate has been unwilling to ratify previous treaties indemnifying Colombia because they contained expressions of apology. Now, however, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has in hand and is expected to report favorably a new treaty, giving Colombia $25,000,000 for her rights in the Canal Zone, but containing no apologetic expressions. In his discussion of the project, David Lawrence tells the New York *Evening Post:*

"Sixteen years have elapsed since the people of Panama, by a sudden revolutionary movement, separated themselves from Colombia, set up a republican form of government, and seventy-two hours afterward were recognized by the Government of the United States. By that action the building of the Panama Canal was made immediately possible, because the negotiations for purchase had been carried on without seeming prospect of success. But while the canal was built and was opened to the world, the prestige of the United States throughout Latin-America suffered a decline. Repeatedly, Colombia asked payment of damages, but again and again was turned down by the Senate of the United States.

"To-day it falls to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, to take a step which corrects a wrong impression throughout Central and South America. It means that next door to the Panama Canal, the United States will not have a potential foe, but a friend, and that commercial relations between Colombia and ourselves which have been impeded for sixteen years will now be assisted and stimulated. The $25,000,000 is to be expended for public works in Colombia, and long ago it was announced that contracts for materials and work were to be given to firms in the United States. It may have taken sixteen years to right a wrong, but the United States by ratifying the new treaty will have done so nevertheless, and the record of this country will have been fully corrected."

In an editorial cordially indorsing the plan, *The Evening Post* remarks that "with some members so critical of the foreign records of other nations, it is good to learn that our Senate seems willing to cleanse away one of the dark spots in our own recent history," and assures us that

"A nation willing to pay Denmark $25,000,000 to obtain some Caribbean islets for naval use should not balk to find an equal sum required to do justice to the country from which Panama was separated. References to the omitted 'apology' are slightly misleading: the compact of 1917, which President Wilson was so eager to sign, carried, with $15,000,000, simply a joint expression of regret by the two nations that anything should have interrupted their cordial relations. President Wilson declared two years ago that the treaty would not only offer justice to a neighbor republic, but would do much to 'attach to us' as friends the Latin-American peoples of that region. We needed them as friends in the war, we need them as friends in world-reconstruction. Importers and exporters concerned in Latin-American trade have always made plain their desire to see the wrong of 1903 as far as possible repaired."

We are in honor bound to square ourselves with Colombia, says the New York *Times*, which quotes this account of the Panama revolution written by Mr. James Du Bois, our Minister to Colombia in President Taft's Administration:

"I say, and can prove it, that a handful of men, who were to be the direct beneficiaries of the revolution, conceived it, and not a hundredth part of the inhabitants of the Isthmus knew of the revolt until an American officer, in the uniform of the United States Army, raised the flag of the new republic."

So also argues the New York *World*, contending that the $25,000,000 "will be money well spent," and regretting that no apology to Colombia accompanies the reparation, while the Philadelphia *Record* intimates that common politeness would have prompted an apology, whereas "possibly Senator Lodge sees no necessity for being polite to small nations."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

Millennium Limited is still stalled.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Philander Knox where Knox should Philander.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

With the passage of time the Senate's advice has accumulated much more rapidly than its consent.—*Washington Star.*

"French Grieved at Our Senators."—*Head-line.* Well, they don't feel any worse about 'em than we do. We have to live with them.—*New York Call.*

We wouldn't mind modifying the treaty if we knew of some way to modify the Hun.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

As a flight captain, Villa is a success.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Booze lost caste because it interfered with business. Why not a little of the same propaganda concerning war?—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

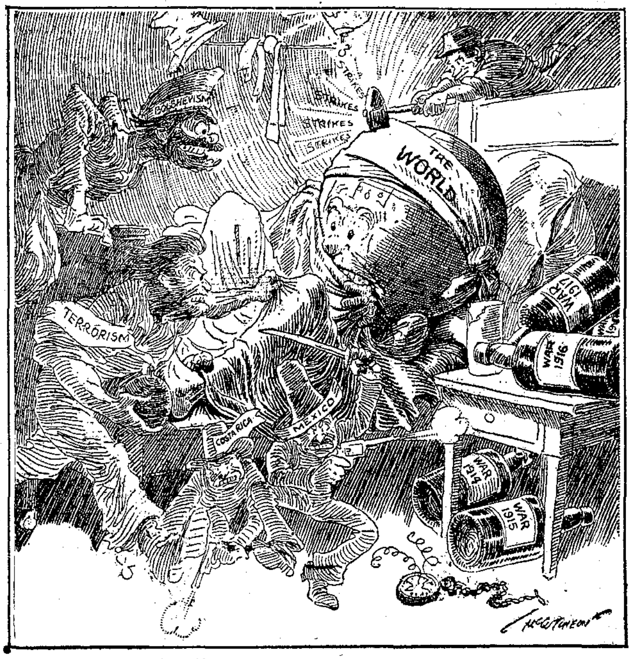
Before the price of coffee goes any higher can't the United States assume a mandatary over Mocha and Java?—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

It is hard, in a way, to blame the Germans for looking forward to the next war when they have nothing but the last one to look back upon.—*Kansas City Star.*

Carranza declares that he is out of the Mexican Presidential race. Perhaps his troops haven't enough ammunition to elect him.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

The Germans use their national colors consecutively, the black flag in war, the white when they are whipt, the red when they bluff for an easy peace.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

Prof. Karl Muck is to be deported, and after he has lived a year or two back in that dear Germany he will probably come to realize that "The Star-Spangled Banner" is pretty good music after all.—*Columbus Dispatch.*



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A NERVOUS WRECK.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

See America Thirst!—*Wheeling Register.*

In this time, if a man keeps his head level and his feet upon the ground he must expect to be called a reactionary.—*Albany Journal.*

Uncle Sam is willing to lend Europe money to put it on its feet, which is better than having Europe on his hands.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The meat kings are complaining because the people don't eat more meat. They taught people how to do without.—*Rochester Herald.*

It may be Leonard Wood and then it may be Leonard wouldn't.—*Indianapolis Star.*

One big union? What's the matter with the United States?—*Minneapolis Journal.*

And swearing they would ne'er consent, consented.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

If Germany is admitted to the League, she should take the cellar position, or at least remain in the second division for the remainder of the season.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

It strikes us it is going to be pretty tough on the milkman when the increased demand for water reaches the proportions it is bound to.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Apparently if Germany and Austria had been entrusted with the job, they could have fixt up peace terms that would have suited them exactly.—*Kansas City Star.*

Pershing has officially thanked the city of Paris, which leads us to believe that Pershing didn't do any retail shopping on his own account while there.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

The League of Nations Covenant has flaws in plenty, but we should like to see the document Senators Lodge, Borah, Johnson, Reed, and Sherman could agree on.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

# ANTI-AMERICANISM IN JAPAN

WHILE JAPANESE DIPLOMATS are employing the soft words that turn away wrath to sweeten international relations, bitter hatred of America betrays itself in certain Japanese newspapers—notably the *Yorodzo Choho*, the *Nichi-nichi*, the *Yomiuri*, the *Hochi*, and the *Mainichi*—all of which journals reach the offices of *The Japan Advertiser* and *The Japan Chronicle*, where translators go through them, clip an occasional rancorous paragraph or entire article, and reproduce it in English. Gathered together, they are enough to make a well-meaning Japanese diplomat tear his hair, for the brethren at home "spill the beans." According to the *Yorodzo* we are "barbarians." According to the *Yomiuri* we are hypocrites. According to the *Hochi*, generally known as Marquis Okuma's organ, we have "brought unjust pressure to bear upon Japan and betrayed her." According to several papers, we are dangerous, and the *Yorodzo* wonders what are our "true intentions," and complains:

> "It seems that the attack of the American papers on Japan is becoming more furious every day. Anti-Japanese bills are being introduced in the assemblies of California and other States. What is at the bottom of all this anti-Japanese attitude? What is the true intention of the United States?
>
> "The greater part of the American papers which are bent on denouncing Japan, and make nothing of distorting facts for the purpose, are under the control of Mr. Hearst; and it is generally recognized that they are 'yellow papers.' So, even tho they may be attacking Japan with intent to prejudice the American public against this country, it is just possible that their efforts may have an entirely opposite effect. But it must not be forgotten that the Spanish-American War was incited by these Hearst papers. Who knows but that the present attack of American papers on Japan may bring about an Americo-Japanese war?"

In reviewing these splutterings of the *Yorodzo's*, *The Japan Chronicle* remarks satirically that "the fact that there is a great deal more angry criticism in Japanese papers of America than in American papers of Japan is, of course, immaterial," but wastes no comment on the passage in which the *Yorodzo* makes us out barbarians, thus:

> "Whatever may be the actual value of the various anti-Japanese bills which are about to be introduced in the State assemblies, the spirit of the legislation is certainly to impose a discriminatory treatment on this nation—a treatment which is of the same nature as that to which the black people were formerly subjected by the Americans, who considered them as no better than cattle. Is this the proper attitude for the Americans to adopt who denounced the Turks for their ill treatment of the Armenians, and who upheld the cause of the Jews in Russia on the ground of humanity? We can not but feel grievously insulted by such conduct as this. Whatever may be their object, their actions are more despicable than those of the Germans whose barbarities they attacked as worthy of the Huns. At least, these Americans are barbarians who are on a lower plane of civilization than the Japanese."

There are those who see in these savage attacks by the Japanese press an effort to uproot all esteem for America in Japan, and open the way for an *entente* with Japan's former enemies. Why trust America? "America acted in the past in a haughty manner in the Orient, as the Japanese Empire has experienced," declares the *Yomiuri*, and asks, "Who will guarantee that America will not do that again, because she professes humanity and justice?" Besides, consider America's overbearing and inconsistent defense of the Monroe Doctrine. Says Marquis Okuma in an interview printed by the *Mainichi:*

> "America has secured the insertion of a clause bearing on the Monroe Doctrine in the League of Nations Covenant. It is self-contradictory that America, who believes in the out-of-date principle of the Monroe Doctrine, should interfere in matters relating to Europe and the East, and her brazen-faced attitude amazes us."

Meanwhile the *Nichi-nichi* declares:

> "It may be doubted whether President Wilson's real object was the realization of world-wide peace or whether he only wanted to make use of the Peace Conference in order to have the Monroe Doctrine publicly recognized."

It seems that in the eyes of many Japanese there is nothing so odious as that doctrine. In "Japan and World Peace," Mr. K. K. Kakawami assures us that—

> "The Monroe Doctrine is an antiquated idea of a bygone age. It is incompatible with such advanced ideas as those embodied in the covenant of the League of Nations. It is almost pathetic to see Mr. Wilson striving to explain that the principles of that new world-organization do not conflict with the Monroe Doctrine. If Japan is to be honest with herself, she should propose to abolish all such doctrines. But Japan knows the futility of such a move. She knows that America will stand as a wall of adamant against any proposal to weaken, not to say abolish, the Monroe Doctrine. The only alternative for her is to recognize the American principle, requesting at the same time that she be allowed to adopt a similar principle in the Far East."

Why not? "To enable America to secure recognition of the Monroe Doctrine," cries the *Yorodzo*, "Japan may be said to have shed her blood in the Allied cause during the war," tho

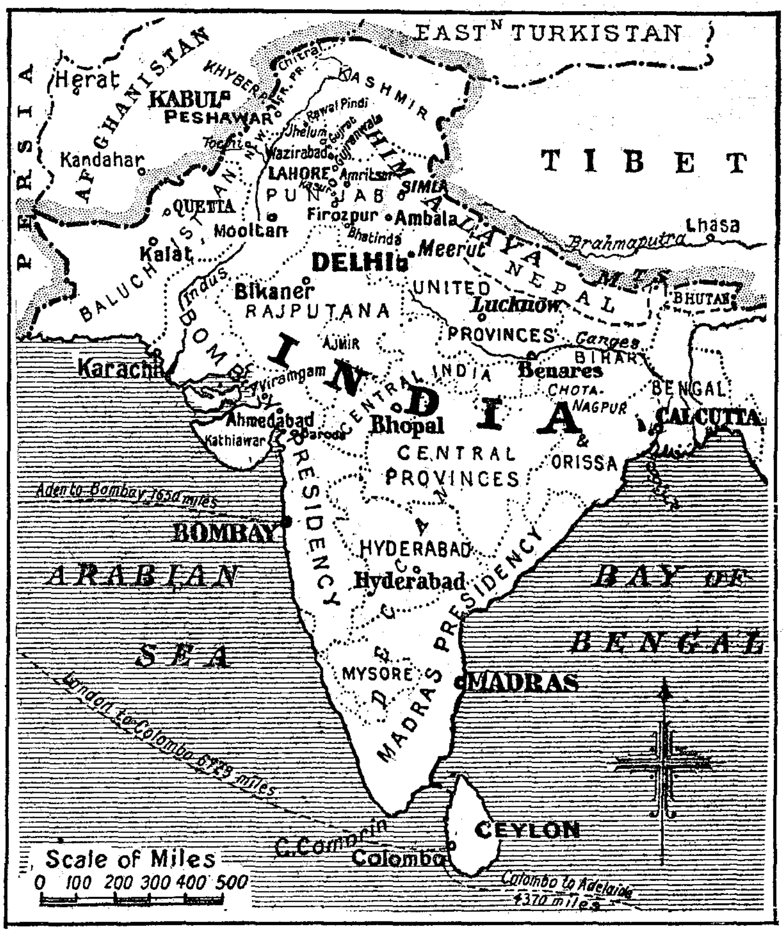
> "In spite of this fact, America claims a mandatary system in regard to the South Sea islands. In regard to the disposal of Tsing-tao, too, she tries to encourage China in her demand, altho China was not a participant in the war at the time Tsing-tao was captured. We can not find any legitimate reason for American interference in these matters with which she has nothing to do. Japan's rights in regard to the disposal of Tsing-tao and the South Sea islands were recognized previous to the Peace Conference. It is, therefore, absolutely unjust now for America to meddle in these matters. What excuse can America offer for her declaration of opposition to German militarism if she herself acts in this way? If a precedent is established for American meddling in oriental problems, it is certain that America will always try to make her power felt in the East. This is nothing but an act infringing on the sovereignty of other countries, which is inconsistent with the object of her declaration of war on Germany. We can not tolerate such infringement on the part of America in any circumstances. We have to check this atrocious act at any cost."

How? It is a bit difficult to guess, and yet the *Hochi* (Marquis Okuma's organ) foresees an eventual break with America, and says:

> "That age in which the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was the pivot and American-Japanese cooperation an essential feature of Japanese diplomacy is gone. In future we must not look eastward for friendship, but westward. Let the Bolsheviki of Russia be put down and the more peaceful party established in power. In them Japan will find a strong ally. By marching then westward to the Balkans, to Germany, to France, and Italy, the greater part of the world may be brought under our sway. The tyranny of the Anglo-Saxons at the Peace Conference is such that it has angered both gods and men. Some may abjectly follow them in consideration of their petty interests, but things will ultimately settle down as has just been indicated."

# AFGHANISTAN'S MAD MOLLAH ON THE WAR-PATH

HIS MAJESTY AMINULLAH KHAN, Ameer of Afghanistan, has sworn eternal enmity against Great Britain, called up his fanatical retainers, raided the northern frontier of India, and still maintains a threatening attitude that discomforts John Bull mightily. American readers can begin to understand it only by going back a little, as Sir Francis Younghusband does in the London *Chronicle*, into the history of the case. Afghanistan, it appears, is an independent state, with, so to speak, a string to its independence. Says Sir Francis:


EAST^N TURKISTAN
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Amritsar
Kasur
PUNJAB
SIMLA
HIMALAYA MTS.
TIBET
QUETTA
Firozpur
Ambala
Lhasa
Brahmaputra
Mooltan
Bhatinda
Kalat
DELHI
Meerut
NEPAL
BALUCHISTAN
Indus
Bikaner
UNITED PROVINCES
Lucknow
BHUTAN
RAJPUTANA
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Ajmir
Ganges
BIHAR
Karachi
Viramgam
INDIA
CENTRAL INDIA
Benares
CHOTA-NAGPUR & ORISSA
BENGAL
Ahmedabad
Baroda
Bhopal
CALCUTTA
Kathiawar
CENTRAL PROVINCES
Aden to Bombay 1650 miles
BOMBAY
HYDERABAD
DECCAN
Hyderabad
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
MYSORE
MADRAS
London to Colombo 6729 miles
CEYLON
C. Comorin
Colombo
Colombo to Adelaide 4370 miles
Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500

TROUBLE CENTERS IN BRITAIN'S ASIATIC DOMAIN.

From the beginning of the world-war German and Turkish emissaries have been busy in Afghanistan and India exhorting all true Mohammedans to rise against England as the "special enemy of Islam."

"Hitherto our method of preserving the independence of Afghanistan has been to pay the ruler a subsidy and present him with arms on condition that he had no relations with any one but ourselves. The dominant consideration on which our relations with Afghanistan had been based had been the approach of Russia toward India. Russia was a great land-Power advancing — irresistibly, so it seemed — over the level plains of Central Asia, absorbing one weak khanate after another, till at length she had come into direct contact with Afghanistan, which country, also, she had tried to bring within the sphere of her influence.

"We were a distant island-Power, with a minute army to all appearances incapable of permanently holding India against so formidable a rival so securely based. By every means at our disposal, therefore, we had to prevent the Russians from establishing themselves in Afghanistan, and thus securing the gateway to India. We wanted the warlike Afghans to be a buffer between us and the Russians. It was to our interest, we thought, that Afghanistan should be united, strong, and independent. And this being the Afghan wish also, our interests appeared to be identical. So we gave the Afghan ruler money and arms, and guaranteed his country against invasion on condition that he placed his foreign relations in our hands."

But now arises Aminullah, an inexperienced and proportionately fiery ameer, who came recently to power through the assassination of his brother, and would not only obliterate all trace of British suzerainty, but make himself as disagreeable as possible while accomplishing that end. But the British see in Aminullah the politician rather than the patriot, and the London *Morning Post* observes:

"It seems probable that Aminullah Khan has engaged in this war in order to smother the discontent over the crimes and murders that have brought him to power, and it should only require resolute and well-planned action on our side to defeat his party and bring our friends back to power. We notice that it is reported by one of our agents that the Russian Bolsheviki are behind this Afghan war, and this accords with what we stated in these columns some months ago. The Bolsheviki planned attacks upon Poland and upon India, for two of their chief desires is to destroy the independence of Poland and strike a blow at the British Empire."

Reports that an "Afghanistan mission," headed by Professor Barakatula, recently arrived in London are discredited, as Barakatula turns out to be a malcontent Indian, not an Afghan, but *The Wireless Press* claims to have received a message from Moscow saying that the Moscow *Soviet* "are discussing in what way they can assist Afghanistan." As for other malign influences from outside, Demetrius C. Boulger relates in the London *Graphic* that—

"From the very beginning of the European struggle German and Turkish emissaries have been busy at Kabul and in Central Asia. England was denounced by them as the special enemy of Islam, and all true Mohammedans were exhorted to combine against her with the view to expelling her from India and perhaps restoring the Mogul dynasty. What the Hindus of India were to think of this program was not disclosed. Nor did these agitators and intriguers reck much of the King of Hejaz and the Arab revival! Unfortunately for the means of their project they not merely prophesied, they gave specific assurances. 'A German army will arrive in Afghanistan within six months to head the invasion of India,' they said. 'Very good,' replied Habibulla, then Ameer of Afghanistan, 'I will decide when it arrives, and meanwhile you will remain here.' They were still waiting when he died."

A great deal of mystery enshrouds the Ameer's motives, despite these various efforts to fathom them, and the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* observes "that the war is not in name, whatever it may be in intention, a struggle to restore the dying glories of Islam is proved by the Ameer's proclamation to the peoples of India. In this document he calls on Hindus as well as Mohammedans to join with him in overthrowing the British *raj*." Thus far, the appeal to malcontents in India has not won recruits for Aminullah's cohorts, and the Belfast *Northern Whig* declares:

"As long as the semi-independent frontiersmen maintain their neutrality the situation is troublesome rather than threatening for the Indian Government. If active operations on a considerable scale are necessary a mountain campaign under present-day conditions should be less difficult than any in the past. The airplane is a new factor which tells heavily in favor of the regular troops, and not only provides a guaranty against the danger of surprize, which is the great danger of mountain warfare, but furnishes a means of carrying the war into the hitherto most inaccessible fastnesses of the hillmen. The neutrality of the frontier tribes, however, is not to be too implicitly relied upon, and anything that had the appearance of a considerable reverse to the British arms would probably rally them quickly to the side of the Afghans and produce a serious situation. The most satisfactory way out would be an internal revolution in Kabul that might replace the new Ameer by some native notable more enlightened as to his chances in a conflict with the British Empire."

## PROTECTION FOR THE POLISH JEWS

WHILE REPORTS OF POGROMS in Poland grow more and more circumstantial and denials that there ever were any pogroms in Poland grow more and more vehement, *The Courier of Warsaw* tells us that recently "certain German papers, as well as certain Polish ones, gave out the news from Paris that Jewish-American delegates to the Conference of the Jewish National Council had received from President Wilson assurance that he believes the Jews of Eastern Europe must have 'the rights of the minority,' as otherwise their existence will be 'a very burdensome one.' Furthermore, he is quoted as saying that in negotiating treaties with the newly created governments he will see to it that said rights are guaranteed, making this a *conditio sine qua non.* That the news is neither exaggerated nor premature is shown by articles in French newspapers, according to which Poland 'consents to the insertion into the Peace Treaty of her pledge to respect the arrangements made by the Powers for the protection in Poland of inhabitants differing from the majority in race, language, and religion.'" To *The Courier* this means that the Jews in Poland "are to come as a separate nation under international protection," in which case—

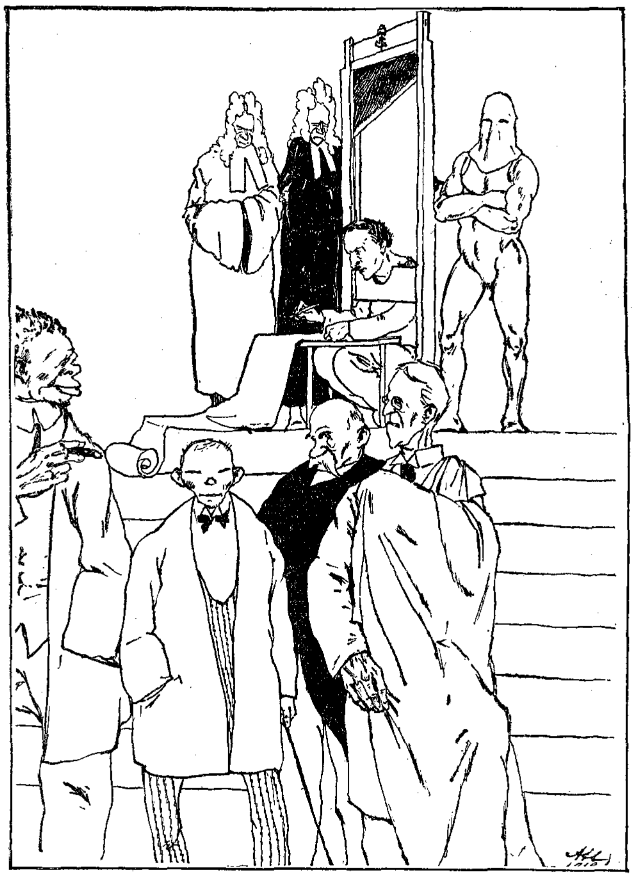
> "The work of the Jewish Nationalists will have achieved all it set out to do. As is well known, it began shortly after the war broke out. At first it gained headway in the United States. Then it took root in England, after which it started up in Paris and thrived there. Not long ago the Paris *Temps* brought out an article in which Dr. Thon, the Krakow Zionist, explained in his persuasive way that the cultural autonomy of Polish Jews would be an excellent business proposition for all concerned.
>
> "What took place at the private councils is, of course, unknown, but there must have been some pretty spirited things said, as they induced President Wilson and probably other representatives of the great Powers to yield to the Jewish Nationalists' demands as formulated, pushed, and carried to success mainly, if not solely, by the Zionists, to whom the International Tribunal gives the credit of being best qualified to speak concerning the Jewish question in Poland."

While all this was going on in Paris, a convention of Jewish Assimilators met in Warsaw. *The Courier* refers to them as a "spiritual and social *élite*—scientists, writers, lawyers, statesmen, merchants, and bankers"—whose aim was to found a "union of Poles of Mosaic religion in all the Polish lands." Their leading delegate, by name Sterling, summed up their platform in his asseveration: "The solution of the Jewish problem should be left to the Polish nation without pressure from outside, as otherwise the affront to national pride would lead to anger against the Jews." Before dispersing, the convention put it into official terms, thus: "The Jewish question is a national and internal affair of Poland, and the convention believes that it will be decided by the Polish Government in accordance with principles of justice." Here, then, are two proposals, one brought forward by the Zionists and demanding international protection for Jews in Poland, the other brought forward by the Assimilators and decrying international protection. Between these two the International Tribunal will have to choose, coming at the matter not only from the viewpoint of justice, but from that of practicality. What has public opinion in Poland to say? According to *The Courier:*

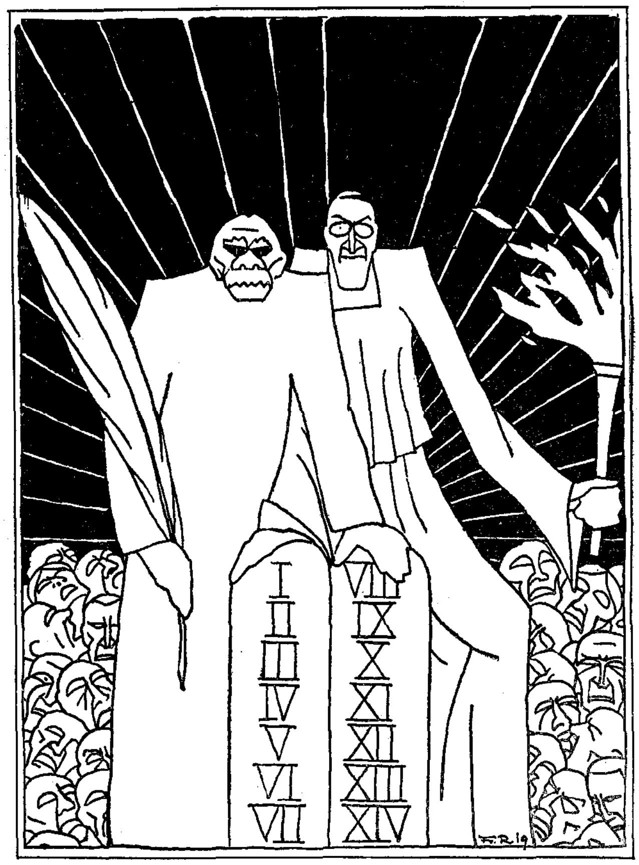
> "Public opinion in Poland made itself heard long ago. The establishment of international guaranties in the matter of our minority nationalities would put Poland in the position of old Turkey with her famous 'capitulations.' A young state, especially jealous of its authority, will always resent having such a thorn thrust into its constitutional flesh. Always!"

Temperate so far, *The Courier* fires up as the article nears its conclusion, and exhibits "teeth" in the final sentence: "It is high time that Paris should know that other folk besides Zionists have a right to represent the Jewish question in Poland," for, altho there is no specific mention of it as such, *The Courier* sees a third way of dealing with Polish Jews—deport them:

> "The 'edge' of international protection would be turned against the Jews. It would not lead to the assimilation of the foreign element within the nation, but would create a tendency to get rid of it as soon as possible by enforced emigration."



WILSON—"I call it a clean-cut job."
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

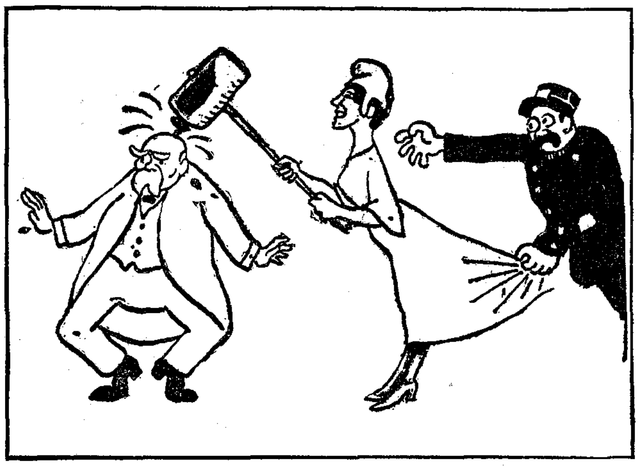


WOULD-BE SUCCESSORS OF MOSES.
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

SWISS SLAMS AT THE PEACE TREATY.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINNING FRANCE

WOMEN VOTED IN FRANCE for nearly five hundred years, and, as Miss Winifred Stevens informs us in the London *Fortnightly Review*, "it was the Revolution, which, tho it established the political rights of men, destroyed those of women. On November 9, 1793, the National Convention met to discuss whether women were capable of exercising political rights. At that time France was just emerging from the Terror. Many of these gentlemen of the Convention had but a short time before perpetrated acts of wild political hysteria." Hence a situation deliciously amusing, for, as Miss Stevens goes on to relate—



GETTING IT THROUGH HIS HEAD.

Showing Clemenceau the force of the suffrage logic.

—*L'Humanité* (Paris).

> "When they came to consider woman's rights to citizenship they did not hesitate to assert that in all who aspire to take part in government an essential characteristic is precisely that quality in which they had shown themselves conspicuously lacking, viz., imperturbable equanimity. This, they declared, men alone were capable of possessing. So, in the faces of the women who had loyally helped them to win their political status, they slammed the doors of citizenship soon, by the Napoleonic Code, which crystallized the principles of the Revolution, to be so securely bolted that they have remained closed ever since."

They are soon to be opened, however, for the French Parliament has just passed a bill sanctioning woman suffrage and organizing a commission to work out the project in detail; and observers look back a few years and recall with heightened interest the suave, gentle, almost parlorly methods by which the cause of votes for women has progressed toward "integral victory" in France. "We must do nothing to make ourselves ridiculous," said Mme. Schmall, the French Pankhurst, and the wildest demonstrations the Paris suffragettes allowed themselves consisted in displaying banners inscribed "*La Femme Doit Voter*" ("Woman ought to vote"), as they rode demurely along the Boulevards. Indeed, so quiet and so eminently lady-like were their exploits that, far from arousing opposition, they risked only the chance of remaining unnoticed; and when Jean Finot, editor of *La Revue*, invited expressions of opinion by distinguished Frenchmen, seven or eight years ago, the usual reply ran something like this: "If women want the vote, let them have it. But what proof have we that they want it?" Among the distinguished Frenchmen who put themselves on record to this effect, several were Senators and several more were Deputies. They little imagined that within so short a time the ladies might be in a position to demand that they make good their declaration of principles, nor is it at all probable that the ladies would have attained that position except for the war. "War not only gave women an opportunity to display magnificent devotion," says the Paris *Journal des Débats;* "it gave them an opportunity to display endurance, conscience, initiative, and authority. While their men were away, women drudged courageously in the fields. They worked effectively in mills and offices. They served as chauffeurs, porters, telegraphers, and secretaries. Why should they not vote and be voted for?" As the *Débats* might have added, they displayed excellent good sense by suspending their suffragist activities during the war.

In the bill just passed occurs the sentence, "All laws of eligibility and electorate must be applied to French people of both sexes without distinction," and *L'Humanité*, founded by Jean Jaurès and still the leading Socialist organ, observes rather gleefully that—

> "During the next national campaign 10,000,000 citizenesses will suddenly be called upon to participate in every political campaign. Because the male population has been decimated by the war, women will greatly outnumber men at the polls. The vast majority of those women belong to the working class. Mill-girls, shop-girls, office-girls, and farm-hands, they are practically all of them wage-earners under the capitalistic régime. War brought this about. During the postwar-period it will continue. Regrets, lamentations, and moralizings as regards this great outstanding social fact are useless. We must accept it and take measures immediately to prevent this entrance of millions of women into citizenship from checking, even temporarily, the progress of the ideas we stand for.
>
> "The example of neighboring countries suffices to convince us that the women upon whom the right of suffrage is bestowed are generally inclined from the outset to favor Socialism and its programs. Despite whatever obstacles we may encounter, we must see to it that our party in France gains new strength and new aspiration through the enfranchisement of women."

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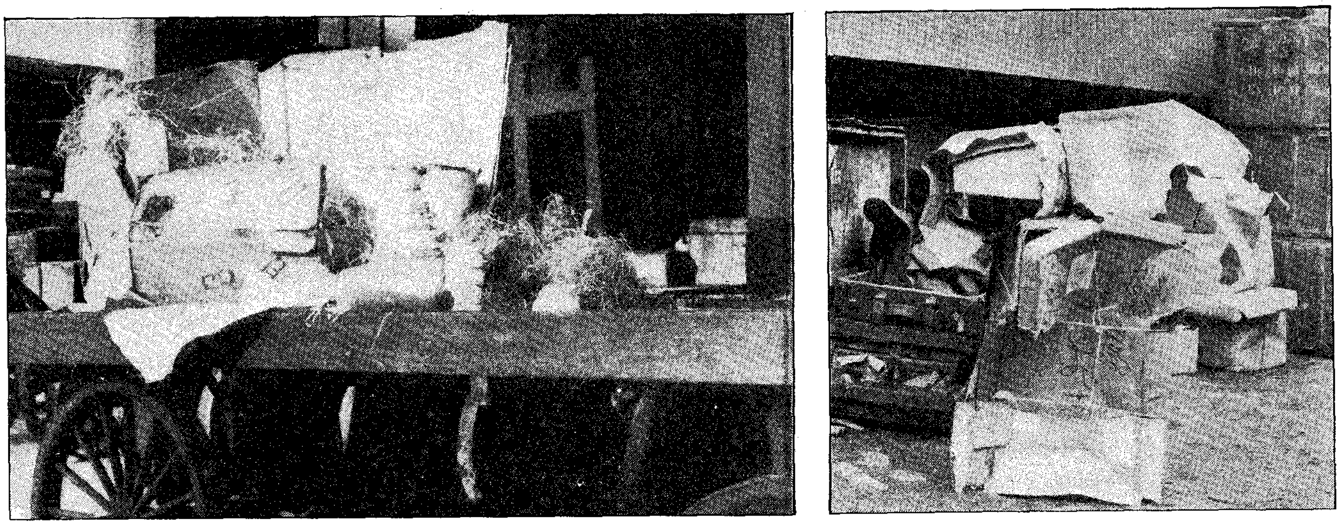
A WOMAN-SUFFRAGE MASS-MEETING IN JAPAN.

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



WRECKAGE IN THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

"The losses resulting from the improper or insufficient packing or enclosing of shipments must be almost beyond comprehension."

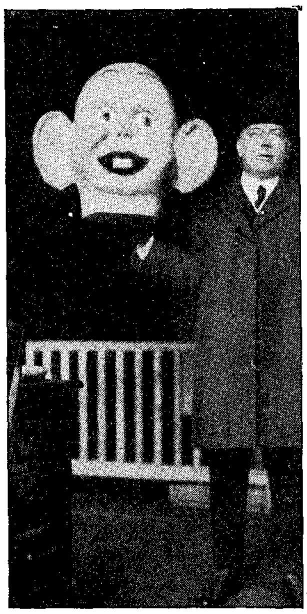
## HOW NOT TO SEND GOODS BY EXPRESS

A MILLION DOLLARS A MONTH is lost through express shipments. If shippers would pack and mark their goods properly, a large proportion of this great loss would be saved. In an article read before the San Francisco Development League by J. C. Harraman, claim agent of the American Express Company, shippers are given a little plain advice on the subject. Mr. Harraman's article, which we quote in part from *The Journal of Electricity* (San Francisco), dwells on the fact that it is to the advantage of both shipper and company to cut out claims as far as possible. Claims, he says, are the cause of more waste in time and money, and more dissatisfaction and ill feeling on both sides than anything else connected with the business. In the final analysis the express company has decided that the best way to treat a claim is to prevent it, and it is determined to do this, Mr. Harraman assures us, wherever possible. He says:

"To give you an idea of the magnitude of the loss and damage situation which the express company faces, suffice it to say that the loss and damage account is now running over a million dollars per month, while the profits have constantly decreased until the company has operated at an actual deficit since the consolidation.

"It would be useless for the express company to attempt to conceal the fact that it, in common with other transportation agencies, suffers severely through the stealing of packages, principally through operations outside its own forces. It is waging a relentless warfare on this evil.

"Frequently the exposure of the contents of a shipment will cause a loss through theft that would not have occurred had not the exposure presented both the suggestion and the opportunity. You can assist by guarding against such exposure. Also for the purpose of preventing thefts, you are urged earnestly not to place on packages labels disclosing the nature of their contents, except in the case of glass or fragile articles, in which case caution labels should be used—and in the case of liquor. In the case of glass, to inform the express employees of the nature of the contents so such packages may be handled according to their requirements, and in the case of liquor because it is obligatory by law.



SOMEBODY LOST HIS HEAD

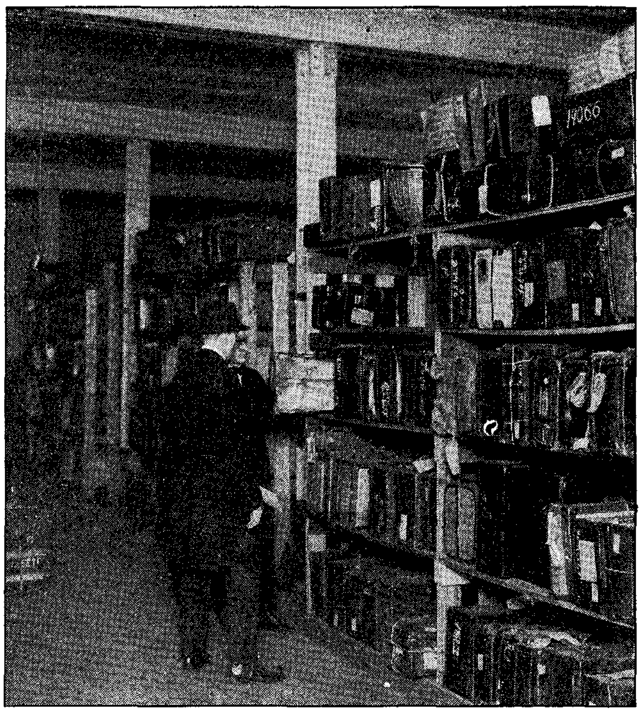
Because the tag came off when it was shipped.

"If just those claims which result from improper packing, wrapping, and marking of express shipments could be eliminated, the greater part of our difficulties would be overcome. In the last few years the increased cost and shortage of proper wrapping and packing materials have induced many shippers to adopt a policy of unwise economy, whereby they use inferior packing, not sufficiently substantial to withstand damage from ordinary handling in transit.

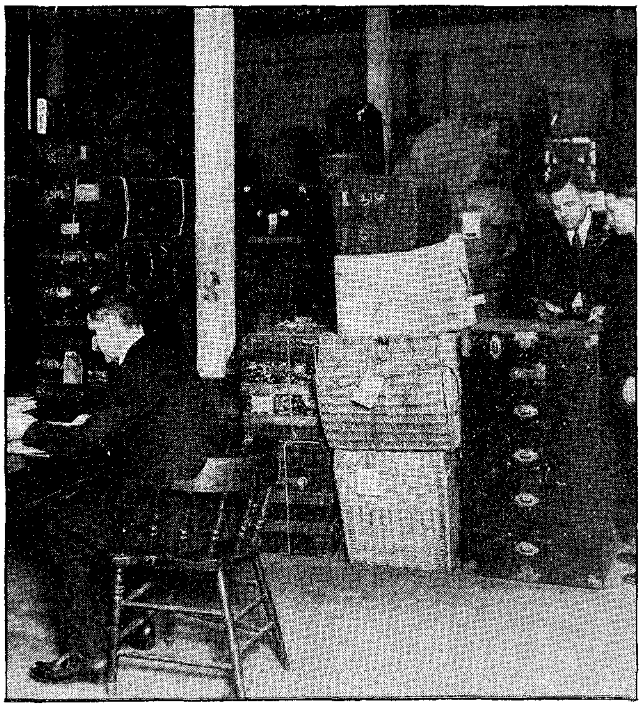
"Let me explain briefly what I mean by ordinary handling in transit. The express business must be done with speed, the bulk of the shipments are given the express company in a comparatively short period of the day, everything must be dispatched promptly and loaded on cars, handled on trains scheduled to leave at definite times. Express shipments are of all sizes, dimensions, and weights. All packages can not be loaded on top, nor can express shipments be arranged on platforms or trucks before loading in order that the heaviest express matter can be loaded on the bottom. Therefore, all packages should be substantially packed to withstand the lateral pressure of the load, and the vibration of the train, whether loaded on the bottom or on top.

"The use of old or second-hand cartons or other containers is a particularly fruitful cause of claims. If these cartons or containers do not break open, they can almost certainly be depended upon to send the shipment astray on an old mark. A tracer will never locate such a shipment, for it is always traced as going to its correct destination. The express company knows from experience that it has paid a great many claims on shipments of this kind. The fact that the shipper is not guilty of an intentional imposition on the carrier does not lessen the hardship on the company nor justify the collection of such claims.

"Aside from the matter of second-hand containers, the mistakes in marking shipments are legion. I might explain that proper marking means putting the address of both the shipper and the consignee on the outside of the package in plain and legible characters that will not rub off or become obliterated in ordinary handling. At this point



EACH MONTH 1,500 PIECES OF BAGGAGE REACH "NO-MARK BUREAUS."



WHY THE TRUNK NEVER CAME—IT WAS IMPROPERLY MARKED.

permit me to urge the importance of also placing the consignee's name and address inside the shipment, particularly if it be a trunk, suitcase, valise, or sample-case. Many a shipment that has lost its identity or is found traveling on an old mark is identified and sent to its proper destination from information found inside it. In no conceivable situation is inside information more important or more helpful than in this."

A tag, Mr. Harraman warns us, should never be tied to an article when the proper marks can be written, nailed, or pasted on the article itself. All marking should be done with crayon, lampblack, or ink. When tags must be used, at least two must be placed on each article, and fastened with wire or heavy cord. Wire should be used on hardware and the tag should have an eyelet that the wire will not cut through. He goes on to say, in substance:

"With no class of shipments is correct and secure marking more important—and less frequent—than personal baggage, such as trunks, suitcases, and valises. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of lost baggage goes astray on old marks. The surest way to locate a lost piece of baggage is to learn between what points it was previously shipped.

"As some of you have occasion to know, the express company maintains what it calls No-Mark Bureaus. They have nineteen of these throughout the system. In the year 1918 they found over 300,000 shipments sent without mark. From July 1 to November 30, 1918, they received in these bureaus 127,859 shipments, an average of over 25,500 per month. These bureaus receive only shipments entirely without mark, those on which the marks can not be made out and those sent to destinations that do not exist. Most of them are sold as junk or scrap-iron for practically nothing compared with what is probably paid for them in claims.

"Automobile tires or casings found without mark average about 1,400 per month. Shippers too often bind several of these together with paper, or by means of flimsy crates, which will not hold them. They should be securely fastened together with rope or burlap.

"About 1,500 pieces of personal baggage find their way into these bureaus every month. How many disappointments and blasted hopes of pleasant vacations, how many unattended parties, do you suppose these represent? The bureaus are maintained at great expense, and, while they do highly efficient work in matching up shipments with claims and complaints, they represent the expenditure of time and money that should be devoted to constructive work and the improvement of service to the public.

"If this condition exists with regard to marking alone, you can well understand that the losses resulting from the improper or insufficient packing or enclosing of shipments must be almost beyond comprehension.

"It may be urged that the express company should not accept packages that are not properly marked and prepared. That is quite true. But it has suffered along with all of you on account of labor conditions. You will agree with me that there is some room for improvement on both sides.

"One important reason why express claims should be reduced that has a peculiar appeal to shippers and consignees alike is that a shipment is never made for the purpose of having it result in a claim. The prudent shipper, with an eye to future business, wants to deliver the property to the consignee; and the consignee wants that same property, intact and on time, for himself or for a customer. The payment of a claim does not satisfy either."

**SPRAYING COWS**—Cows, as well as vines and trees, may be benefited by spraying, we are told in a recent *News Bulletin* of the University of Illinois (Urbana, Ill., May 31). We read:

"Increased milk production is accomplished by spraying cows for flies. Milk flow will stay higher if cows are kept free from annoyance. The common stable-fly and the horn-fly are the two kinds that make life most miserable for the cows. These multiply most rapidly in stable manure. Spraying with fly-repellents and cleaning stables frequently are the most effective means of combating the flies. One of the best and most inexpensive fly-eradicators, according to Prof. W. L. Gaines, associate professor of milk-production at the University, is the following mixture: One hundred parts of fish-oil, fifty parts of oil of tar, and one part of crude carbolic acid. This mixture can easily be prepared at home for about thirty-five cents per gallon. It should be applied by means of a small hand-spray pump. Another preparation which has been used is one made up of one pound of rancid lard, one-half pint of kerosene, mixed into a creamy mass. It should be rubbed on by means of a cloth, but not too thickly. Kerosene emulsion has been found valuable in the extermination of the horn-flies. It is prepared by using one-half pound of yellow soap, one gallon of soft water, and two gallons of kerosene. The soap should be dissolved in the soft water boiling hot, then mixed with the kerosene by churning vigorously to emulsify it. One gallon of water should be added immediately and then five gallons of water added before using. This amount is sufficient to spray one hundred cows. If cows are kept in the stable during the hottest part of the day, as is the custom in some parts, the stables should be cleaned several times a day to destroy the breeding-places for flies."

## THE LIFE OF A RUBBER BOTTLE

SOME RUBBER BOTTLES "live" for years; others are out of commission in months, or even weeks. If each could only be labeled with its "expectation of life," as the insurance people call it, and could be marked with a correspondingly high or low price, the ends of justice would doubtless be attained. Our rubber bottles, like all other things that wear out and have to be replaced, really cost us so much per month or per year. Raymond J. Fries, who writes on this subject in *The Druggists' Circular* (New York, June), gives us data that enable us to state that the price, on this basis, is almost as elastic as rubber, and runs all the way from perhaps ten cents a year up to four or five dollars, for the same class of goods. Mr. Fries thinks a rubber bottle is a good deal like a cake. Cakes made of good materials by good cooks sometimes prove to be inedible. We do not know why; and no one, not even Mr. Fries, can always answer the question, "Why is a Bad Bottle?" He writes:

> "What is the life of a rubber hot-water bag? We, as manufacturers, do not think that the price has anything to do with it. We have seen bottles that were considered seconds and retailed at 50 cents last for many years. We have seen bottles that retailed for $3 that were returned in a dilapidated condition before a year had expired. The wear and use that are made of this article determine very largely its life.
>
> "Water-bottles and rubber goods generally have for many years been guaranteed on a yearly basis. This is manifestly unfair. We ourselves have never made such a guaranty. Our guaranty is broader, and we agree to replace any piece of merchandise sold by us if upon return it is found defective in either workmanship or material. We do not limit it to one year, five years, or ten years. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that if, either on account of material or rough, defective workmanship, a piece of goods turned out bad, it would be returned in a short time. On the other hand, if you put a one-year guaranty on an article, a person can wear it out or abuse it, and after ten or eleven months he can come in and boldly claim replacement. And replacements have been made just in this way. There was not an adjustment made, as there is on automobile tires, based upon the mileage it has made, but simply a new bottle was given for an old one that had seen probably anywhere from five to eight or ten months of usage. This was manifestly unfair."

The deterioration of a hot-water bottle may be due, Mr. Fries says, to keeping it in too warm a place, letting greasy substances stick to the rubber, filling with water that is too hot, or by filling too full. This deterioration, of course, is all in the hands of the consumer. As for the goods remaining in first-class condition after leaving the factory, a piece of rubber goods if made right should give perfect service, he assures us, after a year, or even two years, from the time it is made. He goes on:

> "Jobbers, as a rule, place their fall orders about April or May, have shipments come in about August, and calculate on disposing of this stock before the following summer. Sometimes business conditions are such that they have to carry the goods over another year, and they send them out feeling sure they will give satisfaction.
>
> "As to the retailer (we say this in all seriousness), we do not think he ever gives the matter of how long he has a piece of rubber goods in stock any consideration. So long as he can sell it he is satisfied to make the sale, and then if it comes back he passes the adjustment to the manufacturer and looks for an adjustment that will let him out without a loss.
>
> "Altho the rubber industry is now getting toward its seventieth year, we believe that it is still in its infancy. We also think that the process of manufacture is improving year by year. To-day all factories of any consequence have a fully equipped laboratory and employ from one to a dozen chemists, and are making goods on a scientific basis.
>
> "Even with all this care and knowledge surrounding the manufacture of rubber goods, there remains the unlooked-for and unexpected occurrence that may cause the loss of a batch of material. We think there is no better way at the present moment to illustrate this than to refer to the making of a cake. Perhaps a woman has used the same recipe for a certain cake for ten or twelve years. Perhaps she has baked it in the same oven, used the same kind of coal, and has never had a failure, and yet some day when she is looking at the cake the door-bell may ring, the oven may be left open for a space of half a minute, and the cake may come out soggy, heavy, and useless. So with the vulcanization of rubber: A certain draft, steam turned on some point of the mold or vulcanizer, or a leak at some point may cause a batch to come out absolutely useless."

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## THE MOVIE AND THE "STILL" PICTURE

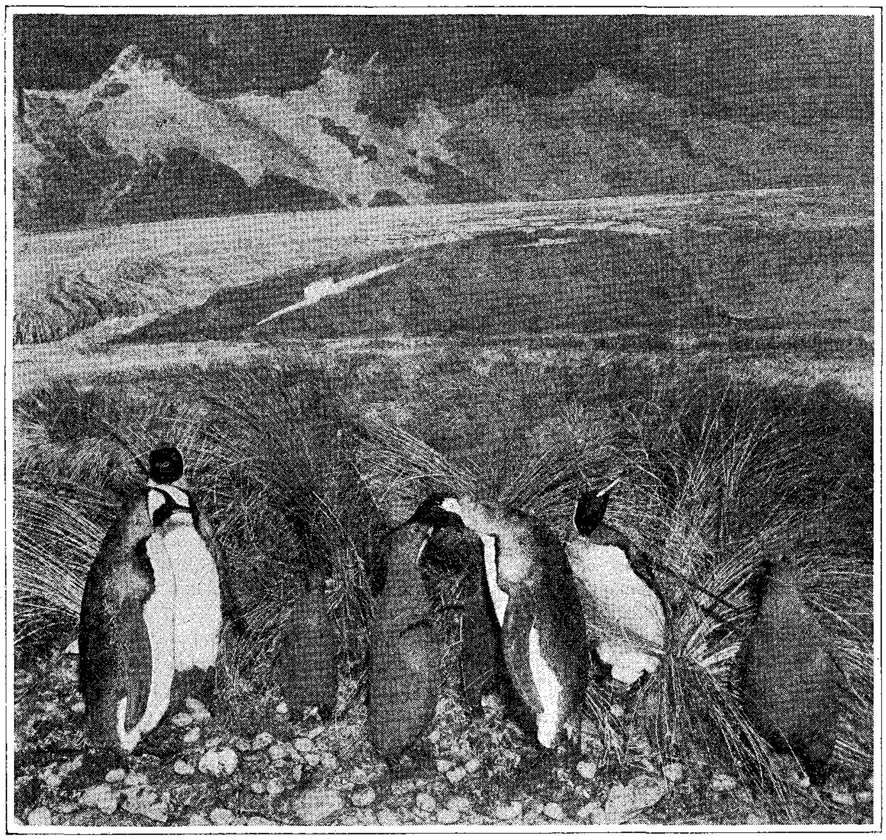
THE ADVICE to commercial photographers, given in *The British Journal of Photography* by Mr. A. Lockett and reproduced in these columns last May, is examined and found unsatisfactory by one of the workers to whom it was addrest. Mr. Lockett advised the commercial photographer to study the technique and the results of the motion-picture operator, and in particular he points to the wonderful definition seen on many screen pictures that are made up of what, in "still" photography, would have to be described as exceedingly brief snap-shots. In a letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST, Carl L. Oswald, of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y., takes Mr. Lockett to task for his apparent neglect to see that the moving picture and the "still" photograph are in no respect comparable, and in particular that the good definition of the screen-picture is not to be found in its elementary component photographs. Writes Mr. Oswald:

> "It may be a shock for him to learn, but it is nevertheless true, that a good 'still' enlargement of a motion-picture is almost impossible to obtain, even as small as four by five inches. This statement can be abundantly proved by inquiry at any studio engaged in the production of motion-pictures. Much stir was occasioned in some photographic circles late last year when one worker, by means of expensive apparatus and highly technical chemical processes, succeeded in producing, from a motion-picture negative, an acceptable enlargement eight by ten inches in size! Quite a bit smaller, truly, than the huge pictures we see so clearly projected nightly on the screen.
>
> "The reason for the apparently exquisite definition we see on the motion-picture screen is not so difficult to grasp, but will not, I fear, be of much help to the man engaged in the production of 'stills.' It is a phenomenon inherent in the motion-picture, and this good definition is apparent only when the film is in motion. Stop a motion-picture on the screen, and even a casual inspection will show a lack of sharpness in outline sufficient to condemn it for any purpose such as enlarging. This is possible only in machines using incandescent lights of comparatively low candle-power, as the intense heat concentrated on the film from the large arc machines makes it impossible to stop the film without burning it. However, with this limitation, the experiment is recommended to any one wishing to verify the statement.
>
> "The photographic image is made up of a mosaic of blackened silver grains, very small; and as these enter into the formation of the outlines of the image it is evident that the outlines, instead of being continuous, are broken, or serrated. It is evident also that the very small grains of this mosaic can not possibly be in the same relative position in two successive pictures, and as the pictures are presented to the eye at the rate of sixteen per second, the effect is that of a continuous line, or of 'good definition.' True, a good optical system is essential to best results, but, assuming the best optics available in the production and projection of an announcement slide, it can never appear as clear-cut as the motion-picture so long as its image is recorded on a photographic emulsion, because its inequalities of outline—even at the lesser magnification—are inflexibly exposed, without motion to distract the eye or rapid successive displacement to trick it.
>
> "The matter of focal length of lenses to be used by the commercial photographer is one best left to him to determine on the basis of the conditions under which he is working, but, generally speaking, a lens having a focal length of at least one and one-half times the diagonal of the plate used is the proper selection. This question, however, involves matters of aperture, distortion, definition, and other things too lengthy to go into here. In any event, it is safe to say that the use of a two-inch lens in general commercial work on any size of plate or film is utterly impracticable."

## THE DAY OF THE INVENTOR

NOT for a long time have the inventor and designer occupied such important positions in the automotive field as they do to-day, remarks *Automotive Industries* (New York). Many have complained, it says, that this industry has focused its attention on production and price to such an extent that it was almost impossible for a man with a new idea to get a hearing unless that idea had something to do with shaving a few cents off the cost per car. It goes on:

"There are numerous instances where inventors have been placed under contract, the seal of silence placed upon them, handsome salaries paid to them, and their inventions never used. They were kept silent because, while those who employed them realized the importance of their inventions, they did not want to upset production or undertake the work of selling something new. Conditions are different now in many, but not all, the factories. . . . We know of one concern that has contracted for thousands of engines of a radically different type from those now in use, provided certain specifications can be met. And according to all advices, these conditions are not only being met but will be far surpassed. Another car manufacturer is on record as about to abandon the poppet-valve engine for one with a valve design of different type. There are literally hundreds of new things in the factories and on the roads that will make their appearance next year, and, knowing this, the manufacturer is more ready to try out inventions and plans that look feasible than he has been since the early days of the industry when mechanical progress was marvelous in its rapidity. This is a healthy state of affairs. With the fuel problem before us, with the demand for performance, economy, and appearance more firmly imprest on us than ever, and with the knowledge that the markets of the world are open to us as never before, inventions which better the product should be given careful consideration. The countries which were involved in the war were jogged out of their mechanical and engineering rut by war's necessities, and it is but natural that in returning to peace pursuits they will make use of their added knowledge and stimulated initiative. There has been much complaint in the past on the part of inventors that their work was not properly appreciated. There may have been justification for this plaint, especially in times of unusual prosperity, when everybody was busy and disinclined to experiment with new things. But there is certainly none now."



PENGUINS—THE MOST REPTILE-LIKE OF PRESENT-DAY BIRDS.

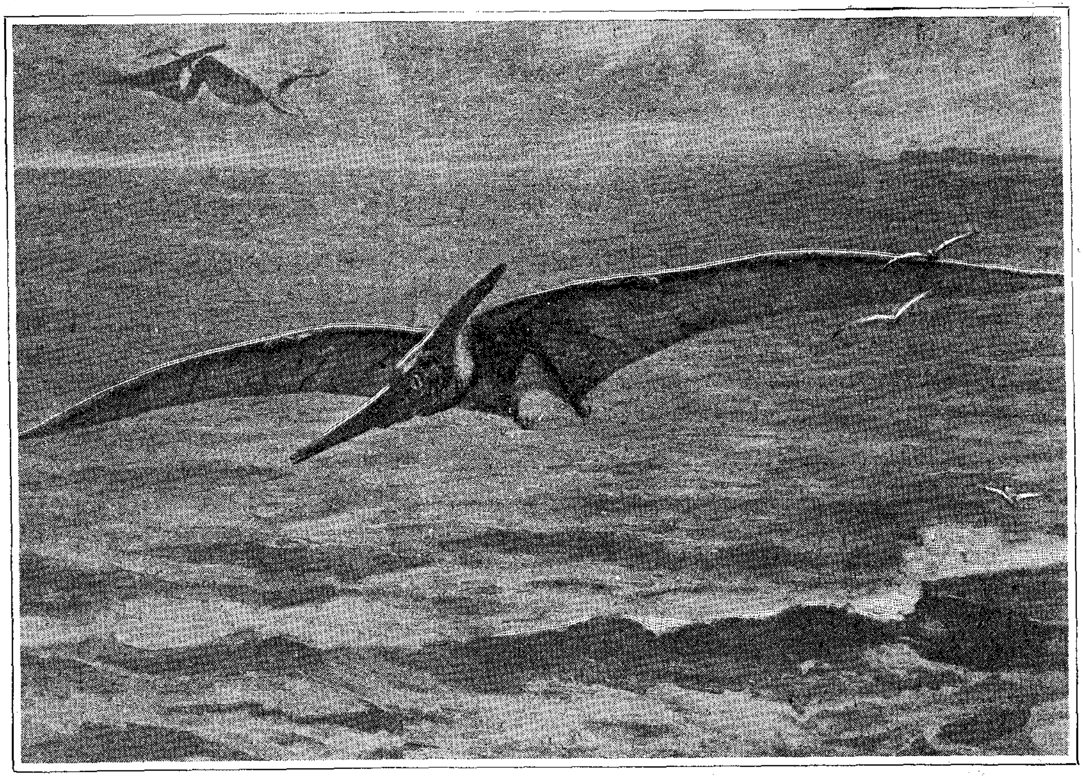
## IS A BIRD A REPTILE WITH FEATHERS?

ZOOLOGISTS AGREE that birds and reptiles are closely related. In past ages there were huge flying reptiles, and these are often regarded as on their way to become birds. The fundamental difference between a bird and a reptile is not any difference of outer appearance, such as beak or feathers, but the fact that a bird has a single-arched skull and a reptile a double-arched one. If birds had reptile ancestors, these two arches must have coalesced into one at some time. Some authorities believe, however, that birds and reptiles are related only collaterally. They had, in other words, common ancestors, altho no ancestor of the birds would be classed as a reptile by modern zoologists. Whichever the truth may be, this difference of opinion, writes Dr. W. H. Ballou in *The Scientific American* (New York), has certainly developed some interesting facts about flying reptiles. In an article headed "A Question of Identity," he writes:

"It requires no stretch of imagination to regard birds as somewhat modified feathered reptiles, as they are termed by Pycraft, since reptiles have always existed in one form or another and probably always will exist. One of the last admissions of the late Prof. S. W. Williston, the great reptile paleontologist, was that it is a misnomer to regard the earlier amphibians as other than reptiles. Amphibians simply represented a more primitive age, requiring certain modifications as food-conditions changed. Whatever change has taken place in the structure and appearance of animals during the ages has been due to changes in food-conditions. There is nothing else that so induces change as hunger, even in modern political life. As the flying reptiles largely went into the air for larger and better food areas, their blood heated and feathers rapidly evolved from scales through friction or opposition of air in flight. Other reptiles still endure whose forefathers were either companions of the early amphibians or closely followed them. The turtle, the crocodile, the lizard, the serpent, etc., are still doing duty at the old stands, and some of them catch birds when they alight to-day just as they did flying reptiles some millions of years ago when they came down to earth. The wise turtles, crocodiles, lizards, and serpents see no need for much change in their own structure. They go right on eating every other living creature which has improved its condition by specializations, content so long as the flesh remains juicy and satisfying."

There is nothing exciting about flight, Dr. Ballou assures us. Insects perfected it 25,000,000 or more years ago—just as soon as the trilobite, one of the first of animals, could get used to life out of water and mount on wings. His descendants, the dragonflies, still have to be born from eggs in water, and the young remain there four years. The flying-fish gathers speed in the water, rises to the surface, and gracefully flies. The frog expands the webs of his hind feet, and sails down out of trees. The lizard stretches out his skin-covered ribs and volplanes out of tree-tops. The bat, a mammal, with featherless wings made out of his forefingers, flies as well and as far as almost any bird. Dr. Ballou goes on:

"Pterodactyls, as primitive fliers, were just as agile in flight and just as varied in size and form as their specialized successors, the feathered birds, to-day. Some of them were species no larger than sparrows, others ranged up to spreads of wing greater than that of the albatross. While the pterodactyls had teeth, the American pteranodon had a horn-shell beak, altho one not differing chemically from those of some birds of to-day, and a spread of wing in some cases reaching twenty

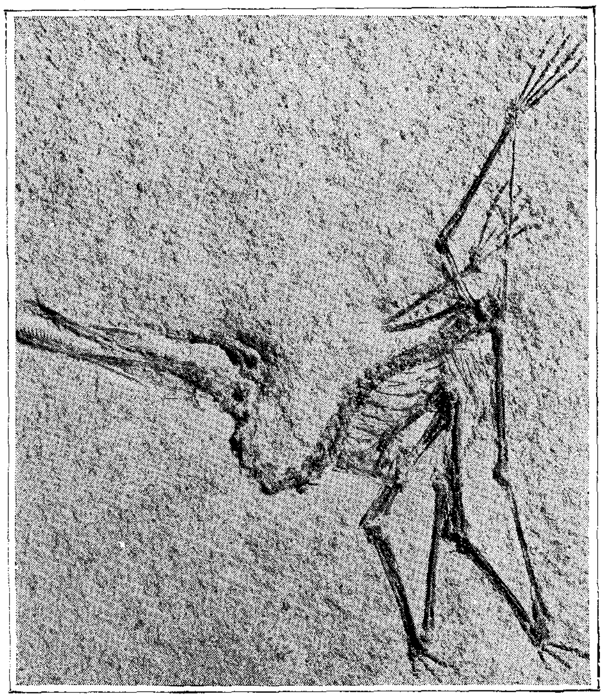


Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE PTERANODON—A TWENTY-POUND BIRD-REPTILE WITH WING-STRETCH OF TWENTY-FEET.

feet. Some of the flying reptiles alighted on their feet precisely as birds do. They walked with folded wings the same as birds do, altho some species are alleged, by dropping the wings with the forehands to the ground, to have walked on four feet like quadrupeds. As to numbers, the pterodactyls were as prolific as the mind can conceive. Vast rock strata in Germany and England are crowded with their bones, where they perished presumably through the drying up of the waters and their stupidity in not knowing enough to migrate by wing to new regions. Possibly the majority of them were water reptiles from which our water birds may have arisen. The penguin, for instance, which flies only under water, is but a slightly modified pterodactyl; the latter also used its wings for underwater locomotion.

"Seeley says that 'pterodactyls might have lived like seabirds or in colonies like penguins.' In fact, four genera of pterodactyls were as bereft of tail as the penguin. Furthermore, pterodactyls had pneumatic bones, for the admission of air, just like water-birds and other types to-day. Very likely, some of the small species had no such air-passages; for, equally, some small birds of to-day have none. Pneumatic bones predicate a four-chambered heart, common to birds and mammals, and hence warm blood. For that matter we have warm-blooded fishes, such as the giant mackerel and the flying-fish. Even the crocodile has a four-chambered heart. In consequence, it may well be assumed that there were both warm- and cold-blooded flying reptiles, the alternative depending largely upon the activities of an animal. The feet of the pterodactyls were distinctly reptilian. It is particularly in this respect that birds, during 5,000,000 years, have specialized to better types. Williston accounted for this by assuming that the pterodactyl foot was used solely for flight and never for walking. His premise, however, was not well supported by his evidence. He described the Kansas pteronodon, a beaked flying reptile, as having a head three feet long, a stretch of wing of some twenty feet, and a weight of only twenty pounds. If a bulky ostrich can run faster than a horse on two slender toes, certainly a gigantic pteranodon, weighing only twenty pounds, could easily walk on weak toes with rudimentary claws and a free-moving femur, 'giving great freedom of movement to the hind legs.'"



THE PTERODACTYL HAD SHARP TEETH AND REPTILIAN FEET AND WINGS WITH WHICH HE COULD TRAVEL IN EITHER AIR OR WATER.

The difficulty of telling birds from reptiles when we have only their fossil remains to go by is still further complicated by other puzzling resemblances, which Dr. Ballou sketches as follows:

"Flying reptiles and birds have practically identical shoulder girdles, keeled sternum (breast-bone), and forelimb bones. The flying reptile Rhamphorynchus and the fossil bird Archæopteryx each had long forearm bones, with hands terminating in three sharp claws and identical long tails. The fossil bird, so called, Ichthyornis victor, from the Cretaceous beds of Niobrara, Kan., had the small, elongate brain of a flying reptile and the same, sharp-pointed, recurved teeth. Like other species of fossil birds collected there by Marsh, of Yale College, he was not only associated in life with pterodactyls, but might have been a modification of one on the spot, as it were. Marsh collected thousands of bones, in the Niobrara beds, of flying reptiles, and so-called fossil-toothed birds, many of which to this day remain unsorted, men of science having been unable to tell which is which. Of course, in classification, we must distinguish as birds those which we know have feathers, but the trouble is that we do not know that all of the many species of flying reptiles were featherless. Scientists dodge the vital question by placing flying reptiles on two lines, very close together, coming up from a common stem, or common ancestor. . . . . . .

"A man is as he thinks, and thinking is a function of the brain. If a bird has a reptile brain, it must think largely in the terms of a reptile. In the sense that clothes make the man, feathers make the bird. Hence, the bird is merely a flying reptile, feathered more or less according to species. Man has a little of the reptile structure left in him, but a bird has little else. Feathers, then, merely conceal the reptile. When Robin Redbreast lifts up his head and pours out his morning song, the brain that guides it is almost identical with that of the young alligator, which, while it can not sing, bays and roars pretty loudly. Mrs. Robin lays an egg and so does Mrs. Alligator."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 86

# LETTERS AND ART

## BOLSHEVISM IN NEW YORK AND RUSSIAN SCHOOLS

THE HIGH SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK "went American by more than three hundred to one"—which means that Bolshevism has no standing there. Such as showed a leaning toward this popular Russian doctrine evinced also "a remarkable lack of correct information on the subject." The self-confessed radicals will escape with no worse punishment than the loss of a diploma following a failure to pass satisfactorily a six-months' course on the present economic and social system recognized in America. In the answers to a questionnaire submitted to the pupils to ascertain the sources of their information on the subject of Bolshevism, the results, as reported in the New York *Tribune*, discovered this collection of bedfellows:

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RUSSIAN EDUCATION IN BOLSHEVISM.

The instructor waves his hat and the children, the hope of the future of Russia, follow suit, indicating their joyful acceptance of the beliefs of the *Soviet* Republic.

> "From the 2,500 papers examined at Commercial High School and from a large number marked at other schools, the following sources were most frequently cited: *The New Republic*, *The Nation*, the New York *Call*, the Rand School of Social Science, *The Liberator*, John Reed's *Communist*, Albert Rhys Williams's book, 'The *Soviets* at Work.'
>
> "A few of the pupils gave 'speeches they heard at Madison Square Park' as the source of their knowledge of Bolshevism. At two schools, DeWitt Clinton and Commercial, instructors who have been dismissed for Bolshevik tendencies and preachings were cited. A number of Commercial High School students, according to Principal Raynor, mentioned Samuel Glassberg, the history teacher recently excluded after a public trial, as responsible for their Bolshevik leanings.
>
> "The verbosity of the replies varied from that of the thirteen-year-old girl in Girls' High School who wrote across one sheet of her paper, 'I think I am too young a girl to know about such things,' to that of a leader of the radical elements in the Boys' High School who used thirteen closely written pages to answer three questions. The girl gave as her sources of information on economic problems, 'My teachers and dear, honored principal.' The boy gave a page of assorted literature and personages.
>
> "Principals and teachers declared with unanimity that the avowed Bolsheviki, the 'so-called intellectuals,' are among the mediocre and poorest students."

"Out of 2,500 students in this school," said Dr. Raynor, principal of the Commercial High School, "not more than ten papers show rabid Bolshevism, and those are the product of indifferent and otherwise less desirable students. The students who pay attention in class show the effects of the Americanizing type of instruction given by our teachers. Few of the real boys who will make good as men have swallowed the bait of agitators." Athletes are described as "rabid anti-Bolshevik," and these recommended "football methods" for suppressing its growth. Quotation of part of one answer is given, this one being described as the most radical of all:

> "The Russian Bolsheviki, literally construed, means the majority of the Russian people, who favor a form of *Soviet* government in Russia. Their chief aim is to establish a system of government and society based upon the fundamentals of the Marxian philosophy, 'Communism.'
>
> "This, in simpler terms, means that the workers, producers of all wealth, will reap the fruits of their toil, that all working people will be truly represented and be really equal before the law. The socialization of industry is the summary of the Bolshevik aims.
>
> "I believe that the rule of the majority is in conformity with the Bolshevik aims because eye-witnesses, like Jerome Davis, Major Thacher, Raymond Robins, John Reed, and Albert Rhys Williams, whom I heard last week in Madison Square Garden, state that from 80 per cent. to 98 per cent. of the Russians in different parts of Russia were in favor of the *Soviet* form of government.
>
> "Furthermore, realizing the fact that most of the Allied governments are led by the very 'democratic' Japanese in Siberia and other parts, as well as the fact that the Russians are being starved and American soldiers are rebelling, I am led to think that in the face of all these handicaps only a majority can stand such attacks, and a strong majority at that."

This pupil gives Trotzky credit for a portion of his education, declaring that he gleaned from the Bolshevik's "Our Revolution" and "Bolshevism and the World Peace" the fact that Bolshevism does not favor lawlessness. The examiners marked this paper 80 per cent., which was considerably higher than the average marks obtained by the same student in other branches. Many of the students won high marks by their "concise views on Americanism and American institutions." We read:

> "The results in a typical first-year class in Boys' High School were as follows:

| | Pupils |
|---|---|
| 100 to 91 per cent. | 2 |
| 90 to 81 per cent. | 9 |
| 80 to 71 per cent. | 9 |
| 70 to 61 per cent. | 13 |
| 60 to 51 per cent. | 2 |
| Below 50 per cent. | 1 |

"A Boys' High, senior, sacrificed about 10 per cent. on one question for the luxury of criticizing the Board of Education. He wrote:

"'I suppose this questionnaire is all right, but I don't see how it will bring out the real Bolsheviki. I don't think they will tell about their beliefs and intentions in an examination like this.'

"This contention was given serious consideration by some teachers at Boys' High School, but others declared high-school radicals never shrink from an expression of their views."

In denouncing the examination as one of the "Tildsley's Follies of 1919," the Teachers' Union gave its construction of the order of the Associate Superintendent of Schools. At a recent meeting they framed a long resolution of eight heads describing the question, "What are the Bolsheviki and what are their aims?" as "the introduction of political propaganda into the schools." It is denounced as an attempt "to spy upon teachers, pupils, and the homes of the people"; as an order to teachers "to spy upon one another, upon the pupils, and upon the homes." Furthermore, objection is raised—

"That it places a premium on hypocrisy and encourages dishonesty in pupils, inasmuch as many students, suspecting a sinister purpose, wrote what they thought the authorities would approve;

"That the procedure forces teachers to stultify themselves, inasmuch as many are compelled formally to comply with the official instructions while in reality defeating the suspected purpose of the test by failure to report pupils or fellow teachers as required;

"That it introduces a dangerous precedent, inasmuch as it places into the hands of the authorities powers that are easily abused for personal, sectarian, or partizan purposes;

"That the procedure is in violation of the best American traditions and ideals, and a clumsy imitation of the abuses under the autocratic despotism of the former Czar of Russia."

Turning from this picture to another furnished by Russia, the capacity of Bolshevism for mischief-making shows appallingly in the child's mind. A New York *Times* correspondent from Geneva declares that "the most diabolical of all measures conceived by the Bolshevik rulers of Russia to perpetuate their domination is their systematic corruption of coming generations to undermine and destroy family life." The facts are furnished the correspondent by "a Swiss woman school-teacher who has just arrived here from Russia after a residence of eleven years in Moscow." We read:

"Like all branches of the *Soviet* Administration, the Department of Public Instruction in Moscow has two faces to the outer world: it presents a placid aspect of progressive Socialism and modern pedagogic ideals calculated to impress foreign intellectuals favorably for Russia; it is a political machine driven by and engendering tyranny, cruelty, and corruption. Lunacharsky, Commissary for Public Instruction, is a consummate comedian. Trading on his former reputation as an exiled idealist and man of letters, he issues decrees instituting a system of education based on Tolstoy's principles, and publishes articles in the *Soviet* press expounding elevated theories and exhibiting a most tender solicitude for Russia's youth. All this is to hoodwink unsuspecting pedagogs and win the sympathies of simple-minded enthusiasts in foreign countries.

"Any one reading Lunacharsky's decrees and articles would suppose that Russia had been transformed into a children's paradise. But the truth is altogether different. There exists but one type of school in Russia to-day. This is officially the common school. It has three preparatory and four higher classes. The highest, the eighth class of the old Russian school, has been abolished. In each class there is an equal number of boys and girls, for coeducation is one of Lunacharsky's fundamental principles.

"There are no longer any school-books; not because the Bolsheviki are opposed to their use, but for the simple reason that the old school-books are considered counter-revolutionary, and the Department of Public Instruction has been too busy issuing decrees and instructions to teachers to publish new ones. The teachers are forbidden to give the children tasks to prepare at home and even to question them during the lessons. All schools are under supervision of the Educational Department of the local *Soviets*, which keep close watch over the political tendencies of the teachers. Most of the old school-teachers have been replaced by youths and young girls still in their teens, who have themselves barely been graduated from the highest class.

"In some cases entirely illiterate supporters of the Bolshevik régime have been appointed instructors. Thus the head master of the famous Alexandrowsky Cadet School is a former corporal, whose first act of authority upon assuming his new functions was to prohibit the use of tooth-brushes, tooth-powder, combs, and all other toilet articles of a '*bourgeois* character.' Some of the former school-teachers have remained at their posts, but theirs is a sad lot. They are continually spied upon and subjected to every humiliation.

"There being no schedule of lessons, the scholars in the four higher classes decide themselves every day what they shall be taught. All educational questions are decided by school councils, whose meetings are, to say the least, extremely original. Side by side with the teachers sit delegates of the Scholars' Committees, children from the age of twelve upward, and the decisions of the latter are obligatory for the teachers."

Religious instruction is strictly forbidden, and even conversation on moral or philosophical subjects is regarded by the *Soviet* authorities as counter-revolutionary, and therefore prohibited:

"This prohibition is particularly fiendish, because coeducation in 'absolute liberty,' as instituted by Lunacharsky, must inevitably lead, in a primitive country like Russia, to revolting conditions if moral guidance be completely lacking. But it is a deliberate part of the Bolshevik plan to corrupt and deprave the children in order to obtain a lasting hold over them and to train them as future propagandists of Lenine's materialistic and criminal doctrine.

"To this satanic system of depravation belong 'Children's balls,' which are arranged frequently in the schools by order of Lunacharsky. The parents are forced to send their children to these dances, which last until the early hours of the morning. Last winter, in the streets of Moscow and Petrograd, it was painful to see miserable mothers waiting all night in the snow outside of brilliantly illuminated school-buildings, where their boys and girls were dancing the tango and foxtrot. The teachers assist at these balls, but are not allowed to exercise any authority over the children.

"With tears in their eyes the mothers of Russia tell you: 'There are no longer any children in Russia to-day, only vicious little brutes whose talk is of money and pleasure.'

"The atmosphere of the Bolshevik schools is impregnated with precocious criminal instincts and bestial jealousy. All the children's time is taken up with flirtation and dancing-lessons. In the state boarding-schools boys and girls are quartered in the same dormitory. . . . . . .

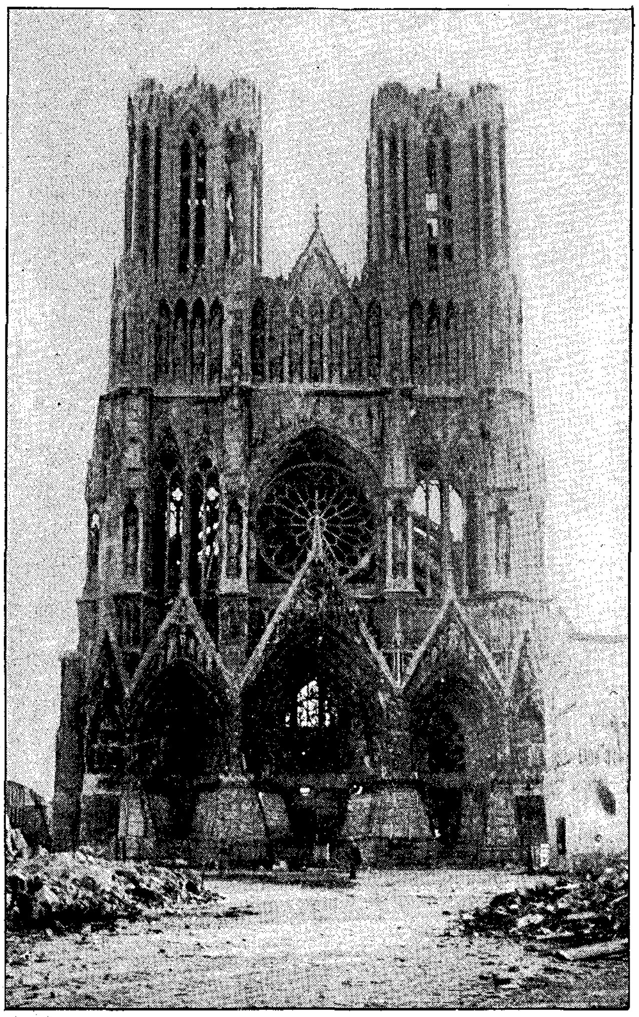
"The unfortunate children of Russia must be delivered from their Bolshevik oppressors and seducers before it is too late. Otherwise, tho Lenine may be finally overthrown, there will remain in Russia thousands of boys and girls morally corrupted, victims of the Bolshevik schools, who will be a future menace not only to Russia, but to the entire civilized world. The brave and upright men who are giving their lives in the crusade against the international criminals of Moscow are fighting for the children and mothers of Russia."

**LABOR AGAINST EDUCATIONAL "INQUISITIONS"**—Labor represented by its Federation had its say at the Atlantic City meeting on the question that now appears, from the foregoing article, to be an issue between the New York teachers and the Board of Education. The paragraph especially concerning this matter was read with applause. The "inquisition" referred to, says the New York *Times*, "was aimed at recent action by educational authorities in New York, Washington, and other cities in examining teachers as to their personal opinions." We read:

"It is unquestionable that teachers have no right to impose their personal views on pupils, but it is necessary in some quarters to emphasize that neither do school authorities have that right. It is further necessary to ask this convention to indorse with all its power the principle that men and women, in becoming teachers, do not thereby surrender their rights as American citizens, and that inquisition by school authorities into the personal, religious, political, and economic views of teachers is intolerable in a free country, strikes at the basis of our public-school system, and can result only in the development of mental and moral servility, and the stultification of teachers and pupils alike."

## REIMS TO-DAY

TO UNDERSTAND THE WRATH and rage which fill every French heart, one has but "to see the foul massacre of civilization" such as the German invaders have left in Reims. President Wilson has seen something of this, and has lately gone through the devastated parts of Belgium. Tourists who have the opportunity and a stout enough heart may go in increasing numbers to the devastated sections; the French are making these pilgrimages already, and some visitors venture from across the Channel. One such, writing in the Manchester *Guardian*, removes all doubt that Reims is, or will be for years, a really habitable city.



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THE BEST OF REIMS.

The west front, with its numerous small statues, shows the least signs of the Hun's havoc anywhere in the cathedral or city.

> "Reims is literally destroyed—a vast heap of ruins almost every stone of which will have to be cleared away before there can be a thought of restoration. Four years ago it was a handsome, flourishing town of a hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants. I doubt whether there are half a hundred whole houses in the entire place to-day, while its people are scattered far and wide, banished from homes which they will never see again, for they exist no longer.
>
> "From the wrecked railway station forward, wherever the eye turns it meets only heaps of débris. I scoured the town in every direction, following one by one the principal thoroughfares, and thence exploring the side streets and byways, in the hope of finding some favored quarter which had missed the deadly rain of shot and shell, but in vain. In one or two spots away from the center, isolated houses, and in one a church, have had a miraculous escape, but such exceptions are negligible. Reims is ruined beyond recognition or repair. Here and there French flags float over what were official buildings, but these are now at the most blackened and sightless walls behind which are roofless spaces filled with wreckage. It is pitiful to see whole streets razed almost literally to the ground, and the bright sunshine of a warm day, as it fell upon the scene, far from relieving seemed rather to accentuate its horror."

Neither sacred nor profane architecture escaped; the guns were obviously directed with a purpose, since we are told that "one public building which has suffered but little is the Civil Hospital; military considerations may have prompted the bombarders to spare it—humane considerations never":

> "So far as my observation went, only one church, that of St. Maurice, has come through the bombardment without serious, and in some cases irreparable, injury. Several churches are utterly wrecked, and the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the glory of Reims and of France, is to-day little better than a ruin, both within and without, the windows and outside sculptuary to a large extent destroyed and the inside choked with débris. I can not do better than quote and indorse a recent official description of this monstrous act of sacrilege:
>
> "'The western façade and portal are severely battered, most of the pinnacles of the southern front have been shot away, the roof has several gaping holes in it, the high altar is a formless mass of débris, and the choir, as such, has ceased to exist. The glass has entirely disappeared—some, indeed, has been preserved, but most has been totally destroyed. All that really remains are the core of the fabric—probably considerably shaken and weakened—and the remarkable series of statues within the west wall.'
>
> "There is no exaggeration here. The noble structure will be restored, of course, as far as that may prove practicable, but it will be the work of a generation and the cost will be fabulous. All that is being done at present is, as the soldiers say, to 'clear up the mess' and prepare the way for the necessary detailed survey by experts of the extent of the havoc."

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## THE GERMAN "FIRST STEP" IN MUSIC

A GERMAN FOOT is once more thrust inside the partly open door of the Metropolitan Opera-house, only it wears a home-made shoe. "Parsifal" will return to the repertory next season in an English version made by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel. Whether this information should give us joy or not, even Mr. Gatti-Casazza seemed to doubt, for, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* points out, he waited until his sailing-time to make the announcement. That paper finds it "inevitable that the Wagner operas, or at least some of them, should be sung here in English," and it thinks "Parsifal" an "excellent selection with which to begin the experiment," tho a "Parsifal" done in English by a Savage opera company a few years ago failed in New York while it succeeded in Boston. The prestige of the Metropolitan added to what claims it can make for itself will likely save it from a second failure:

> "It has none of the fierce and warlike spirit of the 'Ring' series and none of the glorification of Teutonism which would probably make the lovely 'Meistersinger' unacceptable, even in English. In fact, both subject and music have had a wider appeal in this country than in Germany, outside of Baireuth."

The main point to be noted, however, is the opening wedge, and *The Morning Telegraph* (New York) focuses attention upon a discussion of the subject in *The National Civic Federation Review* by "an American of German birth." *The Telegraph* observes:

> "This interesting, and, perhaps, severe disquisition by a naturalized foreigner may or may not satisfactorily answer the question continually being addressed to this paper, as well as to the older and more definitely entrenched trade-journals of music. The point is made that the United States can not afford to be even as generous in its tolerance of German music as England, for the reason that England has no such mighty leaven of Teutonic residents as we have in this country.
>
> "There is no doubt of the truth of the statement that there is now a most marked and persistent attempt at the revival and reinstallation of German compositions and German influences in the opera-houses and concert-halls of the United States. Is

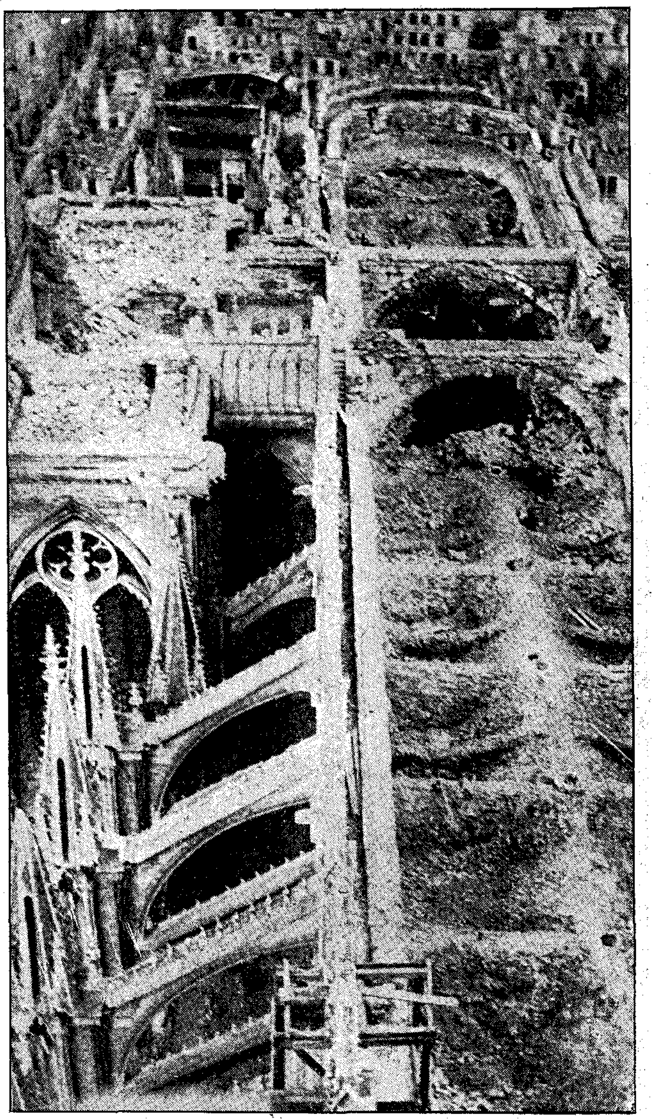
> this the beginning of another era of German propaganda? To the minds of many liberal-minded friends of musical art, German music, *per se*, is far from objectionable, either on account of its origin or by reason of its Teutonic arrogations. The strongest and most tenable charge that can be brought against the promoters and purveyors of essentially German music in this country is the unfailing arrogance, inevitable pomposity, and irritating insolence which they pontificate about its superiority, and proceed to ram it down the throats of all comers as tho it were the only mellifluous ambrosia and sacrosanct nectar of the gods.
>
> "Whether or not 'an American of German birth' makes all of his points is, of course, for the reader to determine. The article is well worth reading, studying, and remembering, and, at least, in its contention that the present is not the time for the recognition and rehabilitation of German music as such, the logic of the writer is both sound and in good taste. When considered in relation to the growing movement for the Americanization of all foreign-derived elements in our civic and artistic life, the resuscitation of German ideals and German standards of music must at this time be obstructive, if not destructive. We can better exist as a nationalized race without art than without patriotism, and if Teutonic music and musicians are to be again made the media for Prussian propaganda in this country (as they undoubtedly were in the past), then it is both wise and decent, just and admirable, for us to discourage and defeat all efforts in that direction."

The example of England for broad-mindedness has often been cited. Even during the war London audiences listened to Wagner in English and no discrimination was made against any composer in concert programs. A recent Beethoven festival at Queen's Hall lasting an entire week seems to have put the finishing touches. Aside from the fact that audiences were small, the critics have awakened to the absurdity, as *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) states it, of "giving up an entire week to the glorification of German music at Queen's Hall at the very moment when the Germans are flouting the Peace Conference." It appears, tho, that even the critics were goaded to this notice by Mr. Diaghileff, head of the Russian ballet, who called Beethoven a mummy, Brahms a putrefying corpse, and Schumann a sick dog baying at the moon. The *Pall Mall* critic comments:

> "As a musician who divides his affection between the Italian classics, the music of his own country, and the French school which has done so much to revolutionize musical ideas, he finds our attitude incomprehensible, and is moved to strong language; but the kernel of his remarks is in the question, 'Why not listen for yourselves?' He remarks that as listeners we are too docile, and that we go on listening to the same music because we have got the habit, and because we are told it is the right thing to do. In that he is not far wrong. In matters of art we are a conservative nation, and even a world-crisis has apparently not been sufficient to shake up the lethargy of musical opinion among a large section of concertgoers. They are still swayed by the ponderous sentiment of the German romantic movement, while all around them is breathing a wholly different atmosphere.
>
> "It is not sufficiently realized that music is a language charged with meaning and possessing an influence which transcends in subtlety that of the greatest oratory. It is impossible to be saturated with German music without inhaling unconsciously at the same time a certain measure of German sentiment, and that is at the moment a sentiment to be indulged in, if at all, with the most careful moderation. It is not to be expected that the Germans themselves will neglect to take advantage of the favorable atmosphere created by an excessive cult of their music. Throughout the war music has been one of their means of propaganda in neutral countries, and their experience of its effectiveness will certainly encourage them to apply it to the same purpose here when the time comes. We must be prepared for that, and the best mode of preparation is the practical demonstration of the well-established fact that Germany has long since forfeited her premiership among musical nations. A German festival is not merely impolitic. It is a confession that we are completely out of touch with contemporary musical opinion in Europe."

The London *Daily News* prints an article signed "A. Kalisch," which practically admits the corn, but seems to prove that the public gets what it wants:

> "It is a curious thing that if English love of German music from 1850 onward is the result of sinister propaganda, nobody should have found it out until 1919. It is surely an insult, both to the intelligence of, and the honesty of, the countless British managers and societies who have produced German music. They did so, obviously, because they found it was what the public wanted. All through the war, let us not forget, Beethoven and Wagner were the only things that crowded Queen's Hall at the Promenade Concerts. Of course, every one who went there, including thousands of soldiers, was either a German in disguise or a very stupid English victim of German intrigue. And what of Sir Henry Wood? This is on a par with the argument that Germany captured trade only by dishonest methods—as if no German trader had ever supplied anybody with anything good or useful or cheap. . . . . . .



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REIMS CATHEDRAL FROM THE AIR.

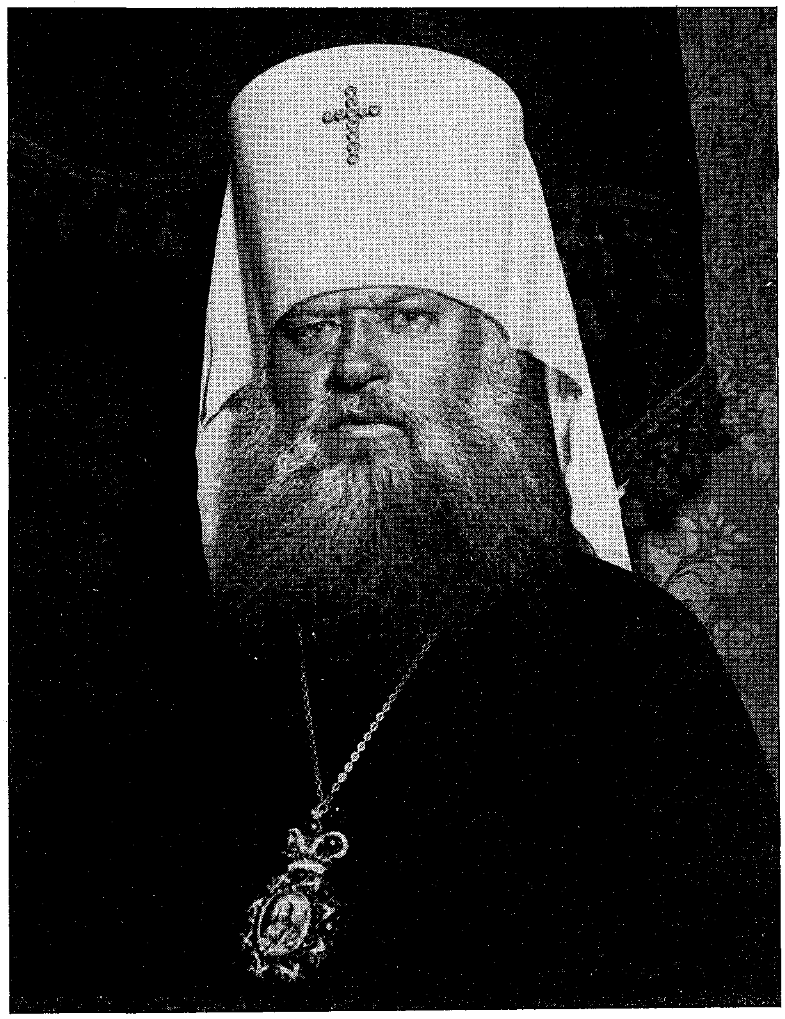
Taken from one of the towers, and exposing the shattered cathedral roof, this picture shows what a hollow shell now remains.

> "It is a still more curious discovery that the British musical public is accessible to propaganda. . . . For the last twenty years we have all been protesting against the deterioration of our lighter dramatic music, and the dividends of the companies providing it soar to heights undreamed of. For many years the Saturday and Monday Pops. became more or less a Brahms propaganda—in one year, I remember, he monopolized about 70 per cent. of the season's programs, and the concerts died of inanition. Every writer in the press pleads the cause of British composers, and the more British music is played the more the public stays away.
>
> "Then we are asked to consider the analogy of the musical propaganda carried on by Germany in neutral countries during the war, but those who use that argument conveniently forget, if they ever knew, what was the end of that propaganda. In at least two of the neutral countries where it was most active the native providers of music protested against unfair competition, and it had to stop."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## THE FATE OF RUSSIAN BISHOPS

AS ONE RETURNED FROM THE DEAD, the head of the Russian Church in Kishinef, Metropolitan Platon Rozdestvensky reaches New York, bringing dependable information about the treatment of Russian religious figures by the Bolsheviki. This high dignitary who, prior to 1914, was the head of the Russian Church in America, immediately on his arrival celebrated a thanksgiving-service for his deliverance from the Reds and safe return to the United States. The scene was the St. Nicholas Cathedral of the Russian Church, at Ninety-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, where not long ago a memorial service was held for him after the receipt of tidings that he had fallen a victim to the Reds. The news he brings and tells to the New York *Evening Sun* shows that others of his faith were not so fortunate:



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FORMER HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA,

Metropolitan Platon Rozdestvensky, who predicts pogroms for the Jewish population of Russia at the hands of the Bolsheviki.

> "The Bolshevik power is on the wane. They can not have a future, for Bolshevism is an illness, and like an illness will pass. In the meantime they plunge more deeply into the practises of their doctrines, which before they only preached. They realize their time is short.
>
> "They throttle every one who is not one of them, but even before they came to Odessa they announced that I had been condemned to death. I know of many cases where they have brutally and wantonly slaughtered priests and bishops of the Church with fiendish cruelty. As for the *bourgeoisie*, they kill men, women, and children, irrespective of age.
>
> "There is the case of Bishop Androniskus, of Perm. A mob set upon him. First they pulled out half his beard; next they gouged out his eyes; then they strangled him and threw his body into the river. Bishop Ambrosius, of Tcheboksary, on the Volga, suffered even more. They tied him to a horse's tail and then frightened the animal into galloping madly about the streets. When he died of this they hacked him to pieces."

The prelate said that the Jewish population in Russia would probably suffer through Bolshevik excesses. He declared that while the intelligent classes and Church authorities would exert every effort to avoid a repetition of the pogroms, the masses would not stop to reason. He added:

> "Just what form the Russian Government is to take I do not know. It can never be a return to the old autocracy; no more can it be the *Soviet* commune. I think that the real Government of Russia will probably be modeled along the lines of your own United States—a republic made up of a federation of states.
>
> "I know Admiral Kolchak personally and he is a man of the highest ideals, and I feel certain that with the organization of the Constituent Assembly he and those associated with him will immediately step aside."

## REPENTANT GERMAN WOMEN

THAT THE CRIME of the *Lusitania* was not universally applauded in Germany; that, indeed, all Germans have not thought alike during the war, is claimed in evidence from the International Congress of Women recently held at Zurich. Among those present were twenty-five German women from Hamburg, Frankfort, Berlin, Bremen, Stuttgart, and Munich who assembled with delegates from fourteen other countries and "gave valuable testimony that through the war they have stood out against their country's policy, and made their ineffectual protest against the invasion of Belgium, annexations, and deportations." This statement, printed in *The Christian Register* (Boston), is made by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, who was herself a delegate from America. These women were very exceptional ones, of course, declares Mrs. Mead, "and had suffered for their pacifist faith." Some details follow:

> "One Ph.D. had been imprisoned for crying out against the cheers that followed the sinking of the *Lusitania*. One woman who had lost a son in the war remarked, when the Congress offered tribute of praise alike to the conscientious objectors who had suffered for their faith and to the soldiers who had fought to end war and make the world safe for democracy, that she felt the German soldiers could not come in that category, for they had not fought to end war. These dignified and able women included in their number several of great oratorical power, who made a profound impression both at the twelve business sessions of the Congress and at the large, crowded public meetings in the town. They feel that as one of the most eminent said privately to me, 'Whether Germany signs the treaty or not makes no difference; in either case, Germany is ruined'; but they did not discuss the matter and left to the initiative of the British, French, and English the opposition to the terms of what H. N. Brailsford calls 'a peace of strangulation' and what

> the British non-conformists have pronounced as 'punishment without hope of redemption.'
>
> "All who had feared there might be some embarrassment in meeting women from the Central Powers at this juncture, on seeing them felt instantly the naturalness and rightness of this first attempt to bridge the gulf that since the first Congress in 1915 at The Hague had so much widened. They showed in their faces the tragedy which the war had wrought. Some of them tearfully express their deep feeling of appreciation that there were even now women in the Allied countries who had faith in them and could treat them as sisters. One of them, Frau Kulka, of Vienna, in impassioned words, declared that the greatest loss that they had suffered had not been loss of food, in spite of the awful starvation, nor even loss of life; it had been the unspeakable spiritual loss—the loss of faith in God, in country, and in mankind. This Congress gave them renewed faith and hope in the future and in humanity. No one who met them and conversed with them from day to day could help respect and honor these women and realize that, tho few in number, they represented little groups everywhere which are the hope of the ruined countries. They can help interpret the best of the aspirations of the Allied people to their discouraged and bewildered compatriots. 'We were so foolish about everything political; we left everything to our Government,' said one of the newly enfranchised women, feeling her new responsibilities. While condemning their Government's general philosophy of war and its aggression, it seemed evident that they were still unaware of many things that Americans had in mind. 'When did the hate begin?' asked one of them. 'Was it when that great boat—what do you call it? [I suggested the *Lusitania*]—was sunk?' Discussion of the responsibility for the war was forbidden at the Congress proper, but in private there was frank discussion, and the calm interchange of information was helpful. I repeatedly inquired as to the attitude of mind of the ninety-three professors whose support of their Government's policy at the outset so shocked the world. I learned from good authority that about half of them have changed their views and will probably publish a statement, but not until the terms of peace are settled."

## THE CHARITY OF FRENCHWOMEN

THAT THE CHRISTIAN WOMEN of France sent a reply to the appeal of the "opprest and starving German women and children" is a fact given but little attention outside two journals. *The World Tomorrow* (May) printed the letter, and *The Churchman* copied it with the accompanying question: "Why is it that Christian communities do not welcome more eagerly this kind of chivalrous Christian sentiment? ... Why is it that we prefer, really prefer, to propagate suspicion and ill-will?" *The Churchman* calls it a "very tragic and alarming fact that Christian America does not want to know that certain Christian women in France pity opprest and starving German women and children," repudiating such reports as "German propaganda." Here is the letter in part:

> "Twice you have appealed to us in vain. Your actual words have not been given to the people of France, to the women who work and suffer; but without having heard them, we want to answer you, for the universal and identical sufferings of the war enable us to divine what you said.
>
> "We are sure you said to us, 'The war is over, but the blockade still continues. . . . Our little ones are hungry and sick, they lack everything. We watch their sufferings, helpless.'
>
> "We answer that we share your anguish, we suffer from the consciousness that we are still too feeble and too scattered to bring you effective help. We can only insist with you upon the sacred right of misery, whatever its country, to be equally respected and succored. Nevertheless, from the depths of our impotence, we should blush if we did not pray for your children to the Peacemaker who came to bring reconciliation among men. We are sending the following address to President Wilson:
>
> "'In the name of a group of Frenchwomen who have tried, during the war, to preserve themselves from hatred, we come to join our voices to those of the women of the enemy countries who ask for help for their children. We know what our own have suffered in the invaded regions and it is precisely for that reason that we appeal to you for theirs. In these days of the armistice, after the long martyrdom of mankind, evil must cease to reply to evil; it is time that people stopt torturing one another. We have faith in the greatness of your spirit. To all the captives of all the armies alike, open the prison doors. To all the hungry of all countries, distribute equally the bread of the world.'
>
> "But you are as hungry for justice as for bread; therefore, women of the conquered nations, with you we demand a true peace, a peace without violence, a peace without reprisals, a peace, at last, of disarmament. After these accursed years we desire reconciliation of spirit. We are wretched women who, like you, have not been able, have not dared to do anything to lessen its horror and monstrous cruelties. And even if all the crimes should rest on your leaders alone, we know we could not impute it to you, for we know too well in what depths of ignorance and of helplessness the war has shrouded us all. Henceforth let the same remorse unite us."

## THE IMMORAL RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH

INVOKING THE SACRED RIGHT of liberty of speech the Bolsheviki are busily engaged destroying Liberty itself, and the Federal and State authorities, to preserve the first, seem oblivious to the slow destruction of the other. A Methodist bishop, Richard J. Cooke, in calling attention to this anomalous state of public morals, quotes in support of his diagnosis the farewell remark of the Austrian Ambassador, Dumba, who was the first of our undesirable aliens helped out of the country. "Good-by," he said, "to the land where everybody does as he pleases." This characterization, points out the bishop, in *Zion's Herald* (Boston), "seems exactly to express the opinion which undesirable aliens and the motley element of propagandists, from university professors down to the dregs of anarchy, seem to have of this country, its institutions, and its laws." What amazes the bishop is the length to which the Federal and State authorities allow the enemies of social order to go before any attempt is made to curtail their seditious propaganda. He fears that here as in England, the "wide margin left for the play of political-social eccentricities" may be overstept, "and when patience has done its perfect work" that the people will suddenly "accept the Bolshevik idea of this country themselves and play Bolshevik to the Bolsheviki with terrible results." He warns us that—

> "Such explosions of long-restrained, pent-up wrath are not unknown in this country, as many unfortunate instances during the war in such widely separated States as Colorado, Montana, Idaho, testify. The danger is they may become all too frequent. What intensifies the resentment of our people, and makes them so sanguinary in their reprisals, is not that traitors, anarchists, and radicals of all brands should hold opinions antagonistic to our social system, but that they should have the cowardly audacity to shelter their crimes and to beg for mercy and protection under the very laws and institutions they seek to destroy.
>
> "During a Senatorial inquiry January 10 last, into alleged pro-German activities of the newspaper man, W. R. Hearst, a pro-German professor in one of our greatest universities so persistently referred to what the Constitution in his opinion permitted or did not permit our Government to do, that, rebuking him, Senator Sterling said, 'You have a very unfortunate habit of citing the Constitution as justification for everything pro-German.' Such double dealing is so revolting to every instinct of honor and justice that, in the thoughts of many, vengeful violation of law is justified by the nature of the offense. This, of course, is subversive of all law and is condemnable. It makes unwilling Bolsheviki of loyal citizens who abhor every sign and symbol of barbarism and ruin. But if the fundamental laws of our country are to be so interpreted that almost every attack upon government and society can justify itself under the plea of freedom of speech, what are you going to do about it?
>
> "Liberty of speech is a poor compensation for destruction of Liberty."

We need have no fear of Bolshevism as such spreading among the American people, the bishop declares, "providing the Government will protect loyalty as carefully as it guards the freedom of disloyalty." Change the emphasis in public opinion, he urges, on the meaning of constitutional freedom, and it will "bring to memory the forgotten fact that the American Constitution was made for the American Government, for the benefit of the American people, and not for the protection of the enemies of both." He writes:

> "Behind the letter of law is the natural law of self-preservation. This law is as applicable to society as it is to the individual. When these enemies of order, or traitors to this Government, tho now naturalized citizens, landed on these shores they took an oath of allegiance to this Government, or were admitted on oath that they were not antagonistic to our form of government. Had they not done so they would not have been permitted to remain here, or to acquire the rights of citizenship.
>
> "Can such undesirables remain citizens and at the same time violate that oath? That is, has any one the right to the benefits of his perjury? The logical answer leads without any circumlocution to their speedy deportation and the confiscation of their property after due process of law. Moral justice demands that whoever allows Bolshevik principles or conspires in any way or fulminates, not against officials of government, or methods of government, but against the nature of the government itself, in such a manner as would destroy the government and substitute for it another kind of government, that criminal should not be permitted to live in the United States under the protection of the government. The Bolshevik has neither moral nor political right in this country to the benefits of his violated oath.
>
> "The amazing contention, however, on the part of these agents of destruction, is that they have the right to come here, and that being here they have the constitutional right to freedom of speech. They spare themselves the fatigue of ascertaining what freedom of speech means, but either through ignorance or contempt for the country where everybody does as he pleases, they read into it license without limit to spread the propaganda of Bolshevism."

Does the Constitution protect the Bolshevik until he has destroyed the Constitution? asks the bishop, adding another query: "When does the Constitution begin to protect the State?"

## A PAPAL BUGABOO IN THE LEAGUE

TO "VIEW WITH ALARM" is one of most ancient rights of the statesman, and it is now exercised to the full by a Republican Senator from Illinois, the Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman, who thinks the League of Nations will be dominated by the Vatican. The Catholic Church "is a power for good," he says in one paragraph, but in another he calls it "inimical to the future welfare of the United States." He bases his alarm on the idea that a majority of the Christian nations in the League are Catholic countries, overlooking the fact that the only two first-class Powers he names, Italy and France, are anticlerical, the rest ranging in importance from Belgium and Poland down to Haiti, Honduras, and Panama. His remarks are reported by the New York *Evening Post*, which refuses to take them seriously and hints that the League is in equal danger from the Seventh-day Adventists and the Flatbush Home Protective Association. The Senator said:

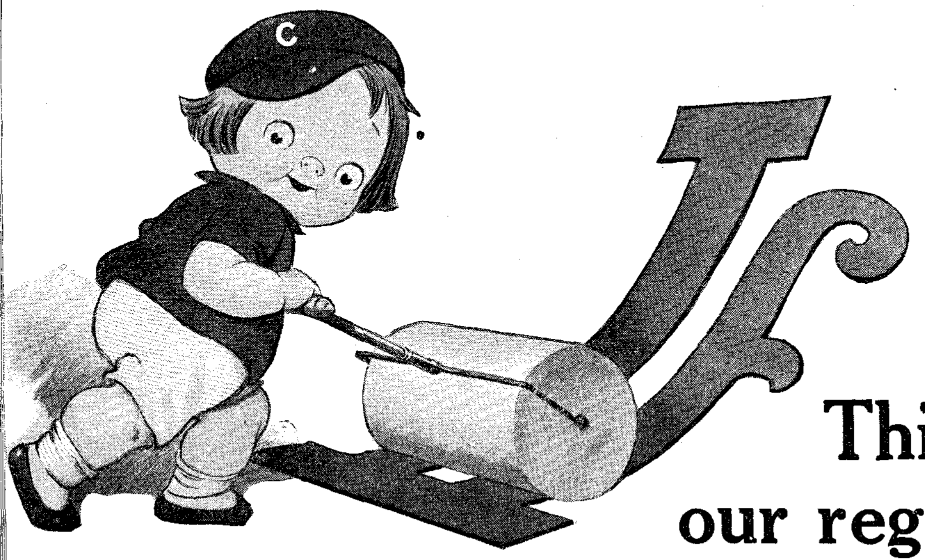
> "From an early age the occupants of the Vatican have believed in the inherent right of papal authority to administer civil government. It is with the utmost regret I fail to find recorded in the course of papal claims of later days any renunciation or disavowal of the doctrine. So far as a layman can discover, the Vatican still believes it ought, and would if the power permitted, assume to administer ecclesiastical and civil government as its joint, exclusive, and paramount power.
>
> "I am not of that happy variety that cares nothing for history. I am compelled by my habits of thought to admit its value in the affairs of men. We can no more ignore proper precautions with impunity and survive than the forgotten races of history whose temples and altars are covered with the drifting dust of centuries.
>
> "Of the original thirty-two member-nations signatories to the proposed League, twenty-eight are Christian nations and four are of other faiths. Of these twenty-eight nations, seventeen are Catholic nations, either a majority or an overwhelming preponderance of the population being of that religious faith, and eleven are Protestant. The Catholic members are Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Uruguay, and Czecho-Slovakia. The seventeen nations will be represented in the League in all human probability by Catholic delegates.
>
> "That Church represents in its membership either a majority or almost an entirety of the several populations. The sway over those people and their implicit faith in the infallibility of the head of this great religious organization is supreme. It is a power for good. I cheerfully bear witness to its support of stable government, and, above all, its steady opposition to a socialistic state, disorder, and Bolshevism in its various forms and manifestations. But the head of the Church proclaims and teaches his infallibility. The separation of church and state might continue. The peril lies in the claim of papal power never abjured, never disavowed. The temptation to enforce that belief might break down every barrier built up by centuries of struggle and sacrifice."

Shall the United States commit itself to the mercy of a power from which our ancestors delivered us, Senator Sherman asks. This "power" is again numbered in the roll-call of its representatives at the proposed council table:

> "Shall we risk entangling ourselves and our posterity in the toils we have escaped through their wisdom and the warnings they left to guide us in the duties and perils of our generation? The Covenant of the League of Nations bears within its folds a reactionary power more fatal and insidious than a Prussian helmet, more dangerous than future war.
>
> "The states invited to accede to the Covenant of the League of Nations are: Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. All are Christian races with the exception of Persia. Of the twelve invited Christian states, seven are Catholic, viz., Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Salvador, Spain, and Venezuela. Therefore, twenty-four of the forty equal votes of the Christian nations members of the League are spiritually dominated by the Vatican.
>
> "The Vatican is a most earnest advocate of the Covenant of the League of Nations. On March 16 President Wilson conferred with the Vatican at Rome. The Pope, among other things, said, referring to the League of Nations: 'President Wilson put the matter so clearly that my doubts began to melt, and before our interview closed I agreed with him on the main lines of his plan.'
>
> "Miraculous conversion or the deep traditional wisdom of the Holy See! The great pontifical dignitary gives no random interview. Neither can we believe both the President's visit and the interview were not for a preconceived purpose.
>
> "The controversy over Fiume and the resulting troubles recall the belief among many Italians that the Vatican is not in sympathy with the civil Government of Italy on this subject. It is fair to infer that the Pope cordially approves of President Wilson's stand against Orlando and the Italian civil authorities. While the evidence is circumstantial, it all tends to connect President Wilson with influences unfriendly to the temporal power of Italy and inimical to the future welfare of the United States."

The speech of Senator Sherman shows to the editorial eye of *The Evening Post* that "the Knox resolution was, after all, worth while." For—

> "Inept in itself, it is justified by the climax of farce to which it enabled Senator Sherman to rise in his demonstration that the League of Nations is certain to be captured and used by the Catholic Church. The Covenant has every reason to be grateful for this *reductio ad absurdum* of the fears and perils that have been conjured up against it out of a misty void. It was pointed out to Mr. Sherman yesterday that if the Papacy failed to capture the League, the Mormon Church might. Why not? The League might be captured by the Seventh-day Adventists, by the Anti-Tobacco League, by the Pan-Zambesian Federation, by anybody who had designs on the liberties of mankind. It is well that Mr. Sherman should have come along to remind us of what can be done in the way of taking a great hope born out of the agony of a world and besmearing it with all sorts of 'menaces' and 'perils.' If there is danger that the Covenant will be diverted into an instrument for the suppression of the liberties of the Flatbush Home Protective Association, by all means let us abandon the League."



"I'll give this 'If' a jolly good biff
It stands for trouble and doubt
A big little word and the meanest I've heard
Just watch **me flatten it** out!"

**This is our regular job—**

To help you flatten out the big "ifs" in your daily food program.

"*If* food-prices were not so fearfully high or *if* the income was higher! *If* good help was not so scarce! *If* a nourishing and properly-balanced meal did not involve so much marketing, labor, fuel-expense, waste!—"

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It is a tempting appetizer and a nourishing, economical food—both at once. It renders the whole meal more tasty and more sustaining.

Every can gives you two cans of satisfying soup, all pure nutriment, without cooking-cost, without waste.

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**Campbell's SOUPS**

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# CURRENT - POETRY

CLOSER acquaintance with various European nations we knew but distantly before the world-war reveals to us many national characteristics hitherto not generally known. One feature common to all of them, it gradually appears, is their treasury of national folk-songs. We may have assumed, and correctly, that most of the older nations have folk-songs, but they remained a closed book to the outside world. But as a result of our war-born intercourse with some of the lesser European nations collaborating with the Allies, we are beginning to know their folk-songs. In instance may be cited a series of Greek folk-songs translated for *The Balkan Review* by Rose Kerr, the first of which is entitled:

## LULLABY

Translated from the Greek by Rose Kerr

O Sleep, lead thou this child of mine into thy garden closes,
And fill her lap with buds and flowers, with apples and with roses;
Sweet apples to her father give, to her mother roses red,
To her patron saint the roses white that dewy petals shed.

The lambs they feed in pastures green, sweet sleep all children blesses,
But this, my child, is pasturèd with love and with caresses.
Oh, sleep be in thine eyes, my child, and health upon thy brow,
But may thy father wakeful be, to get thy dowry now.

Oh, sleep, for on thy wedding-day and in thy bridal chamber
Red flowers and white shall wreathe thee round, and through thy window clamber.
The fair white snow shall flour become, the mountain flocks shall be,
And for the pallekars to drink sweet wine shall fill the sea.

The exuberant variety of imagery with which readers of classic Greek poetry are familiar is suggested in the following dirge. One feels that in the distraction of grief the mourner's mind is flooded with symbols of a beauty and strength that are irrevocably lost.

## A DIRGE

Translated from the Greek by Rose Kerr

How shall we praise this noble youth whom to the grave we bear?
Tall was he as a cypress-tree and as an angel fair;
The merry May lit up his brow, his heart was full of spring,
And in his eyes there shone the stars of morn and evening.

His speech was like a violin, his soul a torch's flame,
And o'er the sea a goodly ship, with spreading sails, he came.
Now broken lies the violin, quenched is the torch's light,
The ship, the goodly ship, is sunk beneath the waves of Night.

In "Love Revealed," we have a striking combination of the highly fanciful and the simply real in emotional description:

## LOVE REVEALED

Translated from the Greek by Rose Kerr

When we two kissed, O Maiden,
'Twas night, with none to see;
The night and the dawn saw only
The stars and thee and me,
But the morning star descending
Has told it to the sea.
And the sea with her hundred voices
Whispered it to the oar;
The oar-blade told the mariner,
And when he came to shore
He sang the secret openly
At his beloved's door.

It is not often that we meet with so vivid a contrast of the optimistic with the pessimistic temperament as is to be found in these stanzas:

## THE MAIDEN'S DREAM

Translated from the Greek by Rose Kerr

Last night there came to me asleep
A breath from the land of dreams:
Within a garden walled and deep
I saw two floating streams
And a tower of gold and ivory.
"Mother, canst read my dreams?"

"Thou art the garden, daughter mine;
The tower is thy grave;
The streams of water flowing free
Are the tears that I shall shed for thee,
For love is vain to save."

"O Mother mine, nay, do not weep;
Not skilled art thou in dreams.
Our dwelling is the garden deep,
My children the two streams,
And the fair tower is the husband strong
In whose arms I shall dream no dreams.'

The recurrent expression in verse of to-day of the soldier's loneliness away from home, which has been noted in these columns, is an echo, apparently, of war-poetry at all times. This may be judged from "The Cypress-Tree," which is successfully based on a bold conception.

## THE CYPRESS-TREE

Translated from the Greek by Rose Kerr

A soldier young, a soldier bold, in a land untenanted,
Went seeking a roof to shelter him, a place to lay his head;
Nor roof he found, nor shelter, his footsteps aimless strayed,
Till he came to a tree, a cypress-tree, a pillar of green shade.

"O cypress-tree, wilt shelter me, weary from war's alarms?"
"Here are my branches fresh and green, whereon to hang thine arms;
My roots where thou mayst tether thy steed, unguarded he may stand;
And my shade where thou mayst rest in peace—dream of thy native land!"

Lovers have ever been fickle and poets have thrilled to their melancholy, but here is a novel treatment of the matter:

## THE APPLE-TREE

Translated from the Greek by Rose Kerr

The river overflowed its banks and watered all the garden;
It watered countless orchard trees, both apple-trees and quinces—
All but one goodly apple-tree, whose roots touched not the water.

Another apple-tree then spoke, another made inquiry:
"What ails thee, sister, thus to fade? Why do thy leaves turn yellow?
Say, do thy apples weigh thee down, or dost thou lack for water?
Or has one of thy tender shoots been rudely snapt asunder?"

"My apples do not weigh me down, nor do I lack for water,
Nor has one of *my* tender shoots been rudely snapt asunder,
But by my stem a man and maid once kissed and clung together;
Beneath my boughs they plighted troth, and swore that naught should part them;
But now I see they've broken faith, and I am slowly dying."

"The Departure" presents a graphic picture of a woman's sheer devotion. It has the added merit of being musical tho unrimed. Consequently it serves also as a relief to our ears in this heyday of cacophonic "free verse."

## THE DEPARTURE

Translated from the Greek by Rose Kerr

Now 'tis the lovely month of May, now 'tis the leafy summer,
Now do the trees put forth their shoots, the buds break into blossoms,
And now the stranger guest begins to long for his own country.
By night he saddles his noble steed, and secretly he shoes him
With golden nails that shine like stars, and shoes of beaten silver,
And a bridle fair all sown with pearls he gently puts upon him.
Close by his side there stands the maid, the maid who loves him dearly;
She holds a torch to give him light, and fills with wine his goblet,
And every time she fills the cup she weeps and thus entreats him:
"O take me, take me, Master mine, and keep me ever near thee!
I'll strew thy couch that thou mayst sleep; I'll cook the food thou eatest;
I'll be the earth whereon thou treadest, the bridge whereby thou passest;
I'll be the burnished silver cup from which the wine thou drinkest,
That thou mayst drink the blood-red wine, and see me shining through it."

"There where I go, O lovely maid, in truth thou canst not follow!
For there are wolves upon the hills and robbers on the mountains;
They'd seize thee from me, Sweetheart mine, and cast me into bondage."

"Then I'll out of my maiden's garb, and like a boy I'll dress me,
That where thou goest I may go, and run beside thy stirrup;
But take me, take me, Master mine, and do not bid me leave thee!"

In "The Curse" we have another specimen of unrimed verse, on a subject of deep human appeal.

## THE CURSE

Translated from the Greek by Rose Kerr

All eyes are gazing at the sun, now going down in splendor.
The maid, with weary eyes and heart, far out to sea is gazing;
She sees great sailing-ships come in, and barks that hasten homeward.
"Mother, I see four sailing-ships; five smaller boats are with them!
Go, mother, go, and ask them all for tidings of my lover:
At what rich table eats he bread, while mine is bare and lonely?
What maiden's hands are serving him, while mine do naught but tremble?
What eyes are gazing into his, while mine are dull with weeping?
Fain would I curse his faithless heart, and yet would fain forgive him,
From loftiest heights to lowest depths may he be hurled, resisting;
Like glass may he all shattered lie, like wax his bones be melted;
Then may I, passing, raise him up and heal his broken body."

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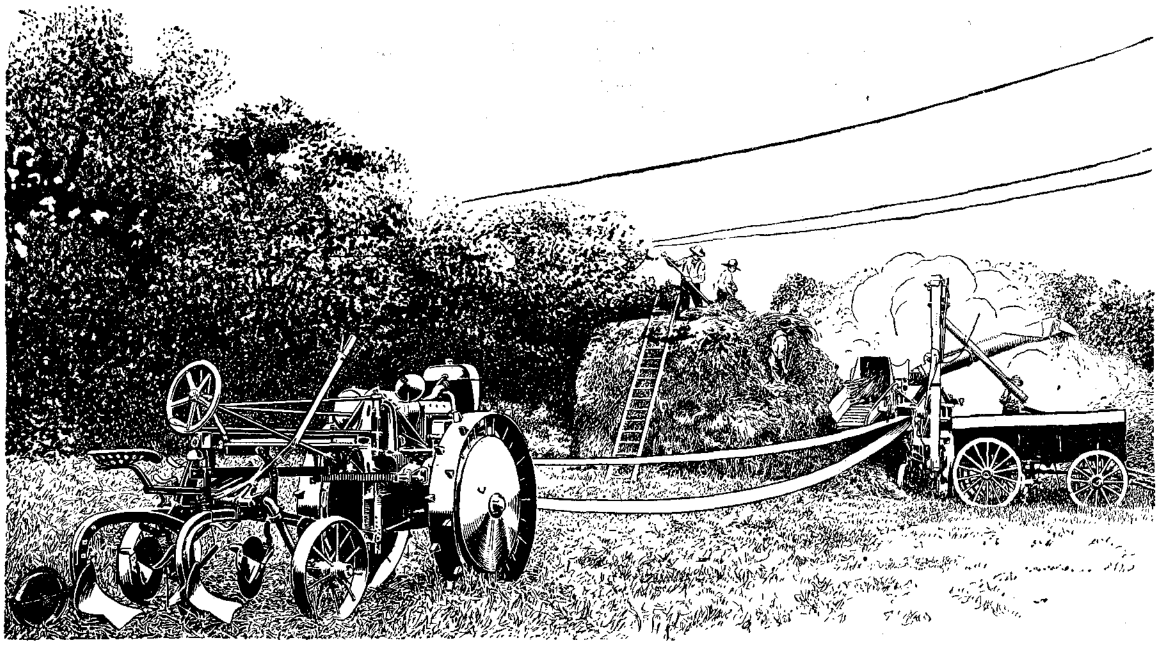


## Saves 1⅓ Men and 5 Horses Per Farm

Through the most comprehensive tractor survey yet attempted, we have found by figures from Moline-Universal Tractor owners—not by guess work—that the Moline-Universal actually saves an average of one and one-third men and five horses per farm.

Over 200 farmers in 37 states from Maine to California and North Dakota to Texas were closely questioned, and their farms ranged in size from 40 to 800 acres. Every one of the Moline-Universal owners whose data forms a basis for these conclusions was selected at random from our list of owners, so that these results are average—not exceptional.

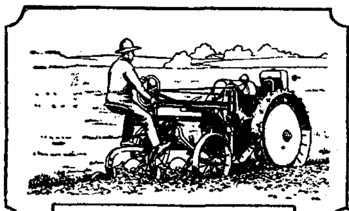
That the Moline is really a Universal Tractor and fits any size farm is proven by the fact that the farms reporting ranged in size as follows: 8%, 100 acres and under; 37%, 100 acres to 200 acres; 21%, from 200 to 300 acres; 13%, from 300 to 400 acres, and 19% above 400 acres. In their report 76% agreed that they could use the Moline-Universal wherever they used horses, and 83% said they could do better work—and thereby make more money.

Owners are positive in their statement that the Moline-Universal is a good investment, and 73% of the Moline owners state that they wouldn't farm again without the Moline-Universal Tractor, while the rest say that they would dislike to go back to horses.

In reply to the question, "Can you operate and maintain the Moline-Universal Tractor for what it would cost you to keep three or four horses?" Ninety-two per cent replied "yes." Many reported they could do so for less.

Space does not permit a complete report, but surely these figures must convince farmers and business men who believe in facts instead of theory that the Moline System of Power Farming is the most economical and efficient, and this is the reason why thousands of Moline Power Farmers are making more money with less hard work. Complete report of this tractor investigation will be gladly furnished on request.

**Moline Plow Company, Moline, Illinois**



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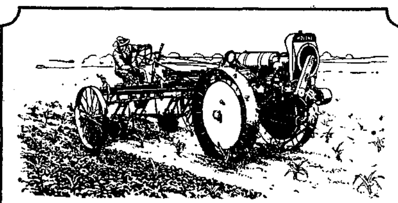
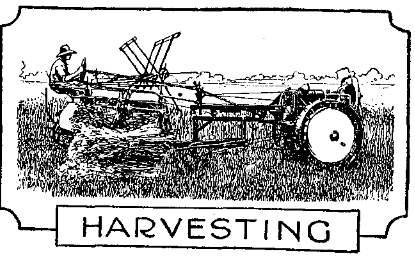


CULTIVATING



HARVESTING

# PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

## GENERAL FELIPE ANGELES, MEXICO'S NEW "PRETENDER"

AN EXTRA PRESIDENT, which is about as useful to most countries as an extra thumb would be to most men, has lately been added to Mexico's already large supply of first-class troubles. General Felipe Angeles is the lucky, or unlucky, man. Pancho Villa, by virtue of his power as a fighter and the commander of a considerable "army," proclaimed General Angeles the true and rightful President of the Mexican Republic, and started out to validate the election in the customary Mexican way, that is, by killing off the opposition. He ran up against something of a snag in the shape of several American cavalry detachments near El Paso, Texas, but few fighters have shown the ability to "come back" that Mr. Villa possesses, and a good many American authorities predict that he and his slightly unofficial President, General Angeles, will be in a position to get their names in the newspapers from time to time.

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MEXICO'S LATEST "PRESIDENT."

Villa recently declared General Felipe Angeles, pictured above, the rightful head of the Mexican Republic, but President Carranza is still on the job.

A former American Vice-Consul at Monterey, Mexico, Mr. Wallace Thompson, who was acquainted with General Angeles both in Mexico and during the General's recent stay in this country, expresses a general opinion rather favorable than otherwise to the newest Mexican "Pretender." "Angeles is to-day the strongest potential factor in the Mexican situation, probably the sincerest well-wisher for Mexico herself among all the leaders, from Carranza down to Felix Diaz and Villa," writes Mr. Thompson, in an article that appeared on June 15, but seems to have been prepared before Messrs. Villa and Angeles conducted their raid of the previous week-end against Juarez and, incidentally, El Paso. American opinion of the Villa-Angeles faction's intelligence, if not of its humanity, seems to have dropt considerably since the raid. To quote Mr. Thompson's personal view of Angeles as published by the New York *Times:*

> Angeles is an idealist, believing firmly that a union of the factions is a possibility. His platform provides that no military man may be a candidate for political office, and it seems generally accepted by Mexicans here that he is without political ambitions. On this platform he hopes to rally the supporters of the chieftains in the field, even if he does not get the ambitious chieftains themselves. There is much rivalry in the political arena of Mexico to-day, with complications no merely American mind can easily grasp. Basically, however, one should understand that there are two groups, the "revolutionaries" and the "antirevolutionaries." In the latter group are the old conservatives who would see the régime of Porfirio Diaz restored. They are opposed to Villa, Pelaez, and Angeles as well as Carranza—all are classed together. The leader of the "antirevolutionaries" in the field is Felix Diaz, nephew of the former President. The "revolutionaries" are divided into many camps. One faction, that of Carranza, is in the saddle; the others are trying to get him out.
>
> A new element seems to have been interjected by the appearance of Angeles, who, altho he is with Villa and has been proclaimed "Provisional President" by that doughty rebel, sincerely hopes for a union of all factions. He is fighting now for a victory of the "revolutionaries" under himself, but at the very moment he is thus fighting he writes to friends in New York urging them to leave no stone unturned to bring about a reconciliation with the "antirevolutionaries." In this letter, addrest to the Mexican Liberal Alliance, he writes:
>
> "I myself sincerely desire to see peace reestablished through the work of the 'revolutionaries,' but I have the misfortune to consider this impossible in the short time which remains to us before our country shall be called to account." He then urges renewed efforts of conciliation with the "antirevolutionaries."

General Angeles resided in this country for two years, four months of which time he spent in New York. Six days after the armistice was signed he returned to Mexico, and "began calling the people to repentance." It was his belief, according to Mr. Thompson, that a day of accounting between the United States and Mexico, postponed only by the Great War, was at hand. As we read:

> His greatest power, potentially, is not in his military possibilities, but in the fact that he may prove the rallying-point for all the forces opposed to Carranza. And his standard is the fear of intervention from outside, "the peril of an immense sacrifice and a transcendent humiliation," as he puts it in his proclamation.
>
> This rallying-point is none other than the very "Fantasma" of the days of Porfirio Diaz—the "specter" with which he threatened all disturbers and by whose force he held them in check.
>
> The average student of Mexican affairs does not realize that there ever was such a factor in Mexican politics as "El Fantasma." Yet those who lived in Mexico in the old days and who talked freely with Mexicans know that this familiar reference to the specter of intervention revealed one of the deepest sources of the power of Porfirio Diaz. There were ambitious men, unscrupulous men, strong men, opposed to Diaz through the whole of his long rule. He handled those men by giving them, if he could, the thing they wanted—to this one power, to this one honors, to that one money; if there was an incurable ambition, he slew them, even as Brutus slew Cæsar. But always, when he approached these men, with the rewards they wanted or the sword in one hand, the other hand held a warning, written in the words of an American Secretary of State. That warning Diaz interpreted in his own way, and passed his interpretation on in the solemn assurance that if any bandit or revolutionary arose in Mexico American intervention was sure to come—and then nobody would have anything. Thus, as a corollary, it was best to take the Diaz offer of place or power or pelf. This was "El Fantasma," and the bugaboo was effective for thirty-four years.
>
> The text of the note which Secretary of State Evarts sent to General Diaz in 1878, two years after he was first proclaimed President of Mexico, was the basis of "El Fantasma." The words used are significant, as significant now as they were then:
>
> "The first duty of a government is to protect life and property. This is a paramount obligation. For this governments are instituted, and governments neglecting or failing to perform it become worse than useless. This duty the Government of the United States has determined to perform to the extent of its power toward its citizens on the border. It is not solicitous, it never has been, about the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished, whether by formal treaty stipulation or by informal convention; whether by the action of judicial tribunals or by that of military forces. Protection, in fact, to American lives and property is the sole point upon which the United States is tenacious."
>
> When this note was handed to President Diaz he had just succeeded in establishing the first firm government which Mexico had had since the revolution against Spain broke out in 1810. In all those sixty-eight years there had been, intermittently, various violations of American rights along the border and within Mexico itself. The war of 1847 had been the outgrowth of some of them, and following the decisive defeat of Mexico at that time there had been a short surcease, which did not last, however, beyond the period of our distraction from external

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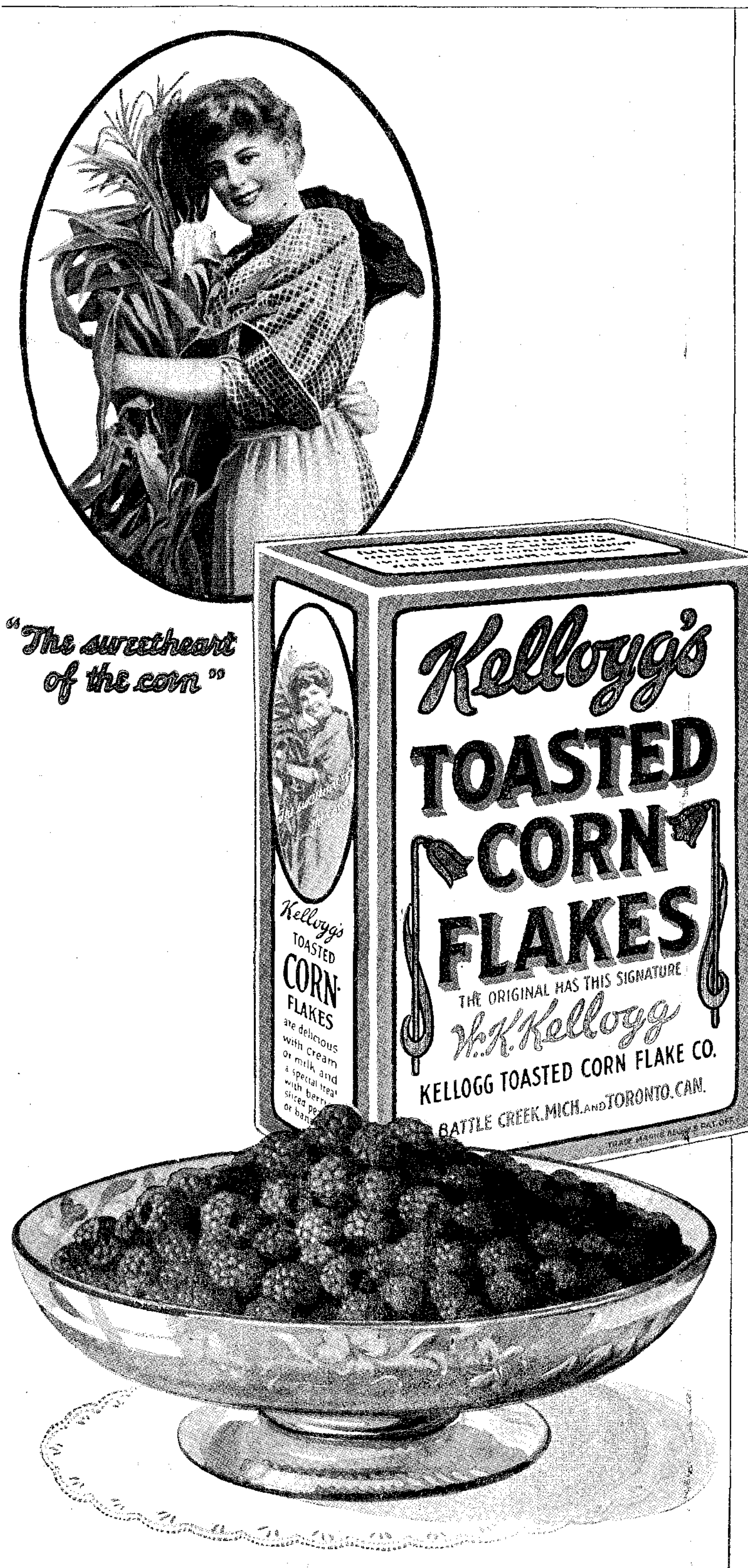
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THE CRISP, tempting quality and the rich, satisfying flavor of Kellogg's, actually increase your enjoyment of fresh fruits and berries.

Eat Kellogg's this way for breakfast or dessert these hot days. You will feel like thanking us for the suggestion.

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affairs during the Civil War. The famous Texas Rangers were organized to protect the border after the war, but by the time Diaz came to power conditions were so bad that the Evarts note followed.

It is said that when this note was placed in the hands of President Diaz his anger knew no bounds. But he was astute enough, after his first passion passed, to realize the power of the weapon which had been placed in his hands. He used it thereafter as a club over his rivals and as the final argument in any controversy over expediency in his iron rule. "El Fantasma" came to be whispered in the councils of those Mexicans who sought to see the Mexican problem as a whole, and always they believed, and exprest the belief, that some day, sooner or later, the United States would come down and take over Mexico. Looking back on my own days in the Mexico of Diaz I realize that the strangely positive conviction of Mexicans that we had imperialistic designs upon their country had its source in the specter which Diaz never let Mexico forget. They all believed in it, high and low alike—all, perhaps, but Diaz himself, who had fashioned it out of a diplomatic notice that the United States would have no further border raids.

We are accustomed to think, says the writer, that the strength of Diaz and the permanence of his despotism lay in his own autocratic control of every phase of government. The power of the shadow of the United States over Mexico, that same power which Angeles is invoking to-day, was not taken into account. For, as Mr. Thompson proceeds to point out:

Huerta was a despot and he fell—because he had not the backing of Washington. Carranza is following the letter of the despotism of Diaz, and yet he has a dozen revolutionary leaders in the field against him, despite the railway systems which Diaz did not have and an annual income nearly twice that of Diaz at the height of his power. Carranza has the moral backing of Washington, and holds his place by virtue of that support, Mexicans say. Yet the rebels are in the field, always active and threatening, and Carranza's armies cost more each year than the whole government budget of Diaz. The conviction is dawning upon those who watch Mexican affairs that Diaz held his place chiefly through his shrewd flaunting of the "specter" of intervention; that the "specter" was weakened when Madero was allowed to carry through his revolution unmolested; that the firm threats which Washington made against Huerta reawakened the old fear in the hearts of Mexicans and resulted at last in Huerta's downfall; that Carranza holds place through that same fear; but that the fading of the fear of intervention encourages the revolutionaries to continue, because it leaves Carranza no argument but the forces of arms.

These are the things which Mexicans believe as firmly as they believed in "El Fantasma" in the days of Diaz. They will trace it all for you, and will show how the first great weakening of the belief in the "specter" came when Huerta flouted our flag at Tampico in 1914 and when, tho we took Vera Cruz, we withdrew without the salute we demanded. They will also tell you, if you ask them, that the "specter" all but died at Columbus, N. M., in February of 1916, when the long-feared, terrible revenge did not fall swiftly on the heels of Villa's invasion and murder of dozens of Americans when he raided that helpless American town.

On the evening of a scorching December day of 1907 I sat under the cooling portico of a hotel in the city of San Juan Bautista, Tabasco, four days by rail and steamer from the Mexican capital. With me sat two native *hacendados*, their great embroidered hats on their heads, despite the heat and the animation with which they talked in undertones. These men, property-owners and men of substance in their state, told me then that the peace of Diaz was not a normal peace, but the product of American support of the great President. They said that when Diaz died, or retired, Mexico would break into flame again, because then Washington would have no one whom it wanted to support. They did not speak of this fear of the United States as "El Fantasma"; to them it was a real thing. I smiled, in my innocence, but I wondered. The twisting of the attitude of the United States Government was all I saw—I did not then grasp the significance of the fear of that attitude.

One afternoon in December of 1918 I sat in the private office of one of the leading Mexicans of the city of Monterey. We were discussing the news of the appearance of General Felipe Angeles in the vicinity of Chihuahua. My *vis-à-vis* said then what I had heard before, but he talked with a new emphasis. He held that the coming of Angeles was of tremendous significance, because, of all the revolutionary leaders and of all the exiles who might be rallying-points for the various Mexican factions, Angeles alone seemed acceptable to all sides. Villa was too crude and barbarous; Felix Diaz was too weak and too closely tied in with the old conservative régime of his uncle; Pelaez, in the Tampico oil-fields, lacked broad vision, etc.

And then the emphasis on the need of a man to rally around, because sooner or later, unless peace came to Mexico, foreign intervention must come. Mexicans did not want foreign intervention, but if it were brought in by a League of Nations it might be endurable. And yet why was it necessary? Only because Mexicans themselves could not support a man who was strong enough to prevent it.

It was not until I returned to New York, months after this conversation, that I learned that Angeles had gone to Mexico inspired with the single idea that the overwhelming issue in the Mexican problem was to unite the factions and through their union to stave off what he felt was the imminent peril of American intervention.

"Until our country shall be called to account!" This is the new cry of warning. It is sounding through Mexico to-day. Carranza has heard it, and has been making violent efforts, here to get money to reestablish Mexico's credit abroad, there to bring in crowds of foreign visitors who will see the best of Mexico and return to influence public opinion in the United States. A ponderous publicity campaign is being waged for the established government in Mexico, and, most significant of all, Carranza has just sent his son-in-law to Washington as "special adviser" to President Wilson.

Angeles, however, is the only leader who has dared to state the danger in words. Here is a soldier, a man of education, of proved strategic ability, and of true humanity (for he has always been a demigod of justice in his campaigns through the helpless towns of Mexico), who states to all Mexico that "the one thing of true importance is to arrange peace between the factions in order to pacify the country and prevent intervention."

The vast majority of Mexicans, I think, agree with General Angeles in this. We, as Americans, know well not only how distasteful intervention would be, but also how far from a true solution of the Mexican problem intervention would be. But the fear of intervention—that is another thing. That fear was "El Fantasma" that kept the peace of Diaz for thirty-four years. It is that very fear which is to-day working in Mexico again, through the minds of men who have watched our military preparations—and our victories. It is the rebirth of "El Fantasma," and it is pregnant with possibilities.

## HOW THE FRENCH HIGH WAR-COMMISSIONER REGARDS THE AMERICAN ARMY

IN a recent issue of *L'Illustration* (Paris, France) appears a letter written by Mr. André Tardieu, High Commissioner for Franco-American War-Affairs, in which the French Commissioner gives an appreciation of the part played by the American forces in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, in that connection referring to the American Army "which I saw come to life in the summer of 1917, and which, in the fall of 1918, rivaled the veteran armies in victory." The letter follows:

I read, a few days after it was issued, the interesting article in which Major Grasset evoked the great figure of Marshal Foch and recounted the operations of 1918. I would ask you to add a few lines on a subject which I know thoroughly: the work of the American Army in the last phase of the war.

Every one knows that the American Army was first engaged, from May to August, 1918, by divisions which were generously placed at the disposal of the French Army by General Pershing, to give the immediate support which was urgent.

During this period occurred the success of the First and Second American Divisions at Château-Thierry and Belleau Wood, and the splendid part taken by five American divisions in the counter-offensive of Generals Mangin and Degoutte on July 18, 1918.

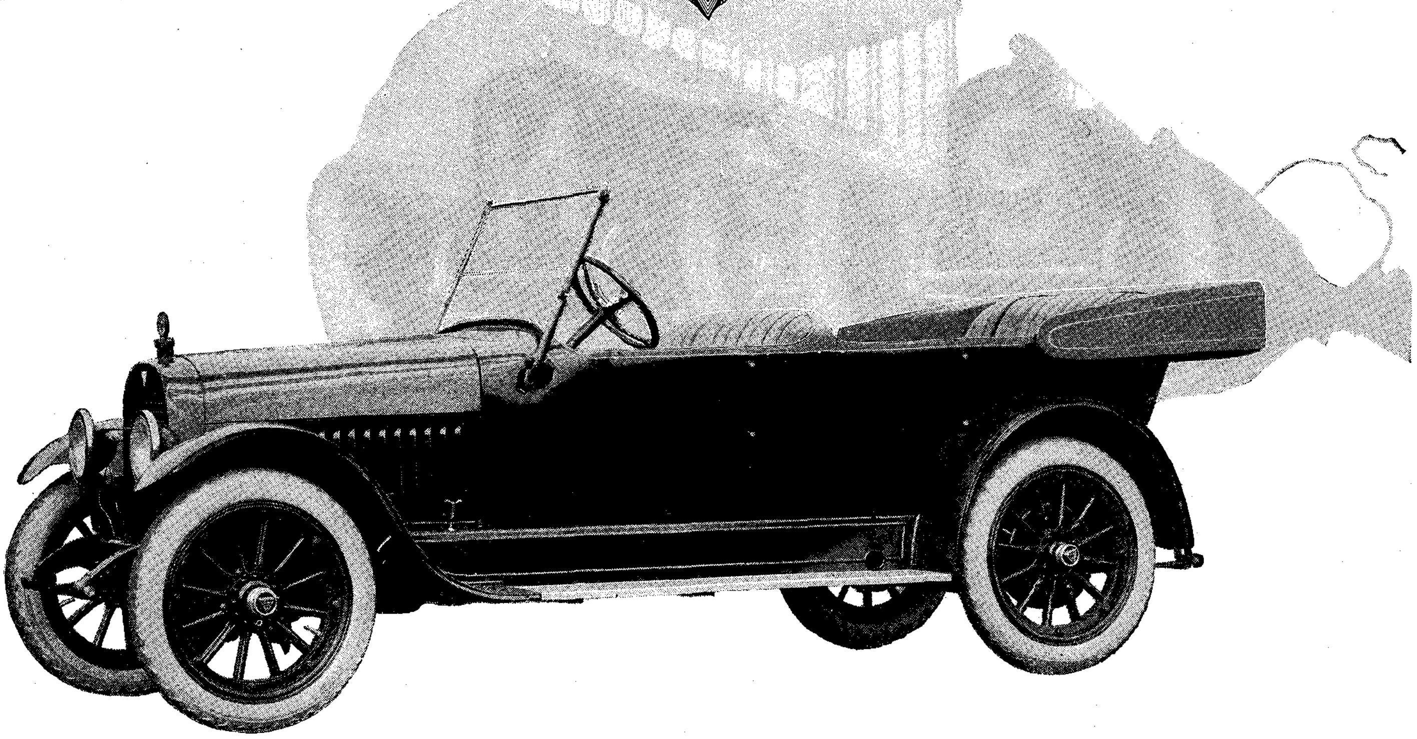
During this time the First American Army was being organized under the command of General Pershing. In September it could be seen at work, when it reduced the St. Mihiel salient, taking 200 guns and 15,000 prisoners.

In this same month the American Army began the battle of the Meuse-Argonne, which will be recognized as its master-work.

You know the field of battle, wooded, cut up by valleys, with its two natural defenses, the Argonne and the heights of the Meuse, cut by the Meuse and formidably organized by the enemy, who realized that it protected the great Lille-Metz railroad, the principal railroad of the whole front.

The battle commenced September 26, the First, Third, and Fifth American Army corps being engaged in it, each having three divisions. On the 27th the results gained were as follows: seven kilometers in depth, 8,000 prisoners and 100 guns. On October 3 the enemy was forced to retire to his third position, after abandoning the two others.

The attack continued October 4. On the 21st the American



# What Car Now Rivals The Hudson Super-Six?

## *Does Any Other Name Appeal Like Hudson? Developed By Four Years' Experience—It Approaches the Perfection Men Had Predicted*

Owners of Hudson cars understand the perfection that has been attained in the new Super-Six. They have had experience with its reliability and endurance. It was they who have done so much to aid in its development.

And therefore it is natural that when the new Super-Six was announced, the first buyers should be those who knew the car best.

### *Its Quality Never Questioned*

Not since the first Super-Six—four years ago—proved its leadership on speedway and in road test, has anyone questioned its position.

It was the coveted car of thousands who could not obtain deliveries and of other thousands who could not meet its price.

Now production is greater than ever. More buyers can be accommodated than has been possible. And because of the new price it comes within the buying range of more people.

People have accepted less wanted cars because there was a difference in price. But that situation no longer remains. The price of the new Super-Six is little different than that asked for other cars whose popularity has never approached that of Hudson. It is lower than some cars. It is only a trifle higher than many others.

Before you make your choice, look over all the fine cars. Let your decision result from the known qualities and their comparative prices.

### *Here is Hudson Proof*

The new Super-Six is just such a car as you would expect. It typifies all the experience gained in building 60,000 earlier models. Every speed and endurance test in some way influenced an improvement in its performance and endurance.

As a result the new Super-Six starts easier, rides easier and runs more smoothly. All the old qualities are retained—many are enhanced.

Think of the value of such a test as the double trans-continental run in which a seven-passenger touring car made the round trip from San Francisco to New York in 10 days, 21 hours. Or the 24-hour run in which one man drove 1819 miles. So also of the many speedway contests. Records more minute than the temperature charts of the most careful physician, were kept of every phase of Hudson tests. As a result Hudson engineers found ways of enlarging Super-Six attributes, not possible under other circumstances.

That is why each new Hudson is superior to its predecessor. It is why the new model is more desirable than any that has preceded it. And it is why it can be bought at a lower price.

### *As Always in the Past, Hudsons Are Scarce*

There have never been sufficient Hudsons to meet normal demand. Mid-season has always seen a Hudson shortage. This year is no exception.

Dealers are keeping delivery lists made up in the same sequence as orders are placed.

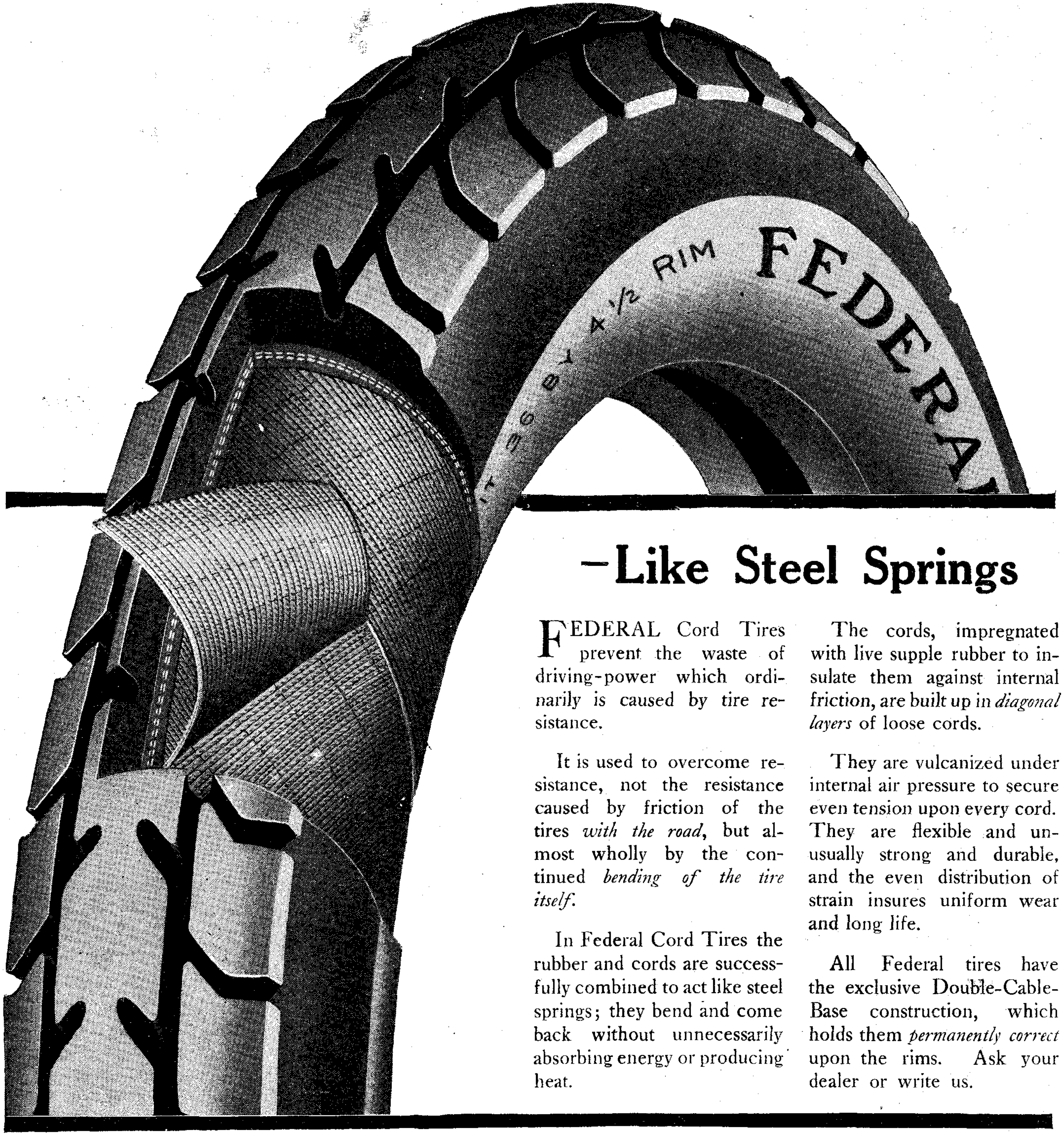
Some dealers are already sold out for weeks ahead. The situation grows more acute daily.

So see about your Hudson now.

(1076) **Hudson Motor Car Company** **Detroit, Michigan**

# FEDERAL

**DOUBLE CABLE BASE** CORD TIRES



## –Like Steel Springs

FEDERAL Cord Tires prevent the waste of driving-power which ordinarily is caused by tire resistance.

It is used to overcome resistance, not the resistance caused by friction of the tires *with the road*, but almost wholly by the continued *bending of the tire itself*.

In Federal Cord Tires the rubber and cords are successfully combined to act like steel springs; they bend and come back without unnecessarily absorbing energy or producing heat.

The cords, impregnated with live supple rubber to insulate them against internal friction, are built up in *diagonal layers* of loose cords.

They are vulcanized under internal air pressure to secure even tension upon every cord. They are flexible and unusually strong and durable, and the even distribution of strain insures uniform wear and long life.

All Federal tires have the exclusive Double-Cable-Base construction, which holds them *permanently correct* upon the rims. Ask your dealer or write us.

**The Federal Rubber Company of Illinois**
**Factories, Cudahy, Wisconsin**

Manufacturers of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Fibre Soles, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods

Army, in liaison on the left with the Fourth French Army, held the line Grand Pré—north of Brieulles. By this time the enemy had lost almost the whole of his third position and had engaged all his reserves.

From November 1 to 11 the last act took place: the remainder of the third position and a part of the fourth position were captured (3,602 prisoners and an advance of 11 kilometers). On November 4, seven kilometers more were gained. The number of prisoners and guns increased. On the 5th the Meuse was crossed at Dun. On the 10th Sedan was entered. The road to Metz thus lay open. The enemy admitted his defeat in his *communiqué*.

The Germans had used in this battle a large number of divisions (22 on November 4). General Pershing had engaged 580,000 men, and there were losses of 148,000 killed and wounded.

A few weeks ago Marshal Foch paid eloquent tribute to this American Army which I saw come to life in the summer of 1917, and which in the fall of 1918 rivaled the veteran European armies in victory. You will understand that I was anxious to complete the story written by your collaborator, to call to mind the glorious weeks in which General Pershing translated into action the words he uttered two years ago, "Lafayette, we are here!"

## WOULDN'T VANITY BAGS BE A FINE SUBSTITUTE FOR VEST POCKETS?

WOMAN'S concern over the garb she wears centers mainly on the effect it will produce on other people. So she welcomes the changes in season which enable her to appear, ever and anon, in an entirely different set of habiliments, the inconvenience involved in such a mutation being entirely overcome by thoughts of the real or fancied impression created by the new feathers. Not so the average male of the species, however, who wears his clothes for purely utilitarian purposes and gets mad when changes must be made therein which interfere with some phase of the utility to which he has become accustomed. An excellent example of the truth of this profound observation is furnished by the "pickle" in which a man finds himself when warm weather compels him to lay off his waistcoat. A writer in the New York *Sun*, speaking no doubt largely from experience, delivers himself sagely as follows upon this important subject:

> The male biped does not shed his waistcoat because he dislikes it of itself. It is a useful thing, handier than a pocket in a shirt. He takes it off because of the heat, and not without regret. The waistcoat holds so many things. The upper left-hand pocket was made for pencils and fountain pens and cigars. Since the top of the car was discarded as a pencil-holder there has been nothing half so good as that pocket. The opposite upper pocket is just the place for the memorandum-book. The watch sleeps alone in one of the lower pockets, across from the home of the man's knife or match-box. The inside pocket of the waistcoat is peculiarly adapted to carrying money. A thief can not get it without cutting.
>
> When the waistcoat is hung up for the summer its working contents must be put elsewhere. The coat, already overloaded with handkerchiefs, wallets, letters, cigaret-cases, and commutation-tickets, is asked to take up what the turf reporters call a staggering impost. The trousers, with their standard burden of money and keys, can make little room for the articles evicted from the waistcoat. So every June the man wonders whether he shall tether his watch to the lapel of his coat and let it joggle around in his breast-pocket, or whether he'll try it once more in the waist-band-pocket of his trousers and look upon its face only after an exhibition of gymnastics. Shall the fountain pen be attached to the coat pocket or laid away until autumn?
>
> Man suffers for a while. He finds himself without matches when he has a cigar, or without a pen when he has a check-blank. His watch spoils the fit of his coat. His memorandum-book gets lost in the bottom of his coat pocket. He is all at sea, and merely because he is not the efficient creature that woman is. She puts all her junk and all her worries in the faithful hand-bag. Fashions change in clothing and in bags, but the mess of small belongings is always carried in the same way. If man would ape woman in this respect he would be more comfortable. He need not carry a silken reticule; a canvas sack would do, with a strap to go over the shoulder. Perhaps some of the fellows who carry brief-cases are secretly taking a leaf from woman's book. Al Smith once said that if you held up a reformer and looked in his brief-case you would find sandwiches in it, not great public documents. A brief-case would hold cigars, pencils, and handkerchiefs. Maybe in time all men will carry these leather cases just as all women carry bags.

## THE THRIFTY DUTCH SHUN SAVINGS-BANKS FOR STOCK SPECULATION

WHEN a woman in Holland starts out from home to buy dainty lingerie or silken hosiery she is just as likely as not to return with some crisp stock certificates instead, for while the thrifty Dutch shun savings-banks it may be a bit surprizing to learn that they are noted for a spirit of speculation and investment.

Small stock-brokers do a thriving business in the larger cities of Holland, where every few blocks one can see a shop with its window entirely occupied by a large blackboard of the triplicate mirror variety with its panels covered with mysterious letters and figures.

"When you study the symbols somewhat more closely they seem to have a meaning," writes Samuel Crowther in *The Bankers' Home Magazine*, "and finally it dawns upon you that among these hieroglyphics are quite a few stock-ticker initials of the names of well-known American railways. The shop is a stock-broker's office, and he is putting his financial bargains in the window just as tho they were so many shirts or dresses."

These shops are sandwiched in between the better class of retail stores, which accounts for the frequent diversion of the housewife's money from socks to stocks. Of these enticing shops the writer says:

> Of course, these are not the stock-brokers of the highest class, but they are not "bucket-shops," and even if they may succeed in selling you a few dead shares, they have other good ones on call. The point is that the investment spirit in the Dutch is so strong, and their money habits are so peculiar that an appeal can be made to them merely by posting stock-quotations in the street-window. For the Dutch are easily, on the per-capita basis, the greatest investors—as well as the greatest speculators—in the world.
>
> It is not without reason that in the first offerings of so many American stocks and bonds it is stated that they will be listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. The investing power of the community is really out of all proportion to the wealth, and the reason is that where an American will put his extra money into a bank, a Dutchman will put it into some sort of a bond or share of stock.
>
> The Dutch, until you get into the wealthier mercantile classes, do not trust banks and will have nothing to do with bank-checks. This is not because the banks are unsound, for they are very sound and well managed, but because the people have never quite understood them.

This attitude is partially explained by an officer of one of the large Dutch banks, who says that the people see no reason why they should allow a bank to use their money in discounts and receive a high return, while they receive only the small interest paid on current accounts. They do not take into account that the bank assumes all risk. They regard the bank only for investment possibilities, and not at all as a convenience in the way of a checking account with which to pay bills. Checks of less than $200 are seldom drawn, and such a check would not be accepted in payment by the ordinary small merchant. Of this peculiarity of the Dutch trader the bank official told Mr. Crowther:

> "The merchant taking a check regards it only as an order to receive payment, and he hurries to the bank at once to get his money. The man giving the check looks at it as a kind of indefinite due bill which he will pay when he gets around to it. The fact that he has no money in the bank does not bother him when he draws the check, and the man who takes the check is really not at all surprized if it is not paid. For these reasons the form of payment by check, so common in England and America, does not obtain in Holland. The man who would not possibly let a note go by its due date unpaid and always honors all the acceptances which he signs thinks nothing of drawing a check without the funds to meet it. It is a psychology that I can not explain, but it influences all our banking and investment customs."

Now this thrifty race that will worry about a bank-account never gives a thought to the amount of money put into an unknown venture, beyond the profit it is hoped will be realized. And the Dutchman is a good loser, for if the investment goes wrong he considers it one of the risks of the game, unless he has some reason to believe that he has been swindled. As for the Dutch merchant, he gets his money in cash, and he holds it in cash. Says the writer in *The Bankers' Magazine:*

> You may notice that if a small merchant changes a big bill for you he will go to a large wallet that contains many bills and perhaps you will wonder why he takes the chance of keeping so much money on hand, and you are disposed to regard him as a much wealthier individual than his surroundings would indicate. That household which in America would seldom have money in the house, paying all accounts by check, will in Holland be able at any time to exhibit $600 or $800.
>
> It is not safe to keep money in the house, and that is well recognized in Holland, but they think it is equally unsafe to keep it in a bank. Therefore, all money remaining over and above the reasonable current needs is invested in some form where it can easily be had again if desired. It is for these reasons that the stock- and bond-brokerage business is such a great one in Holland—the people are always in and out of securities. I asked a bank-manager if no considerable balances were kept at banks, and he answered:
>
> "Nearly all of our accounts are with merchants who have to borrow in the course of the year; they deposit money in order to borrow money, and altho we have no rule on the subject, it is considered the best practise to leave idle money with the bank so that a good reputation may be had in advance of the next borrowing. Those firms which do not borrow rarely keep money in deposit. All our business is commercial; the number of private banking-accounts that are kept for personal use is really very small in Holland."

The Dutch are strong on fluid reserves. It is not regarded as good practise for a young man to spend all of his salary nor for a firm to spend all of its income. The man who does not have a working reserve in available cash is not considered reliable, and it is quite the same with business firms. When the amounts reach the proper size, say $400, these reserves are invested. The owner of a private bank thus described the commercial practise to the writer:

> "When a firm earns 100,000 guilders ($40,000) a year it will usually put at least 20,000 guilders ($8,000) into a reserve. I do not mean into a bookkeeping reserve where the money is in bricks and mortar, but in an invested reserve that can be turned into cash at a moment's notice. We do not count the reserves of American companies as showing on their statements as reserves at all unless the sums are held in cash or securities. The object of a reserve is, at least so we take it, to have extra funds to meet an emergency. You can not spend money that is locked up in the permanent additions to the plant. We should call that part of our capital investment, and altho we should consider it in our profits we would not expand upon the strength of a mere bookkeeping profit.
>
> "We hold that it is the first duty of a business to accumulate a backing so that, if affairs go wrong, the debts may be paid, and we think it is very unsound practise to treat money on the books as money in hand, and thus go ahead practically on the funds of creditors. For if one has not the money to liquidate he is, in a sense, trading upon the advances of goods made to him by creditors.
>
> "Because of this practise Dutch firms do not grow so rapidly as American firms, but, on the other hand, we have very few failures to record, and going around the circle we have fewer bad debts to cross off, and hence we can sell at lower prices. The bad-debt item is a small one with Dutch merchants, and I think this is due to reserves that are always built up before extensions are attempted."

With the principle of liquid assets always in mind the Dutchman cares little for real-estate investment, and that he may not have to make any sacrifice in order to realize cash in time of need, the stock or bond that is not listed in Holland is not popular. As merchants and manufacturers could not obtain goods during the war, their whole working capital gradually became converted into cash, and this is what they did with it, according to the writer in *The Bankers' Magazine:*

> They knew that this money would have to be used again just as soon as the war was over and trade became free, and hence they would not invest it in anything which had not ready sale. They bought up nearly everything that was good on the Amsterdam Exchange—carefully avoiding that which might be injured by the war—and then looked around for private bills to invest in.
>
> While the Bank of the Netherlands had a discount rate of 4½ per cent., individuals were glad to lend money on short terms to responsible parties as low as 1½ per cent. But soon all the bills were taken up and the merchants had nothing to do with their funds. In this extremity they took their money to the Bank of the Netherlands and received in exchange for it bank-notes which bear the bank's promise to pay.
>
> They took these notes, which, of course, do not bear interest, as a means of holding their money instead of doing what to us would be the obvious thing—depositing the funds with a bank. In other words, they took the bank-notes as notes and not as money.
>
> The Bank of the Netherlands is a kind of national bank, altho it is privately owned, and the people do not regard it in the same class with the commercial banks. It is a bankers' central bank and does not receive the deposits of individuals. Because of this use of bank-notes for investment the currency issue of the Netherlands is very much larger on paper than in circulation. And that is just one other instance of how the passion of the Dutchman for keeping his funds liquid works.

The American does not picture the average Dutchman as adventurous, and yet they made their money in the East Indies by venturing. The East India Company was purely a venture that worked out well. While they hold their money without interest in preference to depositing it in their own banks, they send it kiting into trading companies, mines, and plantations, and the writer says:

> It is this element of speculation—the same force that makes the lotteries so popular in the Netherlands—that is the one bad feature of the Dutch investment spirit. It is not an investment spirit in the sense that we know it, but rather a speculative bump that leads them, cautiously, perhaps, but surely, "to try anything once."

## ARE THE NAVAJO INDIANS THE DESCENDANTS OF EARLY CHINESE IMMIGRANTS?

PROBABLY it will never be definitely determined just where the American Indian originally came from. Ignatius Donnelly years ago published a book in which he advanced the theory that at least the Aztecs were descendants of immigrants from Atlantis who had departed from that ill-fated island some time before it sank beneath the waves of the ocean. As part of his argument Donnelly endeavored to show that the word Aztec was a derivation of the word Atlantis, and he further traced a connection between the Maya alphabet and ancient alphabets of the old world. In a recent issue of the Detroit *News* there is a brief account by John Breck, dealing with the origin of the Navajo Indians, which reminds one of Donnelly's ingenious argument. It would indicate that the Navajos are transplanted Chinamen. They are different from the other Indian tribes in the same region. Their dogs have an alien look, resembling Chinese chows more nearly than coyote, and they possess relics that would indicate a Chinese connection. Says Mr. Breck:

> The Navajo has a tale that he came from the north and across water. He scorns the imputation that he is of the same blood as the Hopi. Certainly he treated the Hopi with far less than brotherly consideration before the Government put a stop to his high-handedness. He would not permit the Hopi to keep horses and he permitted him to keep sheep and goats only because he could profit by occasionally running off a handful. He did these things, not as a matter of theft, for the Navajo is a strictly honest man according to his lights, but as a conqueror exacting tribute.
>
> In one of the deserted villages a collector unearthed a tiny corpse, a baby buried with its little playthings and its own little earthen bowl. Within the bowl was a little bell of hammered silver, carved to represent a face. The bell had a tongue cut from the hard, black rock called malapi, which still tinkled sweetly. He snapt it on his watch - chain for a charm.
>
> One day a Chinaman caught sight of it. "Where you get?" he asked. Then he laughed at the collector's story. "Catchem li'l bell China," he insisted. "Plenty li'l bell all samee China."
>
> There the matter rested while the little bell was sent to the Archeological Department at Washington. In course of time it was reluctantly returned to its owner. He showed it to an old Chinaman who had been very interested in the other relics taken from the ruins, especially the polished stone knives. He had also inquired about the burial

THE growing tendency to consider a car's possible second-sale value, is frequently a deciding factor in favor of the Hupmobile.

Buyers know—by what they hear, if not by actual experience—that *The Comfort Car* does "stand up" in really remarkable fashion.

They also know that owners, almost to a man, hold their Hupmobiles at considerably less than average depreciation.

These facts, coupled with extraordinary performance and truly exceptional economy, add their weight to the general impression that the Hupmobile is an especially desirable car.

# LINCOLN ELECTRIC MOTORS

# A Double Guarantee

*Lincoln Motors are used by many Manufacturers of following machines:*

- Baker's Machinery
- Brick and Clay Machinery
- Cranes
- Crushers and Pulverizers
- Conveyors
- Elevators and Hoists
- Fans and Blowers
- Foundry Machinery
- Ice Machinery
- Machine Tools
- Paper Machinery
- Presses
- Pumps and Compressors
- Punches and Shears
- Textile Machinery
- Woodworking Machinery

A MACHINE equipped with a Lincoln Motor is doubly guaranteed—guaranteed by the manufacturer to do certain work—guaranteed by Lincoln to have the power to do it under any conditions of service.

The machinery maker who furnishes Lincoln Motors on his equipment is a good man to buy from. He realizes that the satisfactory operation depends upon power and he knows that Lincoln Engineers will give him enough power and the right kind of power to get the results.

The full value and economy of electric motor drive can be secured only by buying the motor with the machine and by making sure that the motor is a Lincoln.

*"Link Up With Lincoln"*

## The Lincoln Electric Co.

**General Offices and Factory, Cleveland, Ohio**

New York City
Buffalo
Syracuse
Baltimore
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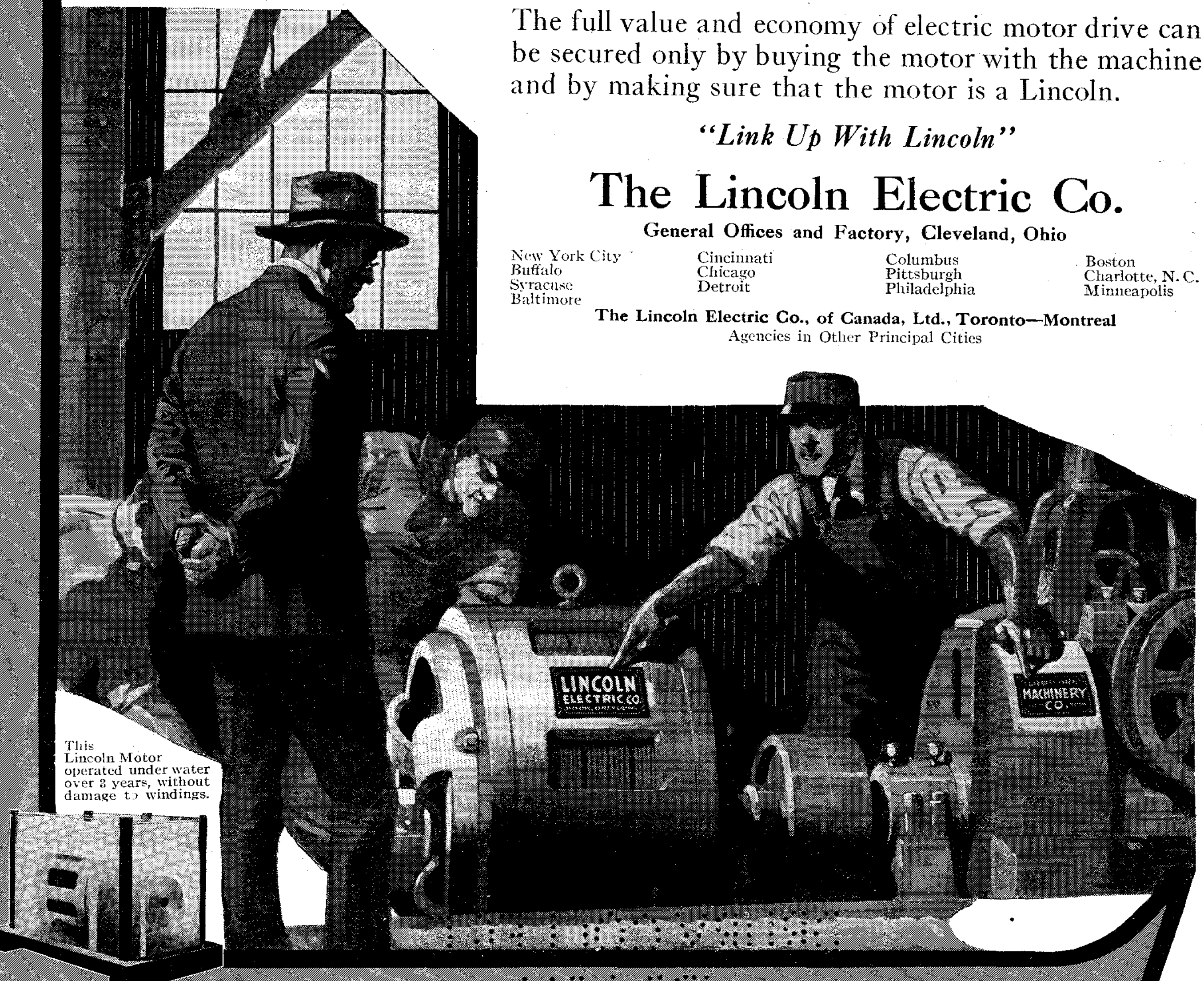
Chicago
Detroit
Columbus
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
Boston
Charlotte, N. C.
Minneapolis

**The Lincoln Electric Co., of Canada, Ltd., Toronto—Montreal**
Agencies in Other Principal Cities


LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO.
MACHINERY CO.

This Lincoln Motor operated under water over 3 years, without damage to windings.

customs, the three differently woven cloths in which the body was wrapt, and the traces of sanctuary for some particular religious rites.

At last he told a curious tale. He said that there was a passage in Chinese history relating a revolt which was eventually put down and the leaders captured. They were, however, men of such consequence in the public eye that their execution was considered an inpolitic move. The alternative was taking ships and setting sail into the unknown ocean. According to his belief, they had landed on the coast of Oregon and their descendants, adopting the nomad life of the Navajos of to-day, had drifted overland, settling at last in these then fertile lands. There they had built themselves homes, modified by the conditions in the country, and there lived until the water dried up and the towns were perforce abandoned. Then they returned to their nomad existence.

The Navajo to-day, shifting his casual camp in the train of his flocks, as sheep and goats and ponies deplete his scanty range, may be a descendant of the ancient Manchus. In my skeptical moments I still demand some stronger proofs than a little silver bell; but why be skeptical? It makes a charming tale!

## THE ROMANCE OF "PETE," A COMPANY "GOAT" OF THE A. E. F.

MOST of the boys who donned O. D. and joined Uncle Sam's forces to put up a scrap for the well-known democracy, not only made splendid fighters, but in every particular looked and acted like real soldiers. Occasionally a chap would be found, however, who just couldn't manage that snappy salute, nor keep his clothes looking as they do in the pictures, nor his whiskers properly subdued. Naturally, such an individual would become the "goat" of the company to which he was attached. Sergeant Landon Laird, a member of the reportorial staff of the Kansas City *Star*, gives in that journal an account of a character of this kind with whom he came in contact during his period of service in the Army. The sergeant first met this man at Camp Dodge, where their beds stood side by side in the barracks. "Of course, 'Pete' must have been half-witted," the story begins, and then there is this description of "Pete":

> Picture a man five feet ten inches tall, weight about 160 pounds. Give him a pair of mournful blue eyes, a shock of black hair, never combed, and a hang-dog, rather pathetic look on a generally unwashed face. Make him a slovenly soldier, you've seen them. Call him "Dirty Pete," that's the title the gang hung on him after he'd been in the company forty-eight hours. There you have "Pete."
>
> He became the "company goat." The "Petes" always do. He was first on the "top's" detail sheets to walk post or do fire guard. He was permanent K. P. until the camp inspector caught him in the kitchen one day with a week's beard on his face. He didn't get passes to town, and he did get extra duty, and he was "out of luck" from reveille to taps.
>
> Time came for Christmas passes home. This was Christmas, 1917, and 50 per cent. of the outfit were getting three-day leaves. "Pete" lived in Muscatine, Iowa, and would have got his free ticket in a walk if he'd been human. But when the company clerk read off the joy list, the nearest name to his last name began with a "T." The disappointed half sought audience with the company commander, and their complaints were heard alphabetically. "Pete's" name was on this list, all right. He was heard last.
>
> He faced the "C. O." in the mess-hall, and he didn't do a thing he should have done. He wasn't polished up for the affair; he didn't salute the "old man," and he didn't stand at attention when he made his plea. In fact, it wasn't much of a plea.
>
> "I'd sorta like to go home, captain," he stumbled. "My mother'd planned something, an'—"
>
> The captain lit on him with both feet, and spurs.
>
> "S'lute—stand at attention—say 'sir' when addressing a commissioned officer," he shot out in machine-gun fashion. "What sort of a soldier are you, anyway?"
>
> "Pretty poor, I guess, sir," "Pete" stammered apologetically. "But my mother—"
>
> "Your mother doesn't interest me," the captain snapt at him. "First sergeant, what have you to say about this man?"
>
> "Private Blank is on detail for fire guard the night of the 25th and to walk post the 26th," the "top" explained, never happier. "He can not be spared."
>
> (There was only one man in the world we loved as well as that "top"—von Hindenburg.)
>
> Right here there was an interruption. It came from "Eddie" Curtice, brown-eyed, good-looking, likable little chap from Detroit, whose home was so far out of the pass league that he had as much chance to get away as Des Moines has to get Palm-Beach weather in winter.
>
> "Sir," he said, and he snapt to a pretty salute. "Private Curtice volunteers to fill Private Blank's details if the commanding officer permits."
>
> "In that case—," the captain began, at a loss. "Blank, take your pass and try to be a soldier. Curtice, take Blank's duty."

If a "goat" would always go on and be merely goatlike, without exhibiting other traits, it would be less difficult to know how to take him. But "goats" often do things that show they are at least part human, to the embarrassment of everybody. It was so with "Pete." We read:

> The night of the 27th the crazy Des Moines thermometer slid down to thirty below and busted, trying to set a new record. Curtice and I, sleeping on each side of "Pete's" empty bunk, went to bed half frozen and woke up almost warm. The cause, we found, was a comforter apiece, descended on our bunk from somewhere in the night. We couldn't guess the source until we started to shake the midnight-arrived "Pete" out for reveille and found he was wearing one, too.
>
> "My mother sent 'em," he explained, sort of shamefacedly. "She sent you each a box of fudge, too. I told her you were my two best 'pals.'"
>
> We tested the fudge, and liked it. Eddie said Mrs. Blank made it almost as good as his girl in Detroit, who hadn't sent any. But we shook our heads over "Pete's" still prone body—"pals" of "Dirty Pete!"
>
> I didn't see "Pete" again for three

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**FEATHER-WEIGHT · · FLAT-KNIT**
**Union Suits**

**Does the heat get you?**

**Wear this 6 ounce union suit.**

Remember the athletic shirt you wore in the "gym" or on the track? It was flat-knit. It was absorbent. It allowed perspiration to *evaporate*.

The same knitting principle is employed in making Lastlong *Feather-weight* fabric, only this fabric is much lighter, made in the finest gauge possible.

This absorbent fabric eliminates that clammy, sticky feeling because it doesn't *hold* perspiration—doesn't irritate.

Lastlong is America's nearest approach to expensive imported, fine gauge underwear and yet it is popular priced.

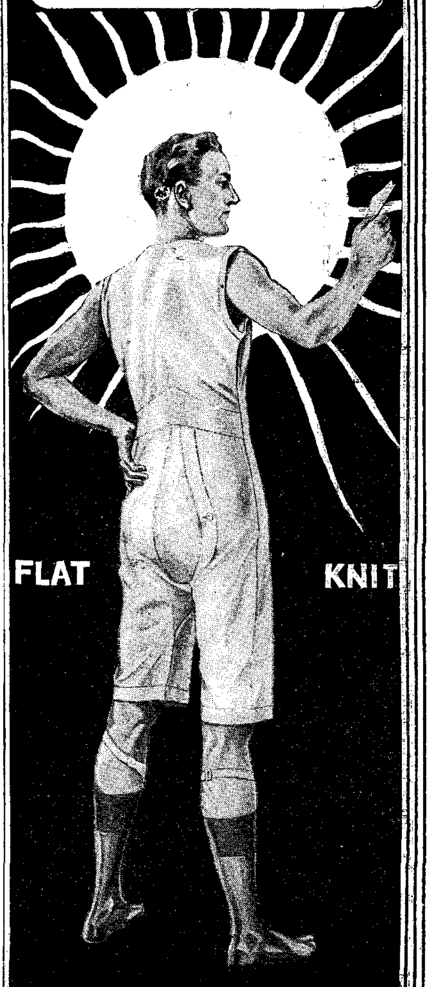
Made in athletic, three-quarter and full length styles for men and boys. Patented features prevent pulling and binding.

Ask your dealer—if he doesn't sell Lastlong send us his name please, we will see that you are supplied.

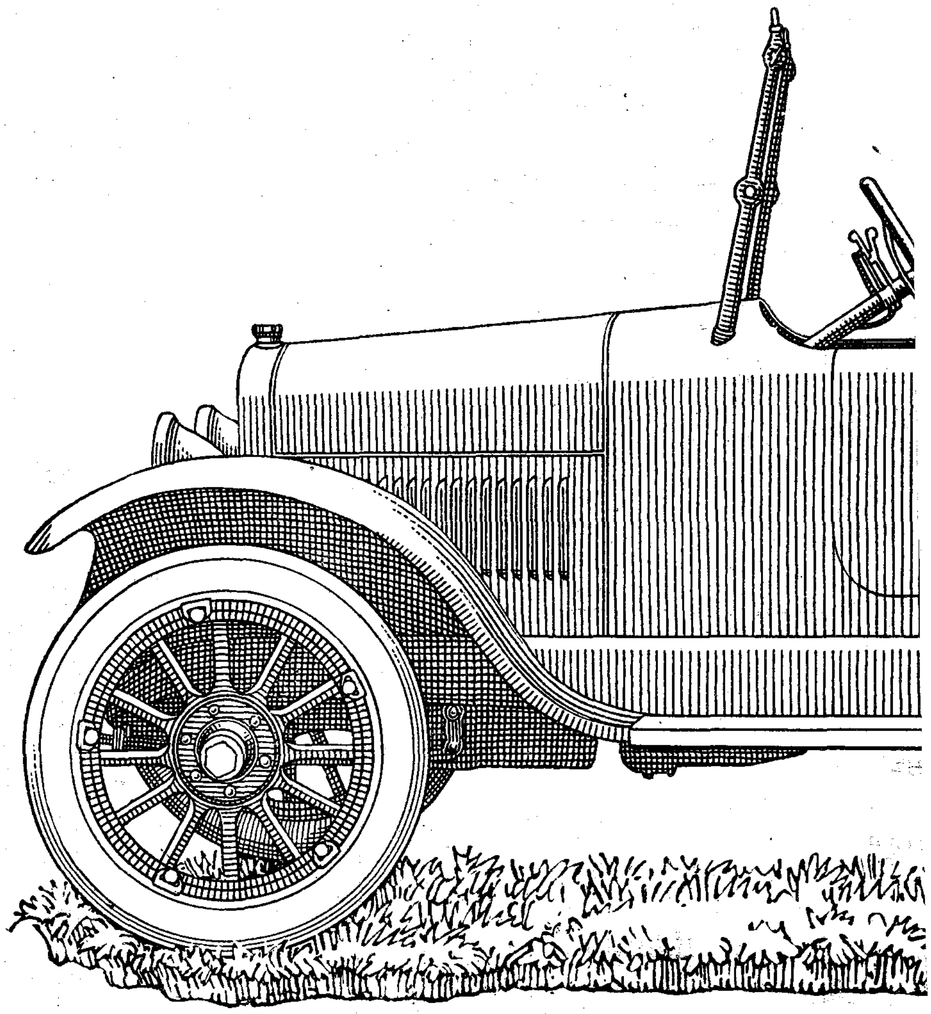
**Booklet and Sample**

of Lastlong *Feather-weight* fabric sent on request.

**Lastlong Underwear Company**
**349 Broadway, Dept. 3, New York**



*More miles per gallon*
*More miles on tires*



# The public has paid $200,000,000 for

It is not a new Maxwell. It is in fundamentals the worthy descendant of 300,000 Maxwells that grace the highways of the world.

But it is a greater car in many ways.

There are the Hot Spot and Ram's-horn, for instance.

These alone add to Maxwell a superiority among cars selling for less than $1000 that does not measure small.

Then there is a much improved electric system, a new type radiator, a development in upholstery, a far more durable top, and so on.

You find in the greater Maxwell a whole automobile show in itself. You will see things developed during the war.

It is like a "river of engineering ideas, dammed up, and suddenly let loose."

To spend an hour in examining this Maxwel
rare treat that any one will enjoy and long remen

But before you set forth to look it over, let
facts sink into your mind:

It is a magnificent feat in engineering and
ing to be able to add so many new features to
which has had a $200,000,000 run.

That sum represents the amount paid for one model Maxwell to date.

But it is a far greater feat, in a business se
to be able to add these magnificent improvem
and not increase the price of the car.

The price is still $895 f. o. b. Detroit.

Stop and think what your dollar bought
years ago and what it buys now. About half.

Then think what a rare bargain in value al
you're getting in this car.

One new car today has the same wheelbase

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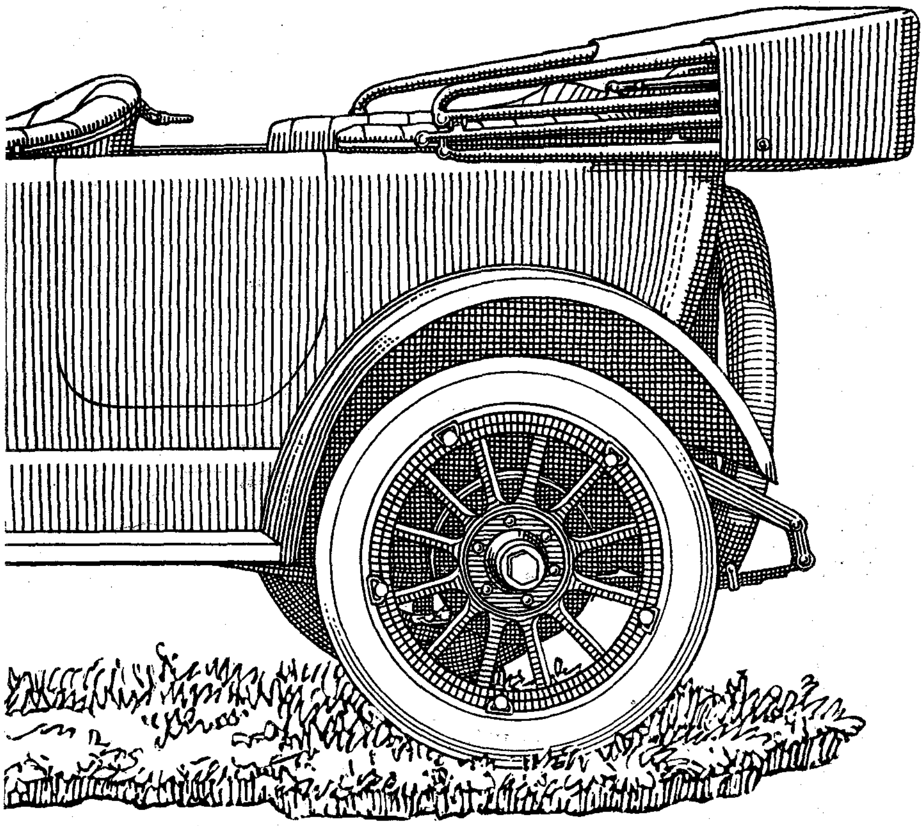


# ›us Maxwells; this is a greater Maxwell

ller engine—and the price is $500 more than [axwell.

t no matter what price you pay, you'll find lty in acquiring a car that will run longer, nger, and give you less trouble.

at may seem a strong statement; but the of the Maxwell bears it out, and here is why:

re years ago the first Maxwell of the present was built. There has never been a fundal change in design since. We kept on making ar better and better. We have built more 300,000 to date.

e made it simple to begin with, and we have the car better and better as we made more em.

st like a locomotive engineer, a painter, a stenogr or a barber improves at his or her daily task.

is a striking example in modern business of the dage about doing one thing and doing it well.

The best steel that money can buy goes into this car—the best automatics and other machines that money can buy cut up and finish this material.

The best workers that can be hired put it together, and a group of men hard to duplicate in the automobile industry run the business.

Five years ago there was one Maxwell in every 1000 cars. Four years ago there was one Maxwell in every 500 cars. Three years ago there was one Maxwell in every 200 cars. Two years ago there was one Maxwell in every 48 cars. Today there is one Maxwell in every 16 cars.

It is not the aim of the Maxwell Motor Company to make the most cars in the world, but its aim is to make the most—best cars!

Several thousand will go without Maxwell cars this year. The demand is without precedent. Don't be among those. See the greater Maxwell without delay.

The price, remember, is still $895 f. o. b. Detroit.

[nc. - DETROIT, MICH.

TED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

months. Our outfit had become an overseas organization, travel orders East were due, and pack and every other kind of drill morning, noon, and night kept us 100 per cent. busy. We were having physical examinations three times a day, our best "pals" who developed headaches were being jerked out of the company and "rookies,' with no head at all (we thought), were being substituted, and it was that "zero hour" that every A. E. F. outfit knew once, in the States—that hour when you wear out your eyes at night looking for Camp Merritt, New Jersey, on a map which probably doesn't mention Newark.

One night I took my life in my hands and strolled over to talk to the boys in Company C, our battalion. The two outfits were about as friendly as the Bolsheviki and human beings, but I wanted to see what size poker Company C was playing.

Sam Bullock, one of their duty sergeants, met me with tears in his eyes.

"My God, Lefty," he said. "'Kink' Hinges was taken to the hospital to-day with a coated tongue, and look what they gave us in return."

He dragged an unwilling object out of the lower squad-room. I looked at it, and looked, and looked again. Then I got my eyes focused to the camouflage of whiskers over its face. I looked once more and almost fainted.

"My Lord," I said. "'Pete!'"

"It's me, Lefty," he mumbled in response.

Well, we gave him a bath. He did a rather creditable job when he found six non-coms were going to stand over him until he got through. And we saw that he shaved. But he needed a hair-cut worst of all.

"Get one, 'Pete,'" I advised in an undertone. "You'll be like the rest of these birds, then, and they'll like you."

"I can't," he answered. "I haven't any money."

"What did you do with it all?" I asked. "Pay-day was only yesterday."

"I didn't get any pay," he said.

"Why not?"

"The captain said he wouldn't pay me until I got a hair-cut, and I can't get a hair-cut until I get paid."

We made up a pot. "Pete" got his hair-cut and was a little more presentable. Company C appointed a corporal to see that "Pete" bathed at least once a day. I went back to Company B and forgot all about him.

"Pete" is next heard from in France after the signing of the armistice. He and Sergeant Laird were then among a force of 7,500 men near Mehun. Orders soon came that six hundred of these were to be discharged and sent home. All of them yearned to be among the six hundred. Then came an announcement that anybody that desired to volunteer for six months' additional service overseas might do so. Only with difficulty could his company keep from laughing in the ranks when the captain read this to them, and even that officer had to grin when he said, "All men desiring to avail themselves of this offer leave their names in the orderly-room after mess." The account continues:

The entire 7,500 nearly fainted the next day when they heard one man had volunteered to stay. It was "Pete."

The camp commander, Colonel W——, wanted to see "Pete" and find out just what was wrong with him. I was camp sergeant-major at the time, and was supposed to lead the enlisted men to such slaughters. I led "Pete."

I looked him over pretty carefully before I shooed him into the sacrifice, and he wasn't a bit improved from the "Pete" I first knew at Dodge. He wasn't any cleaner, or didn't carry himself any better, or didn't have a better address. He had sort of a pathetic wistfulness in his eye, but that doesn't get you anywhere when you're talking to a guy who thinks West Point is the capital of the United States.

The scene with the colonel was almost the double of the old one with the captain at Dodge. "Pete" got a terrific "riding" for not saluting, or standing erect, or having his boots cleaned, or a dozen other things. His "top" sergeant and I had told him about these things, but it was like talking to a stone wall. At last the colonel got tired of bawling him out, and settled down to business.

"Private Blank," he said, "why do you wish to stay in the A. E. F.?"

"I dunno'—sir," "Pete" answered.

"You dunno'—" the colonel raged. "You knew last night when you put in your application, didn't you? You're going to know 'toot damn sweet' or you're going to be on the inside of a brig, looking out."

"Pete" shuffled his feet.

"Sir," he said at last. "I've got a girl in Mehun. I want to stay here and marry her."

"Oh, you've got a girl, have you," mimicked the "C. O." "Well, she must be some woman to have picked you."

"She likes me, sir," "Pete" muttered apologetically.

"Give her the D. S. C.," said the colonel.

"Pete" didn't "get" the sarcasm.

The officer twisted and turned in his chair, his head deep in thought.

"I don't know as I approve of these French-American marriages," he said at last. "Some of them are all right, the rest—? Sergeant," he continued, turning to "Pete's" "top," "Do you know the girl Blank has in mind?"

"I do," the "top" replied.

"What is she?"

The "top" looked straight ahead.

"Sir," he said slowly, feeling for his words, "she's a friend of the A. E. F."

There was dead silence. Then the colonel jumped to his feet.

"I understand," he snapt out. "Private Blank, your application is disapproved. That's all."

The three of us saluted, "about-faced," and walked out.

Outside the building "Pete" became transformed. The Dr. Jekyll in him turned to Mr. Hyde. He hit the "top" square in the face.

"Kennedy!" he shrieked. "You're a dirty, damned liar! Jeanne's square. She's as good a girl as there is in Mehun. She's as good as there is in France. She may have been wrong before I met her, but she's good now. I love her, and you're sending me home. Put up your hands and fight, damn you, because I'm going to kill you."

We backed "Pete" up against the wall and pinioned his arms.

Kennedy talked.

"Blank," he said, "I could send you over the route for twenty years for slugging a non-com without cause, but I'm not going to do it. I could beat hell out of you with my fists, but I won't do that, either. But what I am going to do is this—I'm going to get you home and away from that woman. That's the best thing a man can do for you in this world, but you don't know it."

So "Pete" had to get aboard the train with the rest of the boys and be carried away, much against his wishes. The story goes on:

Crowded in the straw-covered box cars, with a dinky little French engine pulling us along, we crawled out of camp. We had unslung our packs and thrown them in a heap in the corner, and we ganged around the doors, waving wild good-bys to the boys left behind and to the French peasants.

We rattled along into Mehun, the French yelling at us as we passed. Shortly before we reached the town, the *sub rosa* word was whispered around the car, "Watch on the right-hand side. 'Pete's' girl and her family are there to wave him good-by."

We looked for "Pete." There he was in the front line at the door, an eager expression on his face. We came to the curve that led to the girl's home, and started to round it. Almost to the house the engine suddenly gave a wild blast, increased its speed sixfold and raced past the place. All we saw was a wild blur of fluttering blue dresses and streaming white handkerchiefs. Five minutes later we were three kilometers out of town.

"Pete's" disappointment was boundless.

"I won't see Jeanne for months, now," he mourned.

"Worse than that, 'Pete,'" some one "kidded" cheerily. "You'll never see her again."

"Oh, yes, I will," "Pete" answered. "I'll come clear back from America. I'm going to marry her yet."

The 2d Battalion reached St. Mathurin, a hamlet fifteen kilometers outside of Angers, the next morning. We were billeted there, the 7th Company in two deserted châteaux on the banks of the Loire, châteaux in name only, so far as protection from the wind and weather went.

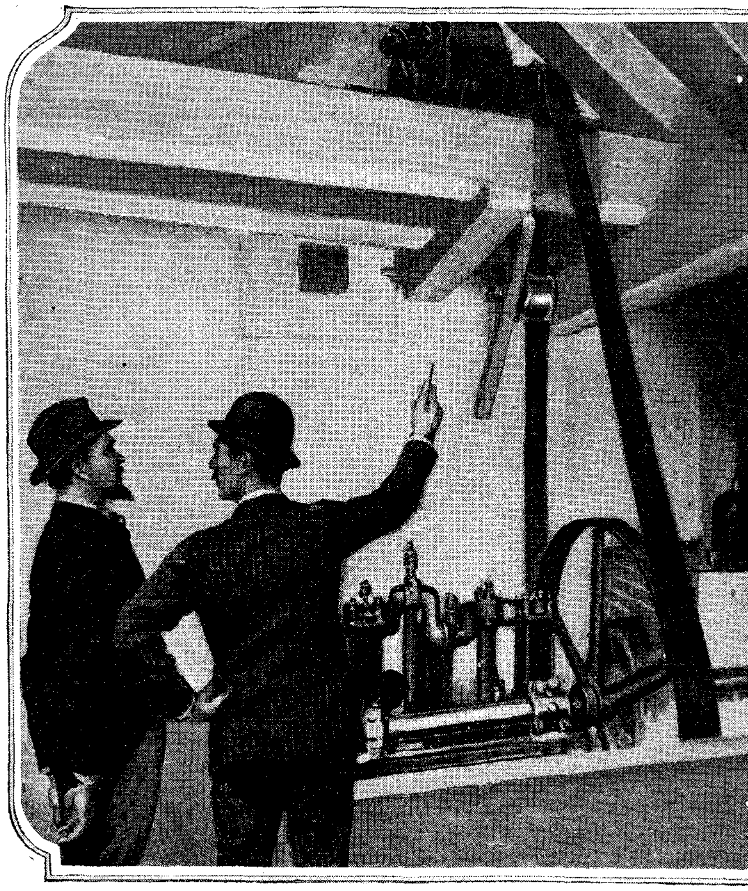
Twenty days of hikes we saw, and pack-rolling, and marches, and inspections. Twenty days of tramp, tramp, tramp, with the four companies turning up in so many different villages on different days that the French thought we were a division, as the Austrians were fooled on the A. E. F. regiment in Italy, we turned up in so many different places at the same time.

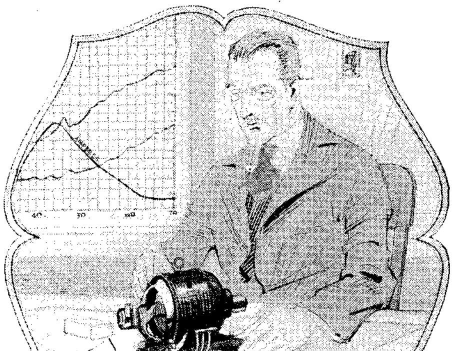
Twenty days of poor food, and cold, and hunger, and no baths, and "cooties," and more "delousing," and no mail, and broken spirits, and broken tempers. We were getting home—A. E. F. fashion.

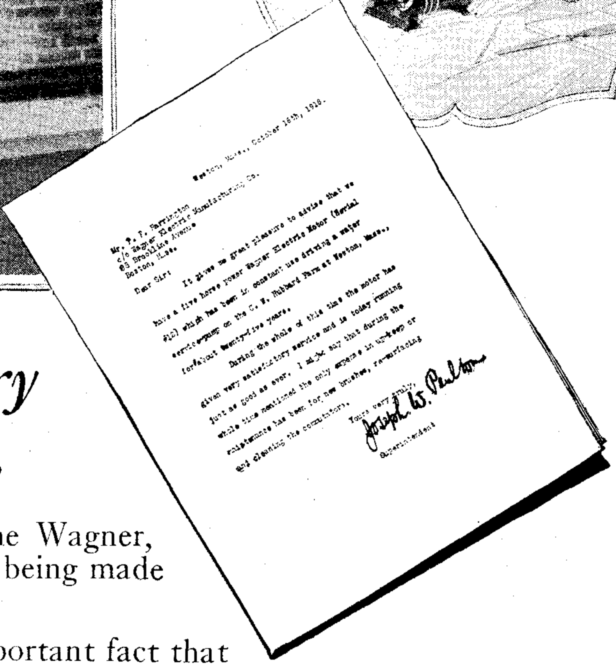
"Pete" was the only one who stayed the same. While the other boys lay on the billet floors and played cards or talked the cold winter nights, he'd sit in a corner and write letters. Each morning bulky envelops addrest to Mlle. Jeanne ——, 48 Rue ——, Mehun-sur-Yevre (Cher), in a painful and shaky hand would be turned in to the orderly-room for ultimate mailing in the French post-office. What he told her, when his French was nothing and her English no better, I don't know. But he wrote.

After a long and arduous trip the homeward-bound dough-boys reached St. Nazaire, where they were to board a ship that would take them back to America. All preparations were made for the trip:

We stood our last pack inspection two days before we were to sail. With packs







Weston, Mass., October 16th, 1918.

Mr. F. F. Farrington
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83 Brookline Avenue
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Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to advise that we have a five horse power Wagner Electric Motor (Serial #12) which has been in constant use driving a water service pump on the C. W. Hubbard Farm at Weston, Mass., for about twenty-five years.

During the whole of this time the motor has given very satisfactory service and is today running just as good as ever. I might say that during the whole time mentioned the only expense in up-keep or replacements has been for new brushes, re-surfacing and cleaning the commutators.

Yours very truly,
Joseph W. Pelton
Superintendent

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This is not an isolated instance of the dependability of Wagner, Quality Motors. To the contrary, it is typical of the absolute satisfaction users obtain from these incomparable motors.

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This quality of design and engineering skill finds its highest expression in the Wagner, Quality Motors being made today.

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# Wagner, Quality

## ELECTRIC POWER EQUIPMENT

MOTORS GENERATORS RECTIFIERS TRANSFORMERS AUTOMOBILE STARTERS on backs, and everything we owned in them, we marched out on the ball-field, "opened ranks," and stood at rigid attention while an inspecting major looked over our personal appearance. Then we unslung packs, unmade them, spread out our shelter halves, and exposed everything we owned in the world to the inspector's eagle eye. (This to assure the Government we weren't taking a half an airplane home in our comfort kit.)

The major passed us, and what a heartfelt sigh we heaved when he did. Then our company commander read us G. H. Q.'s latest bulletin about men desiring to stay overseas, and we gave the usual laugh to that. Then the company dismissed, and we had only a day and a night more in France.

Our outfit went into automatic quarantine, we were so near sailing, so all our "pals" came over to the barracks to wish us a last good-by. I saw Kennedy and a bunch of others, and at last "Pete" showed up.

"Sarge, can I see you a minute," he said.

"Sure," I answered, and went outside the barracks.

It was easy to see he had something on his mind. He looked in the air, on the ground, into space. He dug his hands deep into his denim's pockets, and scuffed his feet in the dirt.

At last he came out with it.

"I'm staying over here," he said.

"What!" I yelled.

"You know that order that 'Jimmie' Kennedy queered for me at Mehun," he asked.

"Yes."

"Well—I put it over here. I've signed up, and been accepted, for the Embarkation Service for six months."

I didn't know what to say.

"Will your mother like it?" I asked finally.

"That's the trouble," he answered. "She's been counting the days until I got home, and now I don't know what she'll do."

He almost rushed on.

"That's why I asked you out here, Sarge," he stumbled. "I thought if you get back to Dodge you might see her in Muscatine, and explain. I'll pay your way there. Or if you don't get up to Des Moines, you might write her. I can't express myself very well, somehow —and I don't want her to think I don't love her any more. But Jeanne —!"

"Jeanne!" I cried. "Have you got her picture, Pete?"

"Yes," he said.

"Let's see it!"

He pulled a tattered post-card out of his pocket.

I looked at it, and my heart sickened. I knew Jeanne. I had seen her in Mehun. It had been months, almost a year, but her kind isn't known to change. Kennedy had been too kind in his words.

I was through with "Pete."

"You're a man, aren't you," I said, in contempt, "giving up your mother for a—"

"Hold it, Sarge," "Pete" said. "Wait a minute. Read her last letter."

And he handed it to me.

It was written in a mixture of French and English, and not hard to translate. I finished it, and reread, reread, reread.

Then I held out my hand.

"'Pete,'" I said, "I wish you all the luck in the world, and I mean it with all my heart. That goes!"

The last man the soldiers saw as their ship slid out to sea was "Pete," standing on the extreme end of the sea-wall. They gave him a cheer and presently he faded from sight. "You wonder," asks Sergeant Laird, "why I wished 'Pete' good luck?" And he answers:

> It was the letter. The girl who wrote it was straight. No matter what she had been before, she was changed. And the girl who wrote it wanted "Pete." She had given him up, because she thought he was going home and had no chance to prevent it. But she wanted him to know she loved him, and that letter would have made any one know it.
>
> Still Jeanne may not have written the letter. Can a bad little French girl turn straight because a wandering Yankee dough-boy falls in love with her? The girl sacrificed nothing. The man gave up his home, his mother, his all—!
>
> Of course, "Pete" must have been half-witted!

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## WALT MASON SAYS RHEUMATISM IS PAINFUL, BUT MAKES GOOD WEATHER-PROPHETS

WALT MASON, who makes his living by writing a daily "prose poem" which is read by some millions of people, a time ago was asked by the editor of *The American Magazine* to write an article of an uplifting character for that publication. He replied that he was suffering from rheumatism and was not in the mood to do any uplift work. The editor suggested brilliantly that he might write on the subject of rheumatism, and the "prose poet" thereupon produced an account of his own personal experiences with that malady, which, while it is not exactly in the same class with the standard "uplift" literature of commerce, is at least as edifying, and in the end will probably do just as much good. Walt states in the course of his remarks that he has tried 9,584 cures for rheumatism, and, if he lives long enough, expects to try that many more. "I have no doubt," he says, "that some of them would have made good hair-restorers, and others might have been used as substitutes for tabasco sauce." He admits that a few of them relieved the pain for a time, but in his opinion this is even worse than if no relief had been afforded; because, as he observes sagely, "Anything that merely relieves the pain is bad, for when the pain comes back, as it surely will, it will make up for lost time, and there will be a haze of blue smoke around the afflicted joints." Walt Mason begins his story by saying that before he became afflicted with rheumatism, which happened five years ago, he had never been sick. This was discouraging, because all his friends had suffered from something or other and were forever talking about it, while he was left entirely out of the conversation. Then—

> When I woke one morning I had an unsightly pain in my right heel. When I put my foot to the floor I shrieked as Freedom did when Kosciusko fell. I thought at first it was a puncture and that I'd find a tack in the casing, but there was nothing of the kind visible. So I sent in a riot call to the doctor's office, and he came and asked a few leading questions, and said I had an attack of rheumatism. He said it smilingly. Somehow, people who haven't got it always see something humorous in rheumatism. Especially the doctors. They consider it a great joke. They can't cure it, so they try to laugh it into the discard.

The "prose poet's" first attack of rheumatism lasted several days, jumping from his right heel to his toes, then to his left foot, and finally up his back, after which it vanished, leaving him, as he says, "a mental and physical wreck." Since that time he has had many attacks, which have given him a chance to study the disease at his leisure. He finds that there is no originality about it. Always it starts just as it did the first time and follows the same course. He has observed the same phenomenon in others. He tells of a Kansas friend named Davies who had rheumatism just as he had it. This friend finally lost one of his legs and had a wooden one adjusted, and thought he had put something over on his trouble:

> He chortled a good deal, thinking how sick the rheumatism would feel when it tackled him next time and found a timber limb where the real one used to be. But the rheumatism wasn't rattled for a minute. It circulated around in his right foot according to schedule, and then jumped across to his wooden leg and got busy there. Mr. Davies says that his elm leg is all warped and twisted from the rheumatism. I can not vouch for this, as it is not an experience of my own, but it seems probable to me; for when rheumatism has planned a route in the human frame it sticks to it.

As Mr. Mason has already suggested, doctors don't exactly understand rheumatism and can't cure it. They don't like to talk about it, he says, "and will try to switch the conversation off to seven-year itch whenever you ask for definite information." In the manner of scientific men the world over, they have many theories regarding the malady, however, and he sets forth a few of these:

> They hold to the theory that the consumption of meat is largely responsible for the disease. Yet many of the worst sufferers are hard-working people who have meat only on Christmas, Ground-hog day, and other special occasions. In a Washington newspaper office I worked next to a man who had been a fierce vegetarian for twenty years. In that time he had never knowingly swallowed any flesh. Yet he had muscular rheumatism in a chronic form, and his joints were all wrenched out of shape and his body twisted.
>
> We are also informed by the doctors that our neglected teeth often are responsible for the disease. But one of the charter members of our local rheumatism club, a man whose sufferings are spectacular, has had no teeth of his own for many years. He wears a set that was made in Germany before the war, and every night he takes them from their dread abode and sterilizes them.
>
> I have followed every imaginable kind of advice, without good results. When I had my first attack, and thought it writer's cramp in my foot until the doctor diagnosed

# *The Square Deal made Workable by the right Industrial alignment*

OUR previous articles have brought to us many letters, both from those who invest their money in Industry and those who invest their labor in Industry. We are asked many questions, particularly as to our attitude toward "Labor Unions" and "Employers' Associations."

These questions raise issues which must be faced squarely. It is a time when all of us—no matter what our place in Industry—must think on these problems—must think rightly.

We are heartily in sympathy with any group of individuals who combine their strength to accomplish a right purpose. We are not in sympathy, however, with combinations of Capital or combinations of Labor as they exist today, as we believe both to be the outgrowth of misunderstanding. Capital as Capital has no just quarrel with Labor, and Labor as Labor has no just quarrel with Capital.

THIS is the seventh of a series of articles which we have published in these columns. In previous articles we have expressed our belief in business democracy—our confidence in the Square Deal—have given our version of what the "Square Deal" means as between Capital and Labor—and have asserted that the Square Deal is workable because men are essentially square.

In this article it is shown that the practical application of these principles becomes difficult on account of misunderstanding between individuals and misconception as to the proper grouping of interests. It suggests a remedy.

Reprints of former articles will be sent on request.

THE
HYDRAULIC PRESSED STEEL CO.
*of Cleveland*

## *For domestic happiness we group ourselves into Families*

LET us assume a community of twenty homes. In each of these homes there are differences. In some cases there are quarrels. Children may be suffering injustice from parents; wives may be suffering injustice from husbands, and the husbands suffering injustice from both. The purpose to be accomplished is contentment and happiness in each of these homes. Can this be brought about by the children in all of these homes forming a union to fight the parents—by all of the wives combining against all of the husbands—and all of the husbands forming an association to defeat the just claims of the wives and the children? Assuredly not. Happiness in the homes of that community will only be secured when the husbands, wives and children of each particular home get together to thrash out their own difficulties and reach a common basis of understanding.

Except for the fact that conditions in Industry are worse and with less reason, this might be used as a parallel.

## *Class Combination—the Wrong Way*

LET us now assume that twenty leading industries cover the range of industrial activity. Those who gain their livelihood through the investment of money or through the investment of labor in any one of these industries are of necessity purchasers of the products of the others. No matter whether a man *owns* or *works* in a cotton mill or a steel mill, he lives in a house, buys food, coal, clothing, furniture, etc. When the owner associates himself with owners in other industries to increase profits, he automatically increases the price he must pay for the things he must buy. Not only this, but he increases the cost of these things to his own workmen and must pay higher wages on account of higher cost of living.

The same holds true with Labor. When the man who works in the steel mill forms a union with the man who works in the cotton mill, to help the cotton laborer get higher wages, he simply increases the price he must pay for his own shirt and pants. If he helps increase the wages of the carpenter and plumber, he increases the cost of his home or the rent for the house in which he lives.

## *Industrial Consolidation—the Right Way*

WE take exception, therefore, to Manufacturers' Associations and Labor Unions, as they exist today, in the belief that they are fundamentally wrong because the wrong people have associated themselves together. Our suggested solution is that the Capital, the Management and the Labor in each industry work together for the protection of that industry; that the Capital, the Management and the Labor in every manufacturing plant appreciate that their real vital interest is in the protection and fair division of the profits of that particular plant. When Capital organizes as Capital and Labor as Labor, regardless of the industrial relationship, such organizations work for the defeat of the purpose to be accomplished.

That is what we meant in a previous article when we suggested that we should "put our own house in order"—reach a basis of mutual understanding with our own people—with those who are interested with us in the happiness and contentment of our own industrial home—the prosperity of our own particular business and our own particular industry. Such mutual understanding, with a recognition of the right of each, consistent with the right of all, to a voice in the establishment of conditions, reaches still farther. It makes for benefit to every individual, not only to the owner who belongs to some association or the workman who belongs to some union.

The application of the Square Deal in its broadest sense, as between industries, will permit this to be accomplished with fair returns to each industry and every individual.

Our next article, which will appear in the issue of August 2nd, will be a discussion of Price and its Relation to Wages.

**HYDRAULIC**
**PRESSED STEEL COMPANY**

> it as rheumatism, the man of science told me that I lived too sluggishly, and ate too much rich food. He advised me to take a long walk every day when the attack passed off, and to eat more vegetables and less meat. Walking is a disgusting exercise for a fat man, but I drilled along the country roads as advised, and carried home a bale of hay instead of a porterhouse steak for dinner, and took a lot of medicine to neutralize the alleged uric acid in my blood, and the bloom of youth seemed to be returning to my faded cheek when the rheumatism arrived for another round, and won the gold-headed cane.

Coming then to a discussion of "cures," the writer says that remedies are countless as the sands of the sea for number, but all futile. He says he has "drunk Niagaras of mineral waters, has been steamed and baked, has been anointed with every kind of liniment yet invented, has consumed lagoons of dark-colored medicine which tasted like a crocodile's nest, has been a hopper for pills and a sepulcher for powders." And yet, he concludes, like a man resigned to an unkind fate, "at the hour of going to press the rheumatism in my back, if divided up, would furnish pain for a mass-meeting." In addition to all the cures he has tried, he has heard of many others, of which he mentions the following:

> Some people insist that bee-stings will cure rheumatism, and it seems there is medical authority for the idea. The red-hot character of bee-stings is due to formic acid, and this acid is a specific for rheumatism. So runs the theory. If it be so, why don't the scientists put up formic acid in bottles? It would be more agreeable to take it with a spoon than have it administered by indignant bees. One man told me that he had rheumatism in his feet for years; after trying all the known remedies, he heard about the bee-sting cure, so he enveloped himself, all but his feet, which were left bare, in horse blankets and things, then he crawled to a bee-hive and knocked it over with his feet. The bees held a mass-meeting on those feet, and exhausted their supply of formic acid on them, and then went away and died of rheumatism; but the man never had the disease again from that day to this.
>
> A Kansas man read in a newspaper that rheumatism could be relieved by wearing flannel pads, soaked in gasoline, in his shoes. He cut out the pads and put them in his shoes, soaking them with gasoline; then he sat down to enjoy a quiet smoke, and absent-mindedly dropt the lighted match between his shoes. In a moment his feet were on fire, and by the time he reached the bathroom, where there was a supply of water, they were a total loss, without insurance. He has been going around on fried feet ever since, yet thinks himself a lucky man because the conflagration cured him of rheumatism.
>
> Last winter a friend told me that he had been cured by using certain plasters which were then being advertised. I had faith in him, knowing that he would not wantonly deceive an orphan, so I sent for a supply of the plasters. They smelled of tar and had a messy, disagreeable look, but I attached them to the soles of my feet, in accordance with the directions (in six languages) on the package. I have been working ever since, at odd moments, trying to get them off. I removed the outer crust with a hammer and cold chisel, and did some execution with a drawing-knife, and am gradually removing the inside film with sandpaper. They hardened after I had worn them a day, and became like concrete. The man who invented them has a great substitute for asphalt as a paving material, and it seems strange that he is willing to fool around shipping it over the country as a cure for rheumatism.

Pestiferous tho Walt Mason may have found rheumatism, it has not embittered him. He is still cheerful, and he ends his valuable contribution to the literature on this form of human ailment with the following philosophic observations:

> Something may be said in praise of every human institution, and even rheumatism has its value. I have achieved wide renown as a weather-prophet because of my rheumatism. Some of my predictions have been startling, and their fulfilment equally so.
>
> One evening, shortly after Christmas, I said to the butler (who attends to the furnace, cleans the tin automobile, and does other chores when not buttling), "Jeems, you'd better have your snow-shovel ready for business early in the morning. There will be about eight feet of snow on the ground then."
>
> Jeems seemed surprized and amused.
>
> "All the signs indicate fine weather," said he.
>
> "I don't care a hoot about the signs and tokens," I sternly replied. "I've just been consulting my feet, and they announce, in clarion tones, that there's going to be a snow-storm before morning."
>
> Jeems thought the prophecy so ridiculous he went around the neighborhood telling it as a joke to the proletariat. But in the morning the landscape was buried under many feet of real snow.

## SARTORIALLY, THE PEACE CONFERENCE IS A FAILURE

Unlike the mountain peaks, which loom higher as you near them, it seems that big men diminish when seen at close range, if we are to believe the accounts of the correspondents who have been "doing" the Peace Conference in Paris. Thus William G. Shepherd, foreign correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, says irreverently that he has seen so much of the world's big men these past months in Paris that he has "begun to wonder what makes them big." He further comfortingly suggests that "when you see them often enough they begin to look extraordinarily like the rest of us." Then to show how much like other people these men are, Mr. Shepherd goes on with a discussion of some of their personal characteristics, what kind of collars they wear, their style of coat, and the like. Quite appropriately, where such a superfluity of brains is supposed to abound, he discovers in the peace delegates a considerable scarcity of hair. Two-thirds of them are more or less bald. But what they lack in head-covering they make up in mustaches, for fifty-one out of the sixty-five men who sit at the peace table are thus doubtfully adorned. Whiskers are apparently not favored by the peacemakers, however, for there are only three sets in the whole aggregation. And a funny thing about these whiskered gentlemen is that their names all begin with a V, being Vassitch of Serbia, Vandervelde of Belgium, and Venizelos of Greece. The prize whiskers belong to Vassitch, according to Mr. Shepherd, the Serbian being equipped with a set both long and bushy. Peculiarly enough, however, tho his name begins with "V," Vassitchs's whiskers are "W"-shaped. Other edifying personal details are given:

> The high, winged collar is undoubtedly the statesman's favorite. President Wilson, who does not fall within either the bald or the whiskered category, being smooth-shaven like the Japanese delegates, wore the high-band turned-down collar, and, more or less from the collar standpoint, was in a class by himself. Secretary Lansing follows Wilson's choice as to collars. Henry White, who, through his years of ambassadorial experience, has learned adaptability, affected various collars as occasion dictated.
>
> Speaking of collars, however, the palm was carried off by the enemy. Count Brockdorff-Rantzau appeared at the Trianon Palace Hotel on "medicine day" with a collar at least three inches high, decorated in front with tiny, narrow wings. During the session he constantly raised his chin and rubbed his neck against the rim of his collar, as if it were binding him.
>
> Button shoes and lace shoes ran about fifty-fifty. The statesmen ran more or less to patent-leather shoes, even in their street clothes.
>
> There was a surprizingly little amount of formal dressing. President Wilson was not far behind in the carefulness with which he attired himself for various occasions. The Japanese and some of the South-American delegates were practically the only members who were sticklers for form in dress. The English made it the fashion to be careless in dress.
>
> It was some of the Britishers who first appeared in what hitherto has been considered an impossible combination—a derby hat and a cutaway frock coat. Others followed suit, and one warm spring day Secretary Lansing appeared on the Rue de Rivoli, with Mrs. Lansing, wearing his bowler and a very neat cutaway frock. After that the American secretaries did likewise, thus setting a fashion that Washingtonians at least may be copying even now.
>
> President Wilson never wears a derby hat. When he wore his frock coat he always called for his silk hat. Colonel House, however, sided with Secretary Lansing in this particular matter.

Ever since the dark age of Andrew Jackson, who kept his classic snuff-box in his coat-tail pocket, cutaway coats have been equipped with such pockets. They are useful for many things, and Mr. Shepherd tells us what Secretary Lansing uses his for. He says:

> In the Hôtel Crillon lobby there was a branch of the American Army Commissary, where cigars, cigarets, and chocolate, all scarce in Paris shops, might be purchased at home prices. Secretary Lansing often, as he hurried out of the hotel, would turn to this stand, purchase a 10-cent cake of chocolate larded with almonds, and, as he thrust it into his coat-tails, would afford a picture which, for advertising

# Chemistry
## and the Astonished Cow

THE cow made the milk for use in the family — her own family. She thought she knew all about it. She was resentful and surprised when the farmer ran it through a separator and made butter from the cream, but she was astonished when the chemist got to work on the skimmed milk which the farmer threw away. She had never heard of milk sugar, or casein; and the idea that billiard balls and back combs and knife handles and adhesives for coated paper were hidden away in this same milk and only needed Chemistry to bring them out was altogether new to her. Her astonishment was shared by the farmer.

Perhaps you are a producer of something which has equally astonishing possibilities latent in its wastes or hidden in its by-products. Chemistry uncovers them in nearly every line of business. It finds ways for making better candy, shows the cutler how to select the proper steel for his knives, finds the right boiler compound and saves thousands of dollars. The best bleaching agents are pointed out by Chemistry, and plant cells are changed into paper, twine, artificial silk, and a host of other useful articles. Truly, Chemistry is the great servant of Industry.

Why not make Chemistry your servant? Put it to work to solve your manufacturing troubles, to find new ways of production, to seek by-products, to regulate your buying, to do a million odd tasks Chemistry alone can successfully accomplish.

For thirty-three years we have been disentangling industrial knots. We think we can help you just as much as we have others. So we ask you to tell us your manufacturing difficulties. If we can't aid you we will frankly tell you so. To find out will cost you nothing.

But if you prefer to first learn more of our work, send for our booklet "Chemistry in Overalls." It will furnish you with something to think about. Of course, it's free if you write for it.

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BE guided by experience. If your home has a noisy toilet, you and your entire family will understand and appreciate the virtues of the Silent Si-wel-clo Closet. Again, if it has been your duty to daily clean the bathtub and lavatory—if you have struggled with the "soil ring" that quickly gathers after use, you would appreciate "Tepeco" All-Clay Plumbing fixtures, modeled along the most sanitary lines of the only material that is really efficient for building plumbing. Those who do the work of housekeeping are entitled to this consideration.

The Trenton Potteries Company
"Tepeco" All-Clay Plumbing

is most sanitary, beautiful, practical and permanent. "Tepeco" plumbing is china or porcelain, solid and substantial. Dirt does not readily cling to its glistening white surface, nor will that surface be worn away by scouring. With time, inferior materials will lose their sanitary value, dirt will adhere, the appearance become uninviting—the piece lose its usefulness.

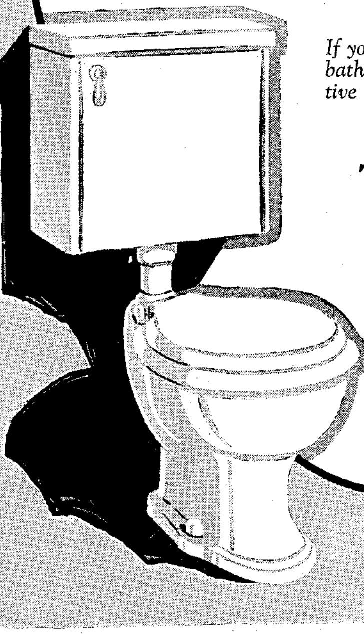
Insist that all your plumbing fixtures be of "Tepeco" ware. A wise investment—a beautiful one.

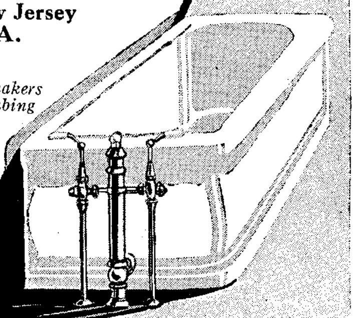
*If you intend to build or renovate your bathroom be sure to write for our instructive book, "Bathrooms of Character."*

The
Trenton Potteries
Company

Trenton, New Jersey
U. S. A.

*World's largest makers of All-Clay Plumbing Fixtures*





purposes, would have been worth thousands of dollars to the chocolate-maker.

White edges along the vest opening are very proper form among statesmen, it would appear. This applies even in every-day street clothes, which, by the way, were invariably dark. The English and the Americans were those who seemed gladdest of the opportunity to get into the short-coated business suits. The French delegates never appeared in short coats. When the Japanese wore short coats they were likely to wear with them trousers of a light-colored material.

The "snappiness" of the American business suit is remarked upon by Mr. Shepherd. It distinguishes the American, in his opinion, serving to single him out on the street. He goes on:

In the matter of silk hats the American colony members of Paris, who are considered the best-drest men in France, had cause to criticize the American delegation. It would appear that every year in the United States the silk hat takes a new form, while it remains unchanged throughout the decades in Europe. President Wilson, Colonel House, Mr. White, and Mr. Lansing all seemed unaware of this fact. Their hats were not alike. They were of various models, ranging through some ten years of changes. When they were not grouped together in their silk hats the effect was not so alarming. Any one of them looked different only from the European statesmen about him. But when they collected together thus attired and looked different from each other, it was a matter for comment.

On the whole, the Paris Peace Conference was not a great sartorial success. About the only new note struck was the combination of the derby and the frock coat.

It was no mincing, dancing lot of statesmen that came here. Indeed not. But it was an eating lot. Not a day went by in Peace Conference circles that there were not luncheons galore.

"The statesmen danced their way through the Vienna Conference," said Ferrero, the Italian historian, to a lady who sat at his right at a formal luncheon. "They are lunching their way through this one."

There is undoubtedly a snappiness about the American business suit that none of the other tailors of the world has been able to attain. American suits, as viewed at the Peace Conference, seemed to be made to fit their particular wearers. At a great distance, in a Paris street, one may single out an American suit. The sound old British suit is made to drape and hang; it keeps one warm and covered and it is wide-necked so that a man, if he will, may draw his head down into it like a turtle going into its shell.

The French business suit is made in one certain way, with racy lines and a tight waist. It is unchangeable. It does not fit you; you must fit it. In their American business suits the American delegates upheld proudly the sartorial dignity of the United States. In the more formal dress their evening clothes bore a trim tautness that was distinctly American, but in their afternoon garb, speaking from the standpoint of trimness and ease of bearing, they were outshone by the British and the French. Your European finds his frock coat a thing for almost every-day wear, while our American statesmen on the other hand seem to carry them rather uneasily.

### WEIRD ITEMS OF CONGRESSIONAL "STATIONERY"

IF turning *The Searchlight* on secret discussions in secret caucuses and on he far from secret debates over more or less secret treaty-making and on the whole complicated machinery by which a Congressional session gets itself started is enough to make an editor "discouraged and depress," he can always find relief by turning to some of the Congressional documents most unfamiliar to the general public. On page 172 of the report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Mr. Lynn Haines, editor of *The Searchlight* (Washington, D. C.), "found in the stationery account paid out of the 'contingent fund' of the House" items "as varied and entertaining as the best vaudeville." Mr. Haines, whose monthly magazine is published by the National Voters' League to keep its subscribers and readers informed about what is going on in Washington, never goes over "these mute statistics of political finance without the feeling that many of the entries should be interjected with (laughter) as undelivered speeches often are." This editor thinks that the entries are "funny" enough, and as we are all helping to pay the bills he believes we are "entitled to laugh—and then swear." To quote from the June issue of *The Searchlight* some of these entries with the accompanying editorial comment:

For example, on page 183, these items appear:

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 dozen Angel-Back playing-cards, R. and B., at $2 | $24.00 |
| 6 dozen Movies playing-cards, at $2 | 12.00 |
| 4 dozen Congress playing-cards, at $4 | 16.00 |
| 3 dozen Boston playing-cards, blue, at $2 | 6.00 |
| 2 dozen Canary playing-cards, red and blue, at $2 | 4.00 |
| 3 dozen No. 550 Premier playing-cards, at $2 | 6.00 |
| 2 dozen pinochle C—15 playing-cards, at $1.20 | 2.40 |
| 2 dozen Pennant whist playing-cards, at $1.35 | 2.70 |

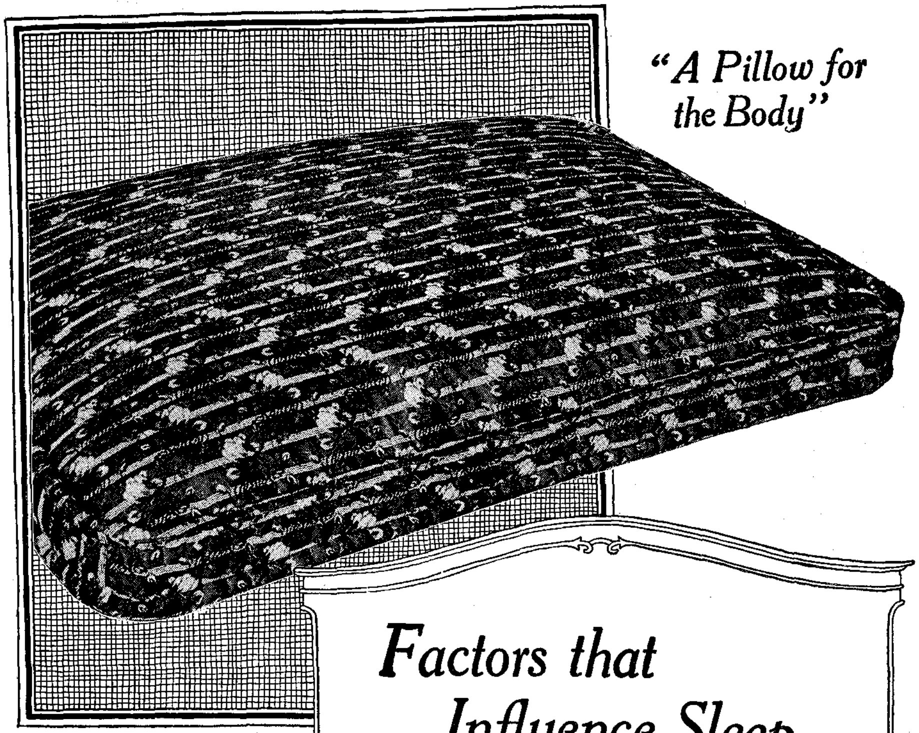
During that year, in all, 744 "decks" of playing-cards were handled as "stationery." I never saw any poker being played in the House chamber while that body was in session, but the supply of cards would suggest that games of some sort might have been going on most of the time everywhere else. Perhaps members may have employed that method of deciding the disposition of pork in appropriation bills.

The House had only one lady member, but during that year forty-eight manicure-sets were handled in the "stationery" account. And a lot of similar "stationery" of the boudoir type figured in that account. One powder-puff, a Parisian ivory box, a hair-receiver, some sachets, and one dozen assorted busts are recorded in various places.

Following some "lunch kits," on page 184, there is quite a bunching of toilet tools, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 manicure sets, No. 4712, at $2.70 | $5.40 |
| 2 manicure sets, No. 873, at $9 | 18.00 |
| 2 manicure sets, No. 1874, at $5.55 | 11.10 |
| 2 manicure sets, No. 4925, at $2.80 | 5.60 |
| 2 manicure sets, No. 5725, at $2.25 | 4.50 |
| 1 manicure set, No. 797 | 8.60 |
| 1 manicure set, No. 0721 | 4.30 |
| 1 manicure set, No. 6730 | 3.55 |
| 1 manicure set, No. 0853 | 6.65 |

Leather goods played a lively part in the Congressional "stationery" market.



*"A Pillow for the Body"*

## *Factors that Influence Sleep*

THIS is the philosophy of sleep—that you permit your blessings, rather than your petty cares, to influence your night's rest.

With your mind thus put at ease, the resilient comfort and sleep-persuading influence of

**The Sealy Sanitary Tuftless Mattress**

will be further enhanced, and the physical and mental benefits of sleep realized to the uttermost.

Tuftless comfort is truly a thing apart from ordinary comfort. It is the direct outcome of the Sealy Air Weave Process. The Sealy is an inseparably interwoven unit, consisting of one hundred and sixty-four cubic feet of fluffy, sanitary prize cotton, pressed down, inserted into the ticking and released to the generous depth and buoyant softness of the mattress. Sleep on the Sealy. Know the result.

*Your request brings an instructive book on sleep—also attractive covering samples and the name of a Sealy Dealer.*

SEALY MATTRESS CO.
Sugar Land, Texas

*Think Right Sleep Right*

Optimism is a potent factor of beneficial sleep. Cultivate it. Think right, sleep right if you desire a mind keen in its perceptions and a body truly fortified against the day's duties and tension.

Bags, purses, and brief-cases totaled 298 for that year. There were about 16,000 greeting-cards, a lot of birth announcements, some valentines, pink program-pencils, at-home cards, and dinner-cards. Pocket-knives totaled 270, while the number of fountain pens reached only 167.

A certain municipality, somewhere in Michigan as I recall, once bought an Ingersoll watch from the proceeds of a twenty-year bond sale. There may be nothing analogous in this Congressional purchase, but "one Ingersoll 'Triumph' watch" is included in the stationery account for 1917. Somebody, on page 188, had "one watch repaired."

Back in the boudoir budget I forgot to mention "one fan."

Page 178, where the "fan" figures, shows also:

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 dozen Gillette blades | $34.37 |
| 18 Thermos bottles (quarts) | 49.50 |
| 18 Thermos bottles (pints) | 34.65 |
| 5 Vacuum bottles | 13.75 |

And, on page 225, sandwiched in between "one box midget fasteners" and some ribbons for the typewriter, is "one-half dozen egg-crates."

## A PECULIAR "SLANT" OF HUMAN NATURE IS REVEALED IN THE LETTERS RECEIVED BY AUTHORS

THE editor-in-chief of any journal knows well the peril of large, irate persons who want to lick him, or, at least, give him a "piece of their minds" and have him "stop the paper." So, too, the author of a book or other piece of literature that enjoys a circulation of more than, say, twenty-five copies must be prepared to receive an avalanche of missives from persons who have read the "peerless" or "pernicious" production—the choice of adjective depending largely upon the state of the liver of the reader, and who "take their pen in hand" to tell the guilty party in a few well-chosen words what they think of him and his writings. Arthur B. Maurice in the New York *Sun* furnishes a few choice samples of matters regarding which people have found it necessary to write to various well-known authors. It would seem from Mr. Maurice's statements regarding what some of these people have written that one needs not necessarily devote himself to the most important features of a literary production in an epistolary outburst to its author. On the contrary, the most trifling thing may serve as a good excuse for writing. Thus, the original dedication of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" read, "To the Wife of My Youth." This was interpreted as a reference to one who had passed away, and the author received a deluge of letters of sympathy, some of them containing thinly veiled proposals of marriage from women matrimonially inclined. In later editions of the book General Wallace therefore changed the dedication to read, "To the Wife of My Youth, Who Still Abides with Me." Mr. Maurice continues:

Altho written in a day when letters were less frequent, tho of greater individual length, probably no book of American origin ever brought its author such a flood of correspondence as "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

All the fire of the South welled up in the epistles of denunciation from those of slave-holding proclivities directed at the little New England woman. The tone of these letters was balanced by the volume of laudatory correspondence from high-strung Abolitionists. Every character in the book, *Uncle Tom*, *Topsy*, *Little Eva*, and, above all, *Simon Legree*, was furiously extolled or abused, according to the convictions or prejudices of the writer.

Not his exprest opinions on the slavery question, tho on that subject he held ideas as radical as those of Harriet Beecher Stowe herself, but his public utterances on the matter of international copyright, emptied a mail-bag of letters at the door of Charles Dickens. These letters, for the most part anonymous, informed the Englishman in no uncertain terms that he "was no gentleman," that he was "a mere mercenary scoundrel," that his motives for visiting the United States were "of the basest nature." And all those communications, whether signed or not, ended by demanding an immediate answer.

"By every post," Dickens wrote back to England, "letters on letters arrive, all about nothing. This man is offended because I won't live in his house, and that man is thoroughly disgusted because I won't go out more than four times in an evening."

Thackeray, much as he liked the writing of letters and delightfully as he wrote them, frequently squirmed in receiving them. There was a kind of an epistle which he called a "thorn letter," and these were in most cases of Irish origin, for tho he married a wife half Irish and proclaimed a love for the sister island, his humor was of a quality that the Irish could not always understand. There was one Irishman who was in the habit of writing every little while promising an early call for the purpose of soundly thrashing the novelist. Then, when he wrote "Lovel, the Widower," Thackeray provoked correspondence like the following:

"Sir: I have just finished the first portion of your tale 'Lovel, the Widower,' and am much surprized at the unwarrantable strictures you pass therein on the *corps de ballet*.

"I have been for more than ten years connected with the theatrical profession, and I beg to assure you that the majority of the *corps de ballet* are virtuous, well-conducted girls, and superior to the snarlings of dyspeptic libelers or the spiteful attacks and *brutum fulmen* of ephemeral authors."

Or:

"Sir: I have just read in *The Cornhill Magazine* for January the first portion of a tale written by you and entitled 'Lovel, the Widower.'

"In the production in question you employ all your malicious spite (and you have great capabilities that way) in trying to degrade the character of the *corps de ballet*. When you imply that the majority of ballet girls have villas taken for them in the Regent's Park district, I say you tell a deliberate falsehood.

"Having been brought up to the stage from infancy, and tho now an actress, having been seven years principal dancer at the opera, I am competent to speak on the subject. I am only surprized that so vile a libeler as yourself should be allowed to preside at the Dramatic Fun dinner. I think it would be much bett if you were to reform your own life i stead of telling lies of those who a immeasurably your superiors.

"Yours in supreme disgust."

Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, in commo with other authors may have been th recipient of eccentric letters, but at tha the author of "The Caxtons" was n slouch as an eccentric letter-writer him self, as is evidenced by the following written to the woman to whom he wa engaged to be married and afterwar did marry:

"My Adored Poodle: Many, man thanks for oo darling letter. Me is t meet oo to-morrow, O day of days! can not tell you how very, very happy yo have made me. No, my own love, don' come before twelve; but really I shal meet you!

"And so they drest my darling i white and black? O zoo darling! ho like a poodle! And had oo oo's booti ful ears curled nicely, and did oo no look too pretty, and did not all the pupp dogs run after oo and tell oo what darling oo was? Ah, me sends oo nin million kisses.

"Ten million more kisses, my ow darling, for your letter which is jus arrived. It is read, and now before i is answered, take the following (mark of kisses).

"Adieu, my own Rose, my life of life very poodle of very poodles, adieu!

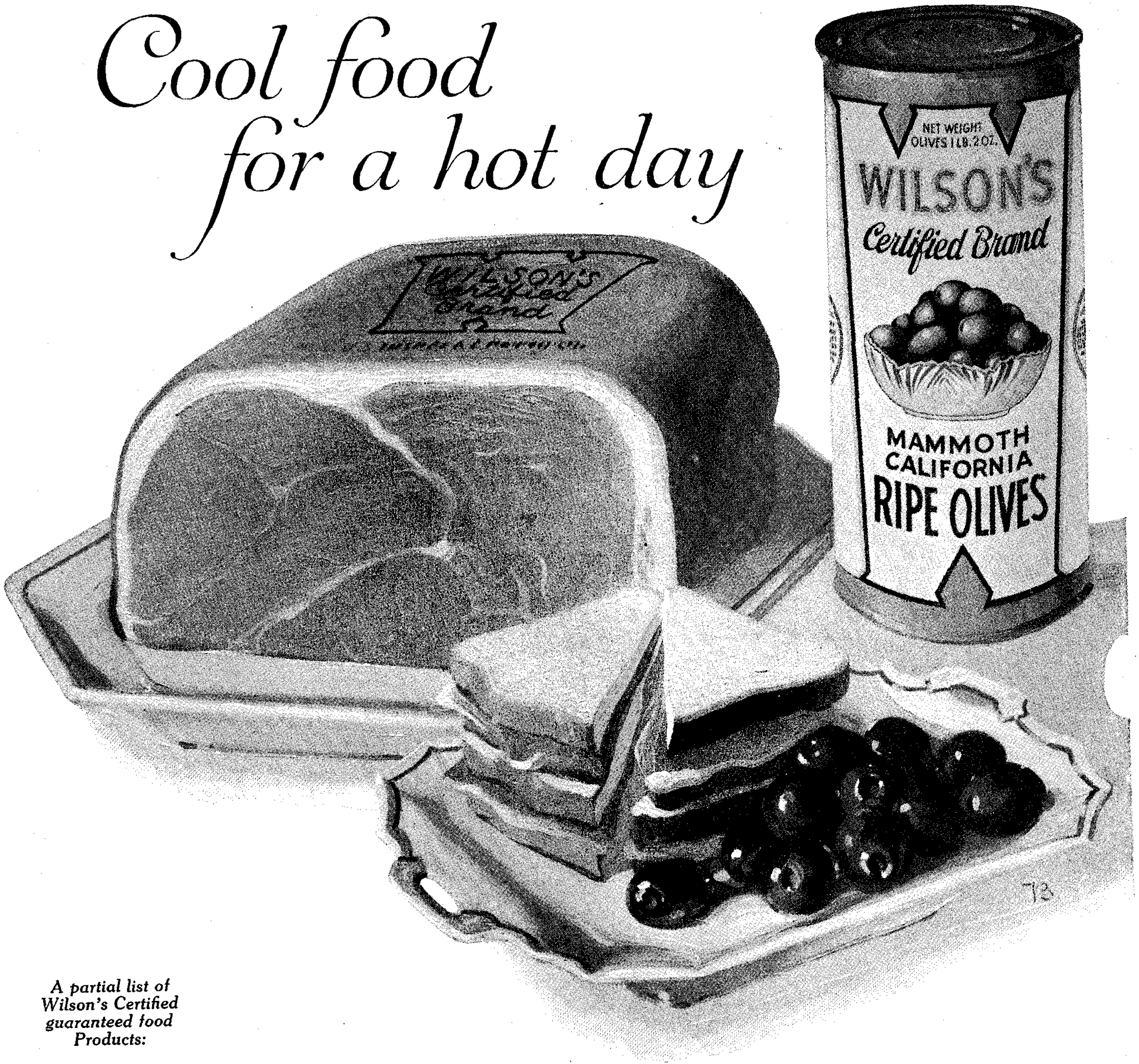
"Ever my dearest, dearest, dearest, fondest, kindest, bootifulest, darlingest, angelest poodle. Oo own puppy."

The woman who received this extraordinary epistle did some writing hersel a few years thereafter, when the "puppy-poodle" business had come to an end, the subject of her remarks being the man who had written her the letter just set out. This is what she had to say:

"Upon his asking with whom I was going to the christening at Mr. Fonblanque's that night, and I replying 'with Lady Stepney,' he then repeated as fast as he could a dozen times running, 'My mother calls her that ugly old woman.' He then called out, 'Do you hear me, madam?' 'Of course I hear you.' 'Then why the—in—don't you answer me?' 'I did not think it required an answer.' 'D—— your soul, madam!' he exclaimed, seizing a carving-knife (for we were at dinner, and he had told the servants to leave the room till he rang) and rushing at me, cried, 'I'll have you to know that whenever I do you the honor of addressing you, it requires an answer!' I said, 'For God's sake, take care of what you are about, Edward!' He then dropt the knife and, springing on me, made his great teeth meet in my cheek, and the blood spurted over me. The agony was so great that my screams brought the servants back; and presently Cresson, the cook, seized him by the collar, but he broke away from him and seizing one of the footmen's hats in the hall, rushed down Piccadilly."

American authors are full abreast of their English brethren when it comes to receiving letters from admirers and others. Among the most edifying are those that have come to George Barr McCutcheon from people expressing curiosity regarding

# Cool food for a hot day



*A partial list of Wilson's Certified guaranteed food Products:*

- Sweet Corn
- Green Peas
- Tomatoes
- String Beans
- Beets
- Pork and Beans
- Asparagus Tips
- California Peaches
- Pineapple
- Cherries
- Blueberries
- Raspberries
- Strawberries
- Catsup
- Chili Sauce
- Jellies
- Jams
- Preserves
- Peanut Butter
- Mince Meat
- Olives
- Salmon
- Veal Loaf
- Oleomargarine
- Ham
- Bacon
- Coffee

TENDER and tempting, perfectly cooked, Wilson's "square-pressed" Certified boiled ham not only gratifies your hot-weather appetite, but it saves time and tiresome work in the kitchen. Each ham is carefully selected, properly boned and trimmed, then boiled by expert chefs. Our exclusive method of pressing the ham squarely gives it the ideal shape for wasteless slicing. Divide the slice and make two sandwiches. Your delicatessen store, grocer or meat dealer will be glad to slice this ham for you—ask for Wilson's Certified square pressed boiled ham.

The rich, full-ripe flavor of our Certified ripe olives appeals to all. And they "go splendidly" with sandwiches, salads and all other hot-weather dishes.

All Wilson products are selected, handled and prepared with *respect.* Thoughtfulness, care and consideration, such as your own mother would show, are second nature in our organization.

The Wilson label is a pledge and a promise to you that your purchase must entirely satisfy you.

"This mark **WILSON & CO.** your guarantee"
CHICAGO

**The Wilson Label Protects Your Table**

the land of Graustark, asking him what trains to take to get there, or informing him that they had visited this country and found it fully as delightful as his book would indicate it to be. Says Mr. Maurice:

George Barr McCutcheon is one popular author who has learned that there are occasions when the unknown correspondent comes out best in the exchange of friendly hostilities. There was a cowboy living in Arizona, forty miles from a post-office or bookstore, who delighted in the romance of the Graustark novels. He learned the author's address from a Chicago traveling-man who happened to be in that part of the country and wrote a long letter in the course of which he said that he was eager to read "The Sherrods," which had just been published. He had ridden forty miles, going and coming, twice a week for a month, but had been unable to secure the book at the nearest town. He was writing to ask if the author would mail him a copy if he would send on the price. Mr. McCutcheon, being in those days susceptible to flattery, sent him a copy with his compliments and told him not to mind the price. A month later came the following:

"I don't wonder you are happy to give it away. You don't expect people to buy it, do you? I'm much obliged to you for giving it to me for nothing, but even at that I think there is some change coming to me."

That hurt; and Mr. McCutcheon made the mistake of sending on a dollar and fifty cents in stamps and asking if that settlement made author and reader square. The cowboy replied that he could use the stamps to great advantage in warning his friends not to read the book. Mr. McCutcheon had no further retort.

Many of the readers of Mr. McCutcheon's novels formerly took it for granted that Graustark actually existed, and many were the letters of inquiry about the money, language, customs, and location of the principality. A woman in Cleveland requested directions for reaching the place by rail after arriving in Europe. Her daughter was an invalid, and she was quite sure that the climate of Graustark would be beneficial. Another woman wrote to say that her husband was consumptive, and that she felt that if they could rent or buy a house on the mountainside in Edelweiss his health might be restored. One day a telegram received by Mr. McCutcheon read as follows: "To decide a bet, what is the quickest way to get to Graustark?" That telegram was from the East. Cincinnati went it one better. There was found a cynic who complained of the hour mentioned in Graustark for the departure of a certain passenger-train. The author had missed the correct time by a full sixty minutes, and such carelessness spoiled the book for the traveled and discriminating reader. San Francisco apparently outdid even Cincinnati, for a woman from the Golden Gate city wrote the author:

"I have a friend here who has traveled extensively. She says she has been in Graustark twice, and loves it very much. Your description of the country is excellent, she says. We expect to go abroad this fall, and I am writing to ask you how to reach Graustark. My friend is in the East, and I can not find the place on the map. She says she has seen the *Princess Yetive* and gone through the castle."

Once Mr. McCutcheon was routed out of bed late at night by the following telegram: "Please send me your autograph at once by wire."

Booth Tarkington received numerous letters from women who were uneasy regarding the situation portrayed in "The Flirt." We read:

The exact relations existing between the heroine of that story, *Cora Madison*, and *Corliss* were shrouded, so far as the actual text went, in a certain doubt. No sooner had the book appeared than the author began receiving daily letters, all from women, insisting curiously on further enlightenment. In every case Mr. Tarkington discreetly replied that he knew no more about the matter than did his correspondents.

At one time Stewart Edward White considered the most extraordinary development of the letters received from unknown writers to be the number of doubles that a man possesses scattered about the civilized globe. Once a letter in a feminine hand and with an English postmark rather startled the author of "The Blazed Trail." It read, in part:

"I believe it must be you who sent me the lines on a Christmas-card. Only the other day I came across the lines in the (one of his books), and so now I know you are. I have often and often wanted to say something to you, and now I find you wrote it, part of it, before I felt it, and long before I thought of it, for it took me some time to know what I did feel. Among other things they taught me that 'without love each kiss adds to the woman's regard for the man, but takes away from his desire for her.' And I would like you to know that there are some women whom it hurts forever most bitterly and makes them feel too cheap and nasty for words. One feels so mean to all the ordinary men who have really cared for one. I never knew quite how it happened at that garden-party."

Neither did Mr. White, not having the slightest knowledge of the garden-party in question, nor of the lady who so romantically wrote about it.

The first announcement of Herman Knickerbocker Viele's "The Last of the Knickerbockers" took the form of a visiting-card, conventionally engraved, which read:

Mrs. Valentine Van Wandelser
Miss Van Wandelser
At Home
The Last of the Knickerbockers

The address given was that of a well-known bookseller in Union Square, New York. Not a few of what since the days of the late Ward McAllister have been known as the 'Four Hundred' solemnly and punctiliously responded by enclosing their own cards in acknowledgment.

The book brought other complications. Mr. Viele had carefully chosen "up-State" names for his Knickerbockers, but that did not prevent an onslaught from Manhattan Dutchmen. "Peter was my great grandfather," wrote one; "he married a Van X and not a Van der Y." Another said: "Aunt Caroline is now too old to set you right, but I have often heard her tell——"

An author who wishes to hear the postman's whistle without inward uneasiness can not be too careful in verifying apparently trivial statements in his manuscript. Mr. Viele's "The Inn of the Silver Moon" contained a song which the author chose to call an old provincial ditty. He was unaware that there were people who collected old provincial ditties. These, some in good faith and some in irony, wrote demanding the original. They begged the author to produce the music. To crown all, he was invited to a dinner of the New York chapter of the Felibres of Provence. "Which only shows," was Mr. Viele's later comment, "that it is never safe to monkey with poetic buzz-saws."

Edward W. Townsend, who created *Chimmie Fadden*, started a troublesome line of correspondence for himself when he launched into fiction. For—

The gorgeous slang of the little Bowery boy created a wide-spread impression that his creator must also have been Bowery-derived, and led to complications when Mr. Townsend turned to fiction dealing with other conditions of life. Once, in a short story, he made use of certain adventures he had shared with a couple of Harvard men while traveling in the Hawaiian Islands. That provoked a letter of stern rebuke from a Harvard undergraduate. That the author should presume to speak of men and measures not of the Bowery made the undergraduate sad; that he should attempt to tell what a Harvard man would do under any circumstance was a piece of impertinence that could not be encountered without indignant protest.

When he was a very young man Mr. Townsend reported for a newspaper a law trial famous throughout the mining States and Territories, which revealed that a mine swindle had been perpetrated through the "salting" of a bag of ore samples by the injection of a solution of gold. The cautious expert, who had personally broken down the samples of ore, had placed the bag containing them under his pillow at night, but the needle of the syringe had got there just the same. Years later Mr. Townsend used the incident in a magazine story. From a stranger whose letterhead proclaimed him a metallurgist and assayer he received a communication informing him that such a device was a chemical impossibility, and warning him to avoid in future such technicalities.

Of a whimsical nature was the letter Mr. Townsend once received from a New York merchant asking if the copyright covering the books prevented the use of a menu one of them contained. Assured that the menus of fiction were free to all, he explained that he wanted to give a certain chef an order to duplicate a dinner described in "Days Like These," but that a painful experience he had had with the law prompted him to ask the author's preliminary consent.

Probably never in the history of authorship has a writer's letter-box been so full as that of Rudyard Kipling when he was lying desperately ill at the Hotel Grenoble in New York. From all over the country, and indeed from all over the world, were those letters of generous sympathy. They touched Kipling deeply. Never again was he to be the somewhat acrimonious correspondent of the early days. Once before a flippant stranger had written: "I read that you are paid at the rate of a shilling a word for your work. I am enclosing an order for a shilling. Please send a sample." Kipling did. His reply was "Thanks."

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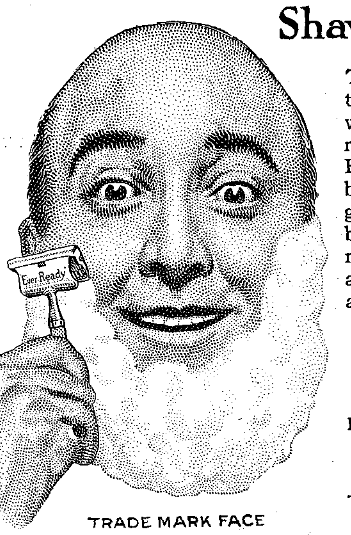

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## MR. HAWKER TOOK CHANCES LIK A BRITISHER, A FRENCHMAN, AN ITALIAN, AND A YANK

AMERICANS have not shown ar great eagerness to "take chances in the recent transatlantic airplane flight it was pointed out by THE DIGEST in recent article on the achievement of tl British aviator, Mr. Harry Hawker, an several Canadians write in to express the more than enthusiastic agreement. We suggested that while Lieutenant Read mad his trip with the discretion and methodic carefulness that are often considered char acteristically British, Mr. Hawker "too chances like a Yank," but our well-mean effort to class the gallant Britisher righ in with the home folk was cruelly misunderstood by some of our Canadian friend who are writing such sarcastic letters tha we almost shrink from opening our mail "It is with regret that I am uninforme of the Yank who took 'exceptional chances,' unless you are comparing Mr. Hawke with your national hero, Steve Brodie, wh is reputed to have 'taken a chance,'" writes "C. P.," of Walkerville, Ont., wh asks us not to publish his full name i case we quote his letter. "May I inquir what particular Yank took Hawker' chances?" An attempt "ingeniously" t "skim the cream off Hawker's achievement and appropriate it to themselves,' the Toronto *Star* calls our comparison and the friend who sends us the *Star'* unkind editorial echoes several othe correspondents in the request, "Now le us see some Yank take a chance lik Alcock and Brown." "THE LITERARY DIGEST notwithstanding," says the Toronto *Globe*, which somehow seems to have gained an impression directly opposite to that which was intended, "there are plenty of British aviators taking chances that others might but don't." This authority adds, "The first direct transatlantic flight was all British—men, machines, and pluck," thus nicely appropriating Captain Alcock's American navigator, Lieutenant Brown, in a way that is nothing if not complimentary. "A Canadian soldier" calls our attention to "how small a chance the Americans took in the transatlantic flight," and reproaches us because we didn't "take a chance" sooner in the European War. An American now in Toronto, Mr. W. S. James, sends us this cruel witticism from the Toronto *Mail and Empire:*

"Harry Hawker, the Britisher Who Took Chances Like a Yank," is the heading of an article in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Really such extravagant praise and fulsome adulation is enough to turn Mr. Hawker's head.

"Honestly, isn't the attached worthy of a place in your famous 'Topics in Brief?'" asks Mr. James. "As an American in Canada, I must admit the joke was on me." Mr. John Irvin, of Toronto, also sends clippings, and repeats the request that "some Yank take a chance e Hawker, and like the successful iators, Brown and Alcock, not a safety-st chance like the recent trip of your ree hydroplanes."

We were beginning to feel strong con-tions of error in ever having thought at anybody might be complimented by ing accused of taking chances like, a ınk, when Mr. F. H. Mathews, of Hot rings, Arkansas, called our attention to e fact that Mr. Hawker had not only ken chances like a Yank, but like several them. We quote Mr. Mathews's ter:

June 7, 1919.

*litor* THE LITERARY DIGEST,
*Funk & Wagnalls Company,*
*New York.*

DEAR SIR: In THE DIGEST for June 7, 19, I note your comment under the ading, "Harry Hawker, the Britisher ho Took Chances Like a Yank."

Every true American admires the brave itishers who made the attempt to cross e Atlantic through the air. We can ell afford to be charitable to the full tent, in view of the fact that our own ommander Read and our own *NC-4* cceeded where Hawker failed. Some, wever, are inclined to give the greater edit to Hawker because of his daring taking a ten-to-one chance. I would t minimize Hawker's attempt. He has e nerve and skill, and deserves all honor d praise, but let us not forget that his as not the "first attempt to fly the tlantic without a stop." No greater feat daring, no greater nerve displayed, no eater gamble with death was ever made an by Wellman, Vaniman, Irwin, Loud, mons, and Aubert, Americans, on Octo-r 15, 1910, when they hopped off from tlantic City, N. J., in the dirigible airship *merica* in an earnest effort to cross the tlantic. Traveling in the air, over the tlantic, continuously for three days they tablished a record of one thousand and ght miles in seventy-one-and one-half urs (thirty-seven hours aloft being the rmer record of a *Zeppelin*). When we nsider that Wellman's attempt to cross e Atlantic was made nine years ago, in n airship 228 feet in length, with a gas-ag capacity only 345,000 cubic feet, with wo small motors of only 80 horse-power ach, when the non-stop airplane record as about five hours; and further consider, at the air navigators of to-day have the dvantage of a world of knowledge gained om war-experience and the progress of cience and invention—which is much hen we compare Wellman's ship with such odern Leviathans of the air as the British *-34*, 670 feet in length, with probably ,200 horse-power—we are inclined to the elief that Wellman and the brave crew of he *America* deserve the greater credit for he display of nerve of the pure and un-dulterated kind.

Yours very truly,
S. H. MATHEWS.

Any attempt to decide whether British-ers or Yanks really have the greater "nerve" is further complicated by the fact that the rebuilt *America*, or another like her, later exploded and killed her entire crew. Many newspaper editors give up comparisons in the sportsmanlike spirit of the New York *Evening Sun*, as quoted in THE DIGEST for June 28, apropos of the great achievement of Captain Alcock

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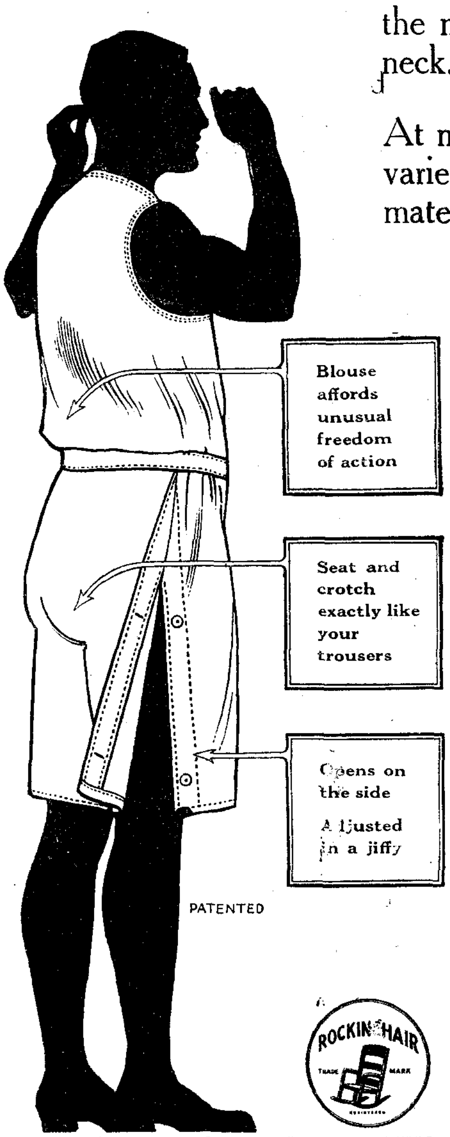
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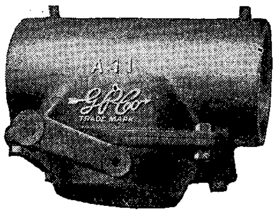

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and Lieutenant Brown: "The two natio pay hearty tribute to each other, and fin a new bond in the kinship of courage an skill."

The Toronto *Star*, in its editorial obje tion to any Britisher taking chances "lik a Yank " is in substantial agreement wit this attitude, as well as with our fir attempt to show the internationalizatio of two such important human characte istics as "nerve," which might be co sidered typical of that land where Stev Brodie is "our National Hero" and tha discretion which, according to an ol English quotation, is the better part valor. *The Star* credits us with rathe catty designs on "the cream of th exploit of Hawker and Grieve," which as matter of fact, and not of opinion, we didn have, and it is rather hopeless of America appreciation of British valor. This latte difficulty may be cleared up by a perusal THE DIGEST'S digest of American commen on Alcock and Brown, in the issue June 28. Below we quote *The Star* editorial reproof in full:

> A full-page head-line in THE LITERAR DIGEST reads thus: "Harry Hawker, th Britisher Who Took Chances Like a Yank." One rather wondered how our neighbo would go about the effort of trying t skim the cream off the exploit of Hawke and Grieve, and appropriate it to themselves. The editor of THE DIGEST does i ingeniously.
>
> These Britishers "took chances like Yank," while it goes on to suggest in th body of the article that the American who crossed the ocean in seaplanes, wit stops on the way, and a string of ship lined out along the path, were followin something more like British methods an thoroughness. Here is the way TH DIGEST sums it up: "Nerve, skill, physica stamina, readiness to take a ten-to-on chance with life itself as the forfeit in cas of failure, these are proverbial America attributes, as contrasted with Englis steadiness and thoroughness."
>
> But, after all, isn't this pretty much case of the difference in the way one see oneself and the way one sees the othe man? Are these "proverbial America attributes" proverbially American th world over? What outside and independent authority ever pronounced thes attributes as being exclusively American Nerve, skill, physical stamina, readines to stake one's life on a chance, are British attributes, and have been for a thousand years. To-day Hawker and Grieve are not alone. Raynham and his navigator, two other Britishers, hopped off the same day to try the non-stop flight across the Atlantic, but had an accident at the start. Perhaps before this is in print other Britishers on a Handley-Page will have tackled the nineteen-hundred-mile ocean flight. Perhaps before the summer is over a Yank may try the non-stop flight and take a chance like a Britisher. Who knows?
>
> Captain Columbus was not a Yank, and he took a chance like an Italian. The whole story of the ocean is filled with cases of Britishers who took chances. Niagara Falls had been in America a long time, but it was an Englishman who came over and swam the rapids. It was Blondin who came across the pond and, taking a chance like a Frenchman, walked the Niagara Gorge on a tight rope. The

rctic and Antarctic regions, the loneome rocks in the furthermost seas, the ungles of Asia and Africa, the floors of very sea, are strewn with the bones of ritishers who took all the chances that the ife of daring and adventure has to offer. ne can not help but wish that our otherise fine and delightful neighbors would uit trying to survey mankind in the irror. A wide-open window would give broader vista, and there was ground for oping that the Great War had blown that indow open.

## IS THIS THE END OF EMILIANO ZAPATA, THE MEXICAN REBEL?

PROFESSIONAL revolutionists in Mexico are so frequently reported o have been shot, hanged, or otherwise ummarily disposed of, and their followers ispersed to their lairs in the mountain astnesses, only to bob up serenely in the ews a month or so later, raiding ranches r ambushing government troops, that ne is disposed to wonder if that energetic ebel, Emiliano Zapata, is really dead.

In the early days of the revolution of 1913 the death of President Carranza, hen First Chief, was reported. The ccount recited every detail of death and urial, the alleged inscription on the offin-plate being quoted. Those who were nclined to doubt the story were told that n imposter was posing as the First Chief n the west coast. A New York newspaper that had a special correspondent with Carranza wired this statement to him asking if he was sure of the identity of the leader, and if it was possible that he was being imposed upon. The correspondent promptly replied that as he had been well acquainted with the Chief for several years before the revolution, was with him when it broke out, and had seen him almost every day since, there was no chance of his being mistaken as to his identity.

Both Villa and Zapata have been reported dead so often that the public express a wish "to be shown," and *The Mexican Review* says:

> In the case of Zapata, after a day's delay, minute details of the fatal and sensational affair were received, together with photographs of the dead bandit, which were recognized by all who had known him, and every iota of doubt disappeared. Added to this was the fact that the remains of the dead leader, with those of his aids who were killed at the same time with him, were taken to the headquarters of General Gonzalez at Cuautla and exposed to view, where they were fully identified by thousands who passed before them.
>
> Accounts varying in detail have been published in the different newspapers, but all agree in the main points. It was the culmination of a plan laid by General Gonzalez and carried to a successful conclusion by Colonel (now General) Jesus Guajardo, of the Constitutionalist army.

Zapata, it seems, had been on the point at one time of accepting Carranza's rule, but was dissuaded by one of his advisers, whereupon Carranza adopted

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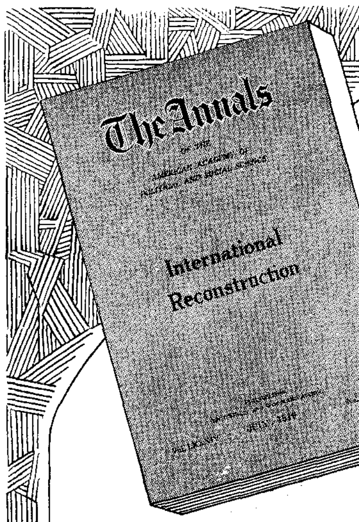

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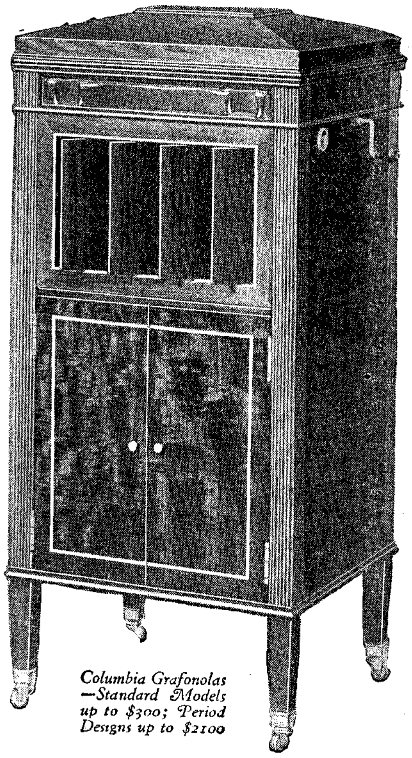

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he Wilsonian policy of "watchful waiting," onfident that the Zapata movement, aving no substantial foundation, would ventually fall to pieces. And Carranza uessed right. Zapata's followers began o desert him when they saw that nothing was to be gained by warfare. With he exception of a few who remained loyal o their leader, they returned to the ultivation of the soil. Then Carranza egan to act. General Gonzalez was ent into Morelos and had little difficulty in obtaining control of the greater art of its area, including all cities and owns of any consequence. Zapata and is small band of followers fled to the nountains from which they made occaional raids, but they were so seldom eard from that at one time it was reorted that Zapata had retired to Guatenala with what loot he could transport here. It was at this time that many of is former supporters issued a manifesto ccusing him of abandoning them to overty while he was abundantly supplied vith cattle and food. They refused longer o recognize him as leader, and many of hem abandoned their attitude of hostility o the established Government.

Nevertheless, the presence in the mounains of Zapata and his handful of followers, vho preferred the life of bandits to honest oil, was a menace to order, and it was lecided to remove this one obstacle to omplete confidence in the Government. Says *The Review:*

> Many plans were discust, and it was inally decided that Col. Jesus Guajardo, a young officer who had made a reputaion as a fearless soldier, with some five undred men of his regiment, should open negotiations with Zapata, declare his disgust with the Government, and announce his determination to join him in open rebellion. He accordingly advanced with his men to a village as near Zapata's hiding-place as was possible, and, after some interchange of messages, the latter, who was suspicious by nature, and because of his own experiences in such matters, sent word to Guajardo that he might come to his headquarters, but with no more than ten men.
>
> Guajardo did not hesitate, tho the risk was imminent, since delay or hesitation in accepting Zapata's invitation would have been fatal.
>
> Several messages had passed back and forth between the two, even going so far as to arrange for the disposition of the munitions and supplies that were stored at Cuautla for the use of the government troops. Finally, it was planned that as a guaranty of good faith and an undeniable demonstration of his sincerity in offering to join the rebels, Guajardo was to attack and capture the town of Jonacatepec, then in the hands of the government forces.
>
> It is of interest to note that in the course of the correspondence between Zapata and Guajardo, the former referred to the good work (from his standpoint) that was being done by Dr. Francisco Vazquez Gomez who, he declared, "had accomplished much in the vicinity of the White House," and was in a position soon to cross the border with a well-equipped armed force, consolidate the bands under Villa, Angeles, and Martin Lopez (the latter already dead), and then "rapidly dominate the entire Republic." All of which was good proof that the Morelos bandit had some enthusiastic correspondents who were filling him with the same sort of misinformation from the United States that was being handed out there to newspapers ignorant or willing enough to publish statements that were a direct incitement to intervention.
>
> In pursuance of the plan by which Zapata intended to test Guajardo's sincerity in offering to join him with his forces, the government troops in Jonacatepec were informed of the proposed attack, and were instructed to maintain a vigorous but innocuous resistance for several hours during the simulated attack of Guajardo's supposed deserters. The attacking troops as well as the defending force were instructed to keep under cover so far as possible and to waste their ammunition in the air or otherwise, while making sufficient disturbance to convince any listener that a genuine battle was in progress.
>
> After maintaining their desperate resistance for several hours, the government troops were to evacuate the town under pressure of the overwhelming forces of Guajardo and were to retreat to Cuautla, where General Gonzalez had established his headquarters. The program was carried out in its entirety. Guajardo attacked Jonacatepec with vigor, while the garrison remained under cover, returning the fire, which was kept up vigorously by both sides. This went on for several hours until in pursuance of the plan the government troops finally fled from the place and Guajardo's forces triumphantly marched in.
>
> This apparently convinced Zapata that Guajardo was indeed a genuine revolutionist and he seems from that time to have placed implicit confidence in him, but only for a brief period.

The events that led to the death of Zapata are variously related, and the exact details of what happened on April 12 may never be known. Guajardo, it is believed, carefully guarded his plans even from those closest to him. Nevertheless, Zapata was warned, and by a woman who made her way to the headquarters of the bandit chief and told him of the plot that was on foot to destroy him. Guajardo's Jonacatepec ruse was revealed, and the writer in *The Review* says:

> Zapata seems to have given credence to this report. Guajardo had gone with a small force to Chinameca, near Zapata's headquarters, and while there received an invitation to join him in a banquet. He, in turn, had his suspicions aroused, for what reason is not known, and, believing that his destruction was impending, feigned a sudden attack of colic and asked that the affair be postponed. The next day, Zapata, with several members of his immediate staff, went to Guajardo's headquarters. The latter had notice of his coming, and had a squad of his men drawn up with presented arms in welcome to his presumed leader.
>
> Accounts vary at this juncture. Events happened so rapidly that there is small wonder. One story is that Zapata, immediately upon his arrival, ordered the squad to disperse, or at least to leave their posts, and that Guajardo at once set the example

Planters
PENNANT BRAND
PEANUTS

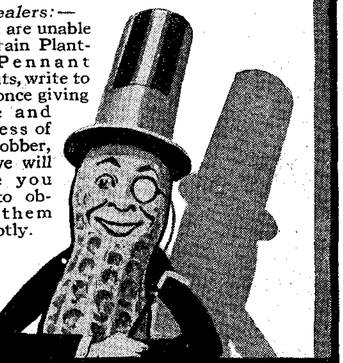
Delicious Nuts that Need No Cracking

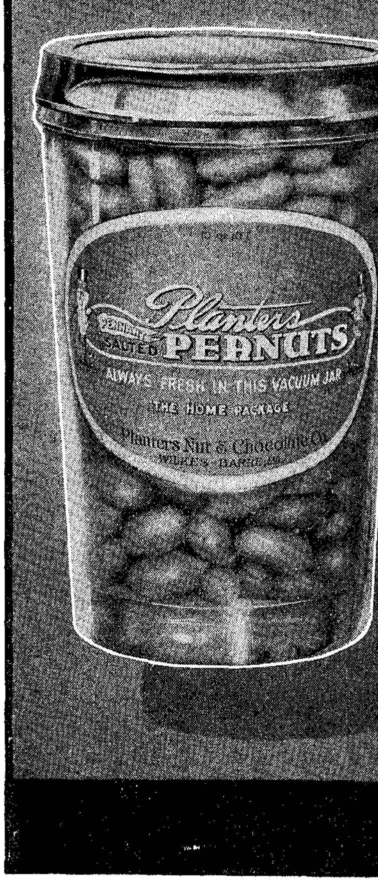
THE crisp, delicious freshness of Pennant Peanuts is retained indefinitely in these airless jars and in the blue tin boxes. Both are handy home packages that give you a tempting delicacy to serve your guests at a moment's notice and without the least trouble.

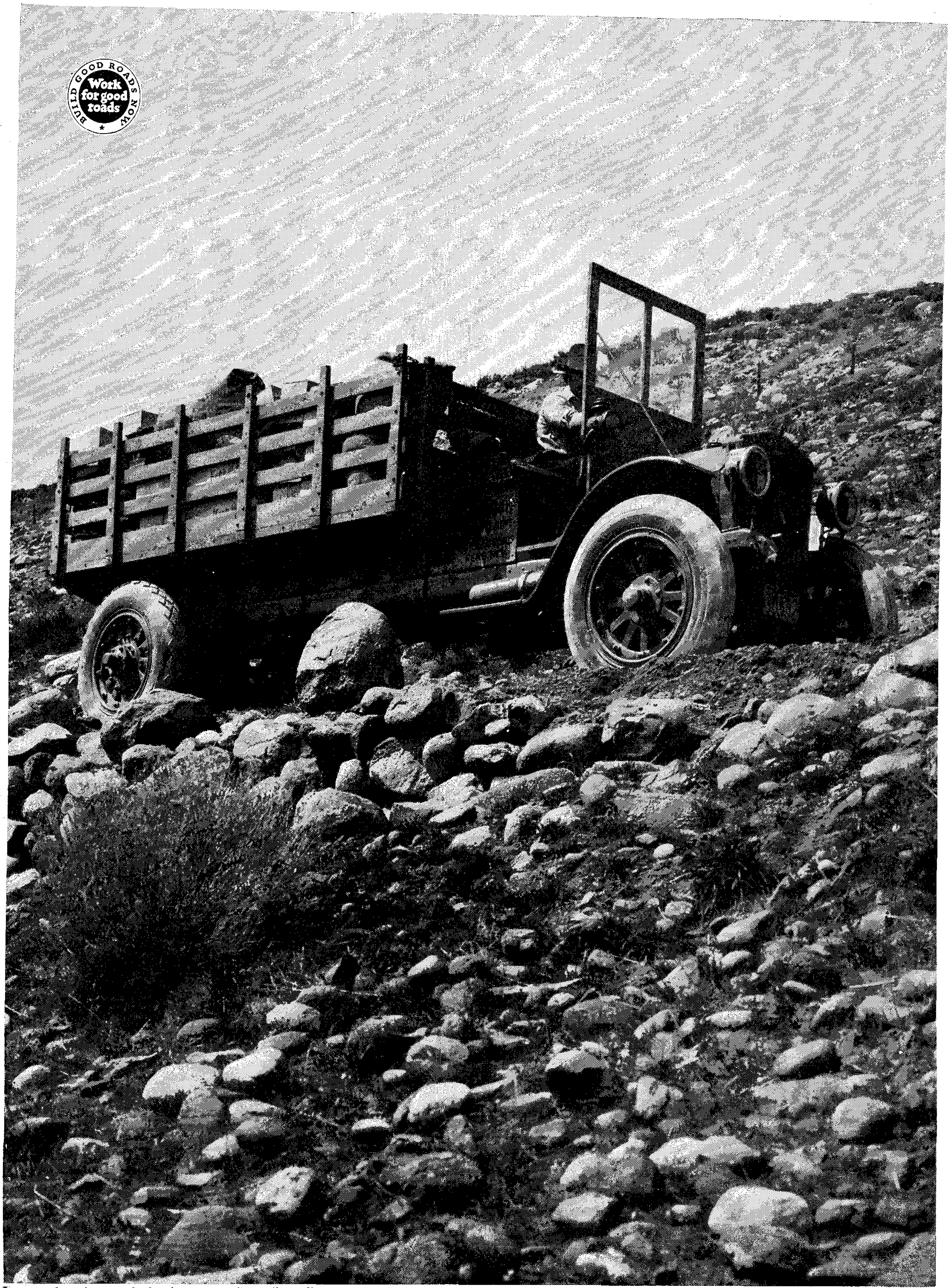
*10 oz. jar, 50c.* *6 oz. jar, 35c.*
*16 oz. tin, 75c.*

Planters Nut & Chocolate Co.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Suffolk, Va.

*To Dealers:*— If you are unable to obtain Planters Pennant Peanuts, write to us at once giving name and address of your jobber, and we will advise you how to obtain them promptly.






BUILD GOOD ROADS NOW
Work for good roads

*Un-retouched photograph showing mountain trail conditions encountered by a motor truck, completely equipped with Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires, which is owned by the Gardnerville Freight Line, of Reno, Nevada*

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

# Why This Motor Express Line Is Changing to Pneumatics

---

***"FOR rural motor expressing and general country hauling, we are convinced it is more economical and profitable to use Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires—instead of solid tires. On solids, we have lost time, paid out losses in breakages and had to refuse business. Our Goodyear Cords paid for themselves in three months in business increases alone. The rest has been sheer velvet."—Mr. Jack Ginocchio, part owner of the Gardnerville Freight Line, Reno, Nevada.***

---

NEVADA farmers, ranchers and storekeepers located along the route of the Gardnerville Freight Line now find that local motor express shipments are hauled on a much better schedule than heretofore.

The marked improvement is explained readily by the owners of the transportation enterprise, who recently made a careful comparison between their solid truck tires and Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires.

They point to a motor truck on the tractive Goodyear Cords which hauls regularly over the 104 mountain miles, separating Reno and Gardnerville, in less than 9 hours.

They also point to another truck of the identical make and size, but shod with solid tires, which has always required at least 11 hours to negotiate the same trail.

This, however, is only the beginning of the story of why the two proprietors of the G. F. Line are preparing to have the four remaining solid-tired trucks in their fleet re-equipped with the Goodyear Cords.

It should be noted that the above figures actually mean that the truck on pneumatics completes the Gardnerville trip in a day, while a solid-tired unit must take three days to make two trips.

Consequently the truck on the big Goodyear Cords does considerably more work and earns a correspondingly larger revenue for the motor express concern.

Formerly the partnership was obliged either to refuse a sizable business in egg shipments or to pay heavy losses due to breakages caused by the jarring on solid tires.

During the time that eggs have been cushioned by the pneumatics, not a penny has been paid out on this account.

The fuel record shows that a gallon of gasoline lasts 11 miles on the pneumatics and 6½ miles on the solids.

The oil record shows that a quart of oil is consumed in 21 miles on the pneumatics and in 17⅓ miles on the solids.

On top of these reductions in operating costs and the improvements in earnings, the rugged Goodyear Cords are demonstrating a highly satisfactory tire-mile economy.

After running over several thousand miles of the rocky trails under full burdens they still are new-looking, promising to rival or even surpass the mileage of the powerful solid tires.

They paid for themselves out of the business increases they made possible in the first three months of their use.

All other increases and savings represent sheer profits on the investment made in them.

Even under unfavorable conditions, then, the prime advantages of the pioneer Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires stand out in a very striking manner.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

---

# TRUCK TIRES

by drawing his revolver, firing at and fatally wounding Zapata, after which the shooting became general.

Another account is that having learned in some manner in advance of Zapata's hostile intentions, Guajardo had arranged that as soon as the bandit leader arrived within pointblank shooting-distance a bugle should be sounded at a given signal from himself, and the men drawn up as an ostensible guard of honor should begin firing. Another account is that Guajardo entered Zapata's presence, whereupon the latter grasped at a rifle with the evident intention of opening fire, but that the former was too quick and fatally wounded his would-be killer with his revolver.

Whatever is the correct version, and whatever immediately preceded the shooting, there was most assuredly some quick and accurate work done with revolver and rifle, and when it was over Zapata, with three of his intimates, Mejía, Amoles, and Palacios, were lying dead on the ground, while the remainder of his body-guard took to flight, several being either killed or wounded. A number of prisoners were taken, among them General Jauregui, and, in accordance with the announced penalty in such cases, he was, after a short delay, "passed before arms," such being the technical expression used for what is more popularly known as "being stood up against a wall."

The body of Zapata was at once taken to Cuautla, where it was thoroughly identified and was then interred.

## THE HUMBLE TIN CAN PRESERVES MORE FOOD THAN HOOVER CAN

When Nicholas Appert hit upon the idea of preserving food in hermetically sealed containers, he probably never dreamed of the immense industry that would grow out of his experiments. According to the best available records, Appert was the father of the canning business, and Châlons-sur-Marne the place of its birth. Appert, who is credited with a wide experience in the preparation of food, began his canning experiments in 1795. He failed at first, but he was doggedly persistent and, after fifteen years, in 1810, he developed a simple method that was successful, and the advance since his time has been merely in the mechanical methods of food preparation, and the filling and sealing of the cans.

Some idea of the wonderful development of Appert's crude experiments may be gained from the fact that one of the largest companies now engaged in making cans in the United States is capitalized at $40,000,000, and fully half of the output of its factories is used in canning foodstuffs. Altho the canning industry was started in France it was soon taken up in Great Britain and afterward by the United States.

"Curiously enough," says *The American Exporter*, "this form of food-preservation was conceived primarily as a military measure, to obtain better stores for the army and navy, and to avoid the enormous losses attendant upon the methods then in use."

Of the growth of the industry in this country the writer in *The Exporter* says:

> No very great advance was made in the canning industry in the United States prior to 1855, attention being given principally to sea food, which in a fresh condition could not be transported inland with safety. At that time the cities were small and fruits and vegetables of all kinds were grown in their immediate vicinity and delivered fresh by wagon. There did not exist then the demand for something out of season or from other lands that has since developed; but aside from this, living-conditions were not such as to compel the use of foods in concentrated form and free from waste.
>
> It was toward the close of the Civil War, 1861–65, that the superiority of canned foods over those which were dried, salted, or pickled began to be appreciated. The soldiers in the detention-camps and in hospitals, tho only meagerly supplied, learned of their excellence and value and subsequently carried the information home with them into every section of the country. Domestic and commercial canning at once began to increase.

The United States to-day is the largest producer and consumer of canned food in the world, and the food is no longer limited to delicacies, fruits, and vegetables, in order to extend their natural season. Thousands of tons of preserved vegetables and fruits are used even in the summer because they can be obtained in convenient form for serving. Millions of tons of milk are being canned because it is not only convenient, but is considered safer than the average product delivered fresh. And in the matter of soups and *entrées*, the preparations of skilled cooks are thus made available in humble homes.

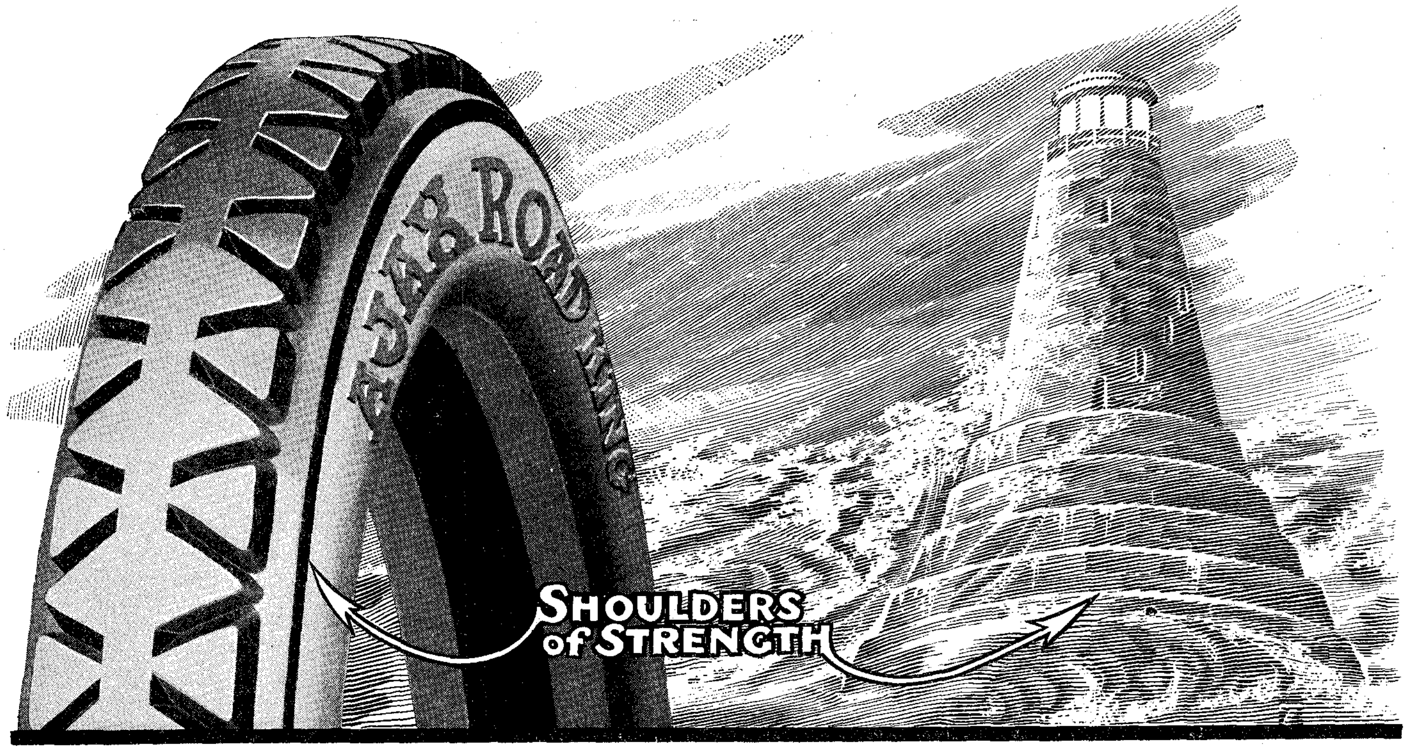
Describing the industry in the United States, *The Exporter* says:

> The history of the canning industry in the United States dates back to 1819, when Ezra Daggett and Thomas Kensett packed a few salmon, lobsters, and oysters in New York. In the succeeding year William Underwood and Charles Mitchell packed damsons, quinces, cranberries, and currants in Boston. Canning was started in Baltimore in 1840, and Eastport, Me., chiefly sardines, in 1841. Small canneries then sprang up all along the coast, using marine products as their principal article, these being supplemented by fruits and vegetables in season. The industry was started on the Pacific Coast, at San Francisco, in 1856, and in Alaska in 1878.
>
> Canning is one of the principal industries in the States bordering on the Pacific Ocean. In California it is most diversified, but the State of Washington produces the larger pack of salmon, while Alaska is at the head. As a food-producing State California is preeminent. The high mountains in the north and east, the desert in the south, and the ocean on the West give a variety in climate permitting the development of products of the temperate and tropical zones.
>
> Southern California within very recent years has witnessed the rise of two important branches of the canning industry, namely, tunny fish and sardines. The tunny, or albacore, now reaches a pack of from 500,000 to 600,000 cases, all of which finds a ready sale. Under the stimulation of the demand for foodstuffs during the war, it has been outstript by the sardine industry.
>
> Sardine-canning in California had its beginning in 1890. Here the canning o sardines was continued in a limited way for some sixteen years when interest in sardines was overshadowed by the growing tunny industry. Meanwhile a separate sardine enterprise was started at Monterey and grew slowly but steadily unti at the outbreak of the war in Europe it had begun to assume some importance Within the last three years the enormous demand for food, together with the more scientific methods of fishing, has resulted in more than doubling the Monterey output, with a rapid increase in the number of canneries, from two in 1914 to five now operating and two more under construction.
>
> The same stimulus has caused an even more conspicuous growth of the industry in southern California where there was a renewal of interest in sardines on the part of the tunny-canners. Here the pack increased from practically nothing in 1914 to some 600,000 cases in 1916, while the 1918 pack is estimated at 1,500,000 cases. There are now twenty-two canneries engaged or about to engage in the packing of sardines at San Diego, Longbeach, Wilmington, East San Pedro, and San Pedro, where about 150 boats are being used and the fishermen are obtaining from $12 to $20 per ton for the fish.

Salmon is one of the most important items on the canned-goods list. The value of the output in 1917 was in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. The total pack twenty-five years ago was 1,300,000 cases. It exceeded 10,000,000 cases in 1917, and the estimated figures for 1918 bring the total almost as high. A case contains four dozen one-pound tins.

One of the peculiar features of the salmon pack has been the four-year run of sockeyes in Puget Sound. Every four years the salmon would enter the Sound in five times the volume of other years. The canners were so confident of this recurring phenomenon that preparations were made accordingly. Says the writer in *The Exporter:*

> Preparations were made as usual for 1917; plants were put in order, extra material assembled, and men hired, involving a large outlay of capital. Then the unexpected happened. The sockeyes failed to make their appearance, and the pack, which had been counted upon as exceeding 2,000,000 cases, amounted to only 760,000.
>
> Naturally an eager search was made for the cause of this calamity, for so it was regarded, as there was no certainty that after this interruption they would ever return to their spawning-grounds. The cause was not far to seek, and when found was so obvious that there was dismay that no one had thought of it at the beginning, and yet no one had.
>
> It appears that railroad reconstruction on an extensive scale had been going on at the mouth of the Fraser River, the chief pathway of the fish, so that many of the channels had become blocked by the dumping of refuse material and by temporary construction work just at the time when the fish should have been entering from the ocean. Both the United States and the



# *Rugged Strength to Resist Hard Wear*

HAVE you ever considered the constant pound—pound—pound your tires receive in service? Every stone, every road irregularity, means a pounding blow.

The rugged strength to withstand these blows is scientifically built into Ajax Tires. The picture shows you. Reinforcing shoulders at the base of the tread brace it and build it out. Those are Ajax Shoulders of Strength. They are like those more massive shoulders that brace the lighthouse against the constant pound of waves.

## AJAX ROAD KING

MORE TREAD ON THE ROAD

In the Road King picture, note just how Ajax Shoulders of Strength play their part in adding mileage. They permit the entire tread width to come in contact with the road. They give a wider wearing surface—more strength where it is needed most—more rubber where it should be.

With men who are mileage "sticklers" the Ajax Road King stands first in favor—and rightly. Each Road King yields full service. You can count on it.

It is a significant fact that 97% of all Ajax Tires sold are chosen by individual car owners to replace some other make with which their cars originally were equipped. 97% Owner's Choice—it's a big endorsement.

Buy Ajax Tires, Ajax Inner Tubes, and Ajax H. Q. (High Quality) Tire Accessories, where you see the sign, "Ajax Tire Supply Depot".

The Ajax written guarantee, which has *always* protected every user of every Ajax Tire, has ever been, and will continue to be, recognized as the industry's strongest guarantee.

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, INC., NEW YORK
Factories: Trenton, N. J. Branches in Leading Cities

# AJAX TIRES

AUTO SUPPLIES
DILLON LENS

DILLON MULTI VISION LENS

*Dillon light is your greatest protection against night accidents*

YOU CAN'T OWN THE DILLON UNLESS YOU ARE SATISFIED.

Have your dealer equip your car with Dillon Lenses today. He can do it in a very few minutes, and you run no risk as *every pair* is accompanied by a money-back guarantee.

**More Illumination With Bulbs of Lower Candle Power**

The Dillon Lens does not cut down or dim your light. The magnifying bull's-eye takes care of that. It magnifies the bulb just as your reading glass magnifies the printed page. You get a fine, full illumination with bulbs of comparatively low candle power.

**Glareless and Safe**

The Dillon lights the whole roadway with a *square path of light*, close to the car, at both sides and far ahead. The illumination is *bigger*, *better* and *safer* than the light you get from clear glass lenses. You see every inch of the way no matter how rough or winding the road, and without distortion.

Dillon light is glareless and therefore legal. You can keep it on full at all times without violating the courtesy of the road. This is a distinct advantage, especially when passing other cars in close quarters.

**Try the Dillon at Our Risk**

Get a pair from your dealer. Try them out on a dark night, and if not fully satisfied, return them and your money will be refunded. If your dealer can't supply you order direct, same price $3.50 per pair, any size, postpaid. Booklet upon request.

DILLON LENS & MFG. CO., Dept. "D," Wheeling, W. Va.

$3.50 *per pair*
Any Size
*Anywhere in U.S.A.*

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PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.

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Philadelphia, Pa.
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Savannah, Ga.
San Antonio, Tex.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Toledo, Ohio

Pacific Coast States
PATTON PAINT COMPANY
San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal.
Seattle, Wash. TIMMS, CRESS & CO., Portland, Ore.

Western Canada
INDEPENDENT ELECTRIC CO., Regina, Sask.
Export Managers
J. J. NORDMAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa

Canadian Governments have since take the matter up and are exerting every energ to overcome the loss. The year 1921 i being awaited with decided interest to discover first whether the fish will return t their natural haunts, or whether, havin been driven away, they will seek refug elsewhere.

A description of the canning industr would not be complete without a brief survey of the general processes which vary wit different products. Some fruits requir little preparation other than removin foreign matter and defective material while others require peeling, pitting, coring and sizing. *The Exporter* says, in describing these processes:

> Some vegetables require more work tha do the fruits as, for instance, threshing pea from the vines, husking and silking cor and cutting it from the cob, snipping an stringing beans, peeling beets, potatoes, etc
>
> A great deal of this work is done b machinery and much better than it can b done by hand. Peaches are peeled by lye peas are threshed by a machine at a spee greater than could be obtained by a hundred hands and with a minimum of injur to the product; corn is husked, silked, and cut without hand labor other than feeding the ears to the machine, which is done a the rate of one hundred or more per minute. The work upon asparagus and beans, however, is almost all hand labor, as no machinery has yet been devised that will satisfactorily handle them.
>
> Grading to secure uniformity in a product, in both appearance and quality, is a necessity in all high-class packing. Sometimes it would seem that this is being carried to excess when it is realized that there are ten or twelve grades of peas, an equal number of grades of apricots, fifteen to eighteen grades of peaches, and ten grades of cherries. Grading for size is very largely mechanical; fruits are passed over screens having standard openings, peas are sifted through perforated cylinders, and beans are graded for thickness over vibrating rolls and later cut to standard length. Grading for quality, for uniform texture, color, and the like, naturally requires hand work.
>
> The washing of all products received in the factory is far more thorough than in the home kitchen. The packing of peas, which may be considered typical of the principal products, requires practically a gallon of water for each can. The washing extends to the machines and cans, and at present mechanical washers are becoming common, and buckets and cans are cleaned after each operation, no matter how many times they may be used during the day.
>
> The majority of fruits are filled into cans by hand, owing to the fact that they must be layered more or less to obtain the proper degree of filling. A definite number of peaches or pears, for instance, can not be placed in a can by a machine so as to obtain uniform filling or weight without crushing or injuring. All fruits are filled by weight. The reverse is true for most vegetables; corn, peas, baked beans, hominy, pumpkin, squash and most tomatoes are filled by volume, the work being done by machines.

After the packing of the cans comes the final process of sealing, which is done in a chamber under partial vacuum. The method of closing the cans depends upon the type used. *The Exporter* says of this process:

> The soldered-top cans are sealed by

itomatic machines which wipe the tops, ace the caps, apply the flux, heat the lder, and close the vent without the inoduction of hand labor. The open-top n is closed by automatic machinery which acos the cover in position and crimps the lge to the bottom of the can by means of avy rolls. No acid or solder is used, but cement substance, or paper gasket is terposed between the laps of tin.

The final act of sterilizing the cans is nown as the "process," and may be carried n below, at, or above the boiling temperaure, depending upon the material. When one below, or at the boiling temperaure, open water-baths are generally emloyed and the temperature controlled. hen carried on above the boiling-point, e work is accomplished in retorts, or toclaves, in water or steam under presure. The final step is the cooling of the ns, which is done to prevent prolonged ooking of the product. Different methods e used, such as turning cold water into e retort or cooker, removing the cans om the cooker to a cooling-plant, sprayg the cans in the open, or stacking them trays so that air may circulate freely, nd the cans be cooled slowly according to quirements.

Market conditions governing canned ods have undergone a radical change as a sult of the war. The demand for foodtuffs of all kinds was so great both for doestic use and for the Army and Navy that ere was little left for export, but such as ere was found a ready market at prices eyond the wildest dreams of prewar days. merican canned food has been introduced to many foreign markets where it had een known only in a small way and where ere is now reason to believe it to have stablished a permanent foothold. Some f the experiences since the armistice was gned have been spectacular, as, for intance, in the export demand for canned uit since the first of the year when governent restrictions were relaxed. Within space of six weeks more than $10,000,000 orth was sold to go abroad, chiefly to reat Britain and France.

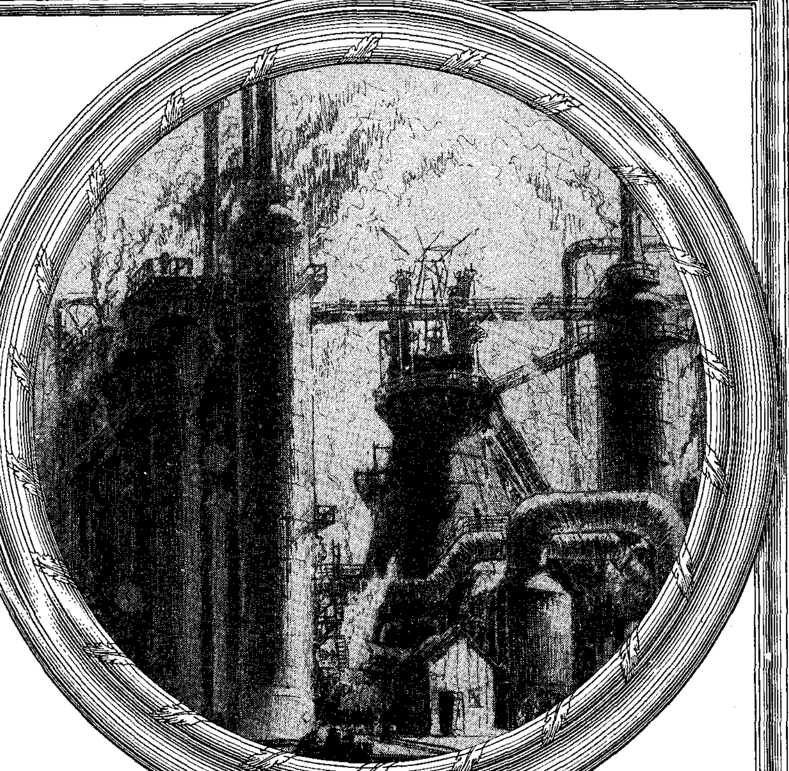
Owing to the high cost of production, rices for domestic markets had been very igh even for war-times. A can of peaches which in prewar days retailed for 18 to 20 ents a can, could not be obtained for less han 35 cents. As long as the war lasted nd workers in the munition-factories and ther war-activities were being paid on an nflated basis, there was no particular comlaint in regard to prices. With the war topt, and popular sentiment directed oward a reduction in prices, the housewife esitated at paying 35 cents for a can of eaches. Not so the Londoner. Having een deprived of sweets of practically every kind until the taste of them had been wellnigh forgotten, the matter of price did not enter into the matter at all, and these same peaches which were refused in America were sold in London as high as $1.50 a can, and the supply was insufficient at that.

**Speaking of Father.**—MOTHER—"No, Ethel, a visit to the seashore is out of the question this year. Your father can't afford it."

"Mother, has it ever occurred to you that father could work harder if he tried?"
—*Life.*

**And Deserves a Medal.**—KNICKER—"The post-office has issued victory stamps."

BOCKER—"Any stamp that succeeds in getting there is a victory stamp."—*Cleveland Press.*



Spicer

UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

FROM the great mills of Pennsylvania comes the steel for SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS and PROPELLER SHAFTS.

The entire driving load of your car falls upon the propeller shaft. Sudden stresses wrench and rack it—stresses which only the strongest of steel can resist.

Since 1904 SPICER PROPELLER SHAFTS have served quietly, efficiently, enduringly—outlasting the finest cars.

Today more than one hundred of the leading makes of motor vehicles are SPICER-equipped.

*Every genuine SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINT bears the SPICER name on the edge of the flange.*

**SPICER MFG. CORPORATION**

SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

*Blast Furnaces, BETHLEHEM, PA.:*
*The first chapter in the story of the SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINT.*

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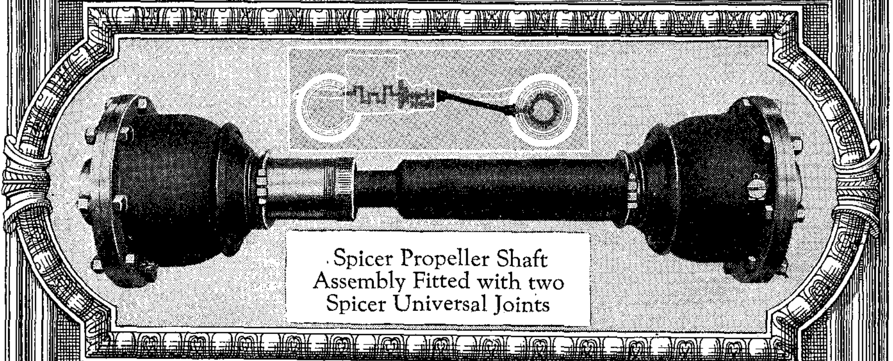


Spicer Propeller Shaft
Assembly Fitted with two
Spicer Universal Joints

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

### GERMAN-AMERICAN PATENT TANGLE

"HIGHLY complicated" is what an editorial writer in *The Iron Age* (New York, May 22) says of the tangle that the war has made of patent relations between the United States and Germany. During the great struggle, the Germans have been using every invention they could lay their hands on, regardless of patent rights; while, since the entrance of the United States into the war, we have used patented German devices by license issued by our Government. Is there a "patent clause" in the Peace Treaty? *The Iron Age* trusts and expects that there is to be at least some kind of a commission to straighten out the mess. It says:

> "The patent situation as it affects the relations of American industry with Germany, and with Austria also, is being studied with keen interest, and, it may be added, with much perplexity, by the American patent attorneys. The present and future interests of their clients are involved, perhaps in a large way. Apparently German attorneys are equally concerned, for some of them have already communicated with American patent firms with the hope of renewing connections which existed until severed by the war.
>
> "This patent situation is very highly complicated. Among other things, American holders of patents have not been able to pay their renewal fees required each year under both German and Austrian laws, nor have their inventions been worked in those countries, as required if protection is to be accorded beyond a limited period of time. Therefore, it is possible that all of these patents may be declared void, tho this is not believed to be probable, for to take such action would be extremely bad policy.
>
> "The effect of the method adopted for handling German patents in the United States during the war will not be unimportant in its effect upon the future attitude of Germany. An act of Congress gave to Americans the right to secure licenses from the United States Government to work protected German inventions for the period of the war and for a period of grace following the making of the Peace Treaty, with certain definite provisions for the collection of royalty by the German owners later. It is said that five thousand licenses to work such inventions have been issued. Then, too, in looking into the future it must not be lost sight of that the Alien Property Custodian has taken over the German patents, which, in itself, may have an influence.
>
> "Naturally, while the war was in progress the Germans availed themselves of every invention of every nation, regardless of patent protection, where such invention was useful to them in the conduct of the war or otherwise. Perhaps the Germans, too, made provision for the payment of royalties when the use of an invention constituted an infringement. Then, again, perhaps they did not. It is presumed that somewhere in the Treaty of Peace a commission is created whose functions will include power to act on the question of patents as between the belligerent nations. No announcement to that effect has been made, so far as can be learned, and possibly patents may not be specifically named in the Treaty. But the lawyers believe that the matter is one of too great importance to have been overlooked in the deliberations of the Peace Council, and that it will come within the scope of action of some body established by the Treaty."

The writer is confident that the German Government, when affairs have settled down to a substantial basis, will be glad to renew reciprocal protection of patents. The United States in its turn has been liberal in patent protection granted to citizens of other countries, for no insistence is made on compulsory working in spite of the fact that practically every other nation includes that provision. *The Iron Age* concludes:

> "As every one knows, Germany, and Austria likewise, have profited greatly in the past by this American protection, and no one doubts that their manufacturers and inventors will be glad to call bygones bygones and demand of their Government a patent treaty. Of course, American manufacturers and inventors will be equally anxious to secure protection in those other countries. But many tangles remain to be unsnarled before the skein of the patent situation is again in orderly shape."

### ARE TROLLEY ILLS EXAGGERATED?

THE trolley may be sick, but it is not going to die, thinks *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, May 24), commenting, in its editorial pages, on the article headed "Is the Trolley in Danger of Becoming Extinct?" printed in our issue for May 17. The editor believes that while the general impression given by the article is a fair picture of the electric-railway business at the moment, the reader is left somewhat in the air as to whether the country is soon to be deprived of its electric-railway service, some other transportation agency displacing it. He writes:

> "The thoughtful railway man asks himself frequently: 'How long can we continue to give service under the present conditions?' But he hopes and believes that conditions are going to be ameliorated soon. . . . . . .
>
> "With all due appreciation of the gravity of the present situation, we can not overlook certain facts bearing upon the situation. We feel, in fact, as did Mark Twain when he said that certain reports of his death were greatly exaggerated. As for the 'vanishing' characteristic of the trolley-car, statistics fail to disclose it. The Census Bureau figures just issued show a total of nearly 103,000 cars in use in 1917 as compared with slightly more than 94,000 in 1912. A canvass made by this paper a few months ago checked closely with the above as to total and showed that more than 2,400 cars were ordered in 1918. These numbers are not as large as the public and railway managers would like to see, but they do not indicate that the electric railway is a vanishing quantity. It is safe to say that there is more demand for electric-railway transportation, taking the country by and large, than ever before. The only trouble is that the public does not realize fully yet that the railways are subject to the higher cost of operati which affects every other industry a that they must have more money. Higl net earnings, based on a system of higl fares, would cure all the railways' prese ills. Until they are secured, the elect railways can not give the service whi the public needs. Some will pass into t hands of receivers and a few of the weak lines may be abandoned, not in favor any substitute but because they are p vented from charging an adequate fa It is this very permanence of the elect railway as a whole which is an add reason for its fair treatment by the public

### HOME REMEDIES AND PATENT MEDICINES

THE name "patent medicine" is longer descriptive, if it ever was s Few remedies called by this name could patented, and if they could, the mak would not patent them, because mystery one of his assets and there can be patent without a complete descriptio Dr. Arthur J. Cramp, who writes on t subject in *The Journal of the Americ Medical Association* (Chicago, May 24 prefers the term "Nostrums," and uses in his title, "Nostrums and the Publ Health." He defines the term as a "unscientific mixture," and divides the into two classes, according to whether the are sold to physicians or directly to t public. Popularly, it is only the latt that are called "patent medicines," t former being known as "proprietaries. There is little difference, Dr. Cramp think and the "proprietary" often becomes "patent medicine" after physicians of th easy-going type have unwittingly don their part to popularize it. Write Dr. Cramp:

> "Shrewd manufacturers—or, more co rectly, exploiters, for many of thes products are not manufactured by thos that sell them—discovered years ago tha one of the least expensive methods o introducing a nostrum to the public wa by way of the medical profession. Afte the profession had been widely circularize and much space bought in the advertisin pages of medical journals of a certain type after uncritical or unthinking physician had prescribed the products (of course, i the 'original package' with the name blow in the bottle or a monogram stamped o the tablet); after the patient had learne with disgust that his physician ha merely prescribed a 'patent medicine' that could more cheaply have been purchased direct—then the one-time 'proprietary' threw off its 'ethical mask and became frankly a 'patent medicine.' Such has been the genesis of many a 'patent medicine' on the market to-day. Others, less deviously, have gone directly to the public at the outset. . . . . . .
>
> "There has been a tendency during the past few years to assume that the Federal Food and Drugs Act, commonly known as the Pure Food Law, effectively safeguards the public against the menace of the nostrum. Altho this law has been in force for more than twelve years, there is still some misapprehension of its powers and limitations. First, it should be realized that the law applies only to products that enter into interstate commerce; that is,

# Bought on *Merit* Alone

CALL to mind those manufacturers in the automotive industry whose names are linked with highest quality.

Then glance through the list of AC users below.

It is probable that the first few names that flashed across your mind are included in that list.

These manufacturers have chosen AC's because AC's have proved their superiority in unmistakable terms.

High grade manufacturers believe that the best spark plugs are the only spark plugs they can afford to buy.

Car owners everywhere, too, are coming to this same conclusion.

When the United States Government needed reliable spark plugs for Liberty and Hispano-Suiza Aircraft Motors, army engineers investigated all makes, then chose AC as standard equipment.

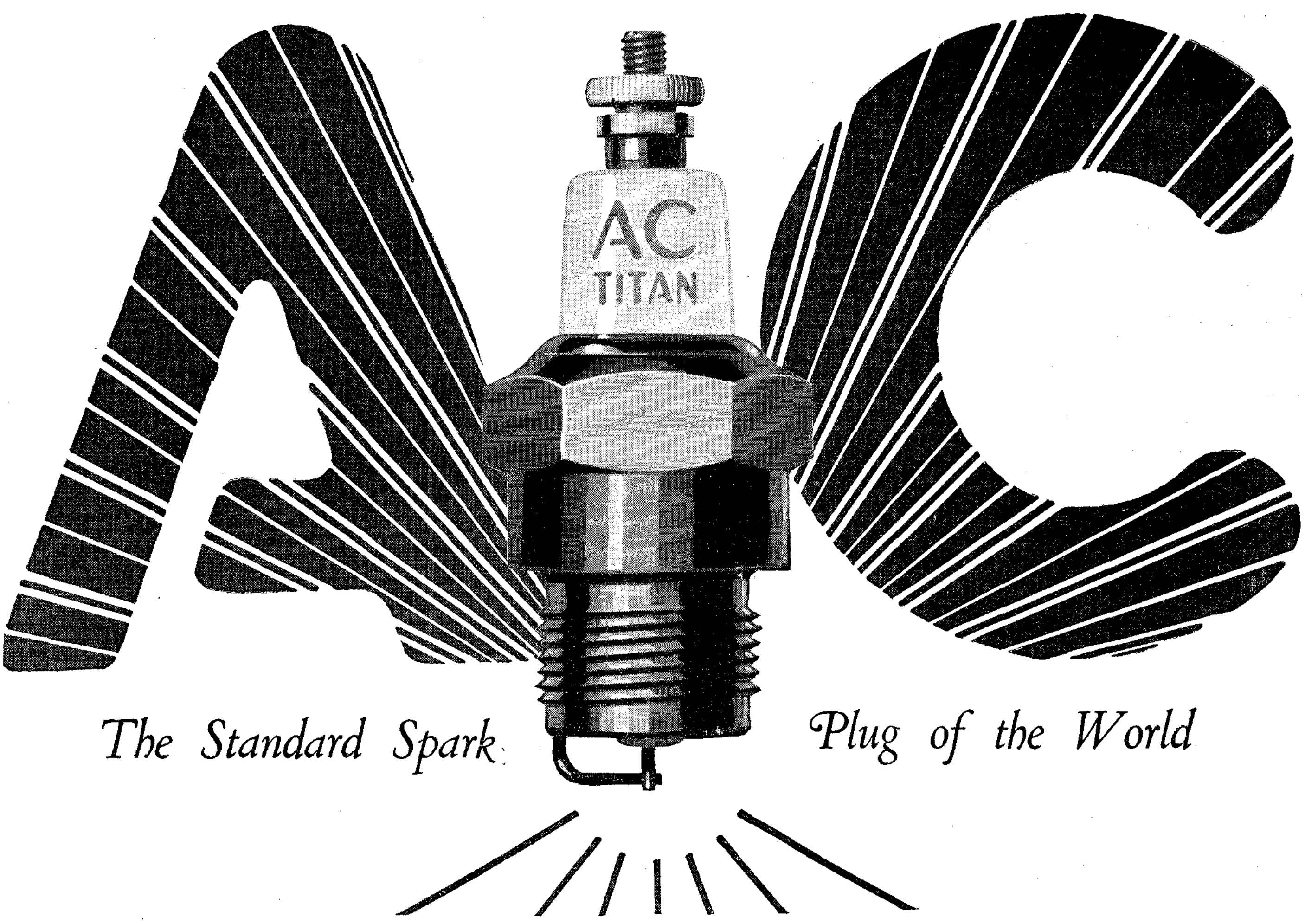
Here, in the hardest tests that have been given any spark plug, AC again demonstrated its right to the title, "The Standard Spark Plug of the World."

Most manufacturers of fine cars factory-equip with AC Spark Plugs.

There are various types of AC Spark Plugs specially designed for every make and style of motor.

Ask your dealer to show you his AC Equipment Chart. It shows the proper AC Plug for the particular car you drive.

Champion Ignition Company, FLINT, *Michigan*


AC
TITAN
The Standard Spark Plug of the World

## These manufacturers use AC Spark Plugs for factory equipment

Acason Trucks
Acme Trucks
Advance-Rumely Tractors
Ahrens Fox Fire Trucks
American-La France
American Trucks
Anderson
Apperson
Appleton Tractors
Auburn
Avery Tractors
Beck-Hawkeye Trucks
Betz Trucks
Brockway Trucks
Buffalo Motors
Bugatti
Buick
Cadillac
J. I. Case T. M. Co.
Chalmers
Chandler
Chevrolet
Chicago Trucks
Cole
Commonwealth
*Conestoga Trucks*
Continental Motors
Crane Simplex
Daniels
Davis
Deere Tractors
Delco-Light
Diamond T Trucks
Diehl Trucks
Dodge Brothers
Dort
Duesenberg Motors
Eagle Tractors
Essex
Federal Trucks
F-W-D Trucks
Gabriel Trucks
Genco Light
G. B. S. Motors
G. M. C. Trucks
Gramm-Bernstein Trucks
Gray Dort
*Hackett*
Hall Trucks
Harvey Trucks
Hatfield
Haynes
Herschell-Spillman
Hispano-Suiza
Howell Tractors
Hudson
Hupmobile
Jackson
Jordan
Jumbo Trucks
Kalamazoo Trucks
Kent Concrete Mixers
Kissel Kar
Kleiber Trucks
Klemm Trucks
Knox Tractors
K-Z Trucks
La Crosse Tractors
Lalley-Light
Liberty
*Liberty Aircraft Motors*
Locomobile
Marmon
Master Trucks
Maxim Fire Trucks
Maytag
McLaughlin (Canada)
Menominee Trucks
Midland Trucks
Mitchell
Moline-Knight
Moreland Trucks
Napoleon Trucks
Nash
National
Nelson
Nelson Tractors
Nelson & Le Moon Trucks
Netco Trucks
Northway
*Oakland*
Old Reliable Trucks
Oldsmobile
Owens Light and Power Plants
Packard
Paige
Pan-American
Parker Trucks
Paterson
Patriot Trucks
Peerless
Phianna
Pierce-Arrow
Pilot
Pioneer Tractors
Premier
Reo
Re Vere
Riker Trucks
Robinson Fire Trucks
Rock Falls
*Rowe Trucks*
Rutenber Motors
Samson Tractors
Sandow Trucks
Saxon
Scripps-Booth
Scripps Motors
Seagrave Fire Trucks
Seneca
Signal Trucks
Singer
Smith Motor Wheel
Standard "8"
Standard Trucks
Stearns-Knight
Sterling Engines
Sterling Motors
Sterling Trucks
Stewart Trucks
Straubel Engines
Sullivan Trucks
*Swartz Lighting Plants*
S. S. E. Co.
Titan Trucks
Tower Trucks
Universal Trucks
United States Motor Trucks
*United Trucks*
Vim Trucks
Ward La France Trucks
Westcott
White
Whitney Tractors
Wilcox Trux
Wisconsin Motors
Wolverine Tractors

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917. Other Patents Pending.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

those that are made in one State and sold in another. . . . . . .

"It should also be realized that the Food and Drugs Act has no jurisdiction over claims made for foods or drugs except as those claims appear in or on the trade package. The Food and Drugs Act exercises no control over statements that are published separate from the trade package—such as in newspapers, handbills, etc. . . . . . .

"Limiting the scope of the application of the law to the claims made on the package is one of the fundamental weaknesses of the Food and Drugs Act. The law does not penalize the most outrageously false claims of any kind or description regarding patent medicines, if those claims appear in newspaper advertisements, circulars, etc., that do not accompany the trade package. Yet it is the newspaper advertisement or the circular that sells the product rather than the matter on the trade package, which the public does not see until after it has purchased. Thus we have the anomaly of a law which allows a manufacturer to lie to his heart's content in those avenues of publicity in which lying will be most profitable and do the maximum amount of harm, and restricts merely the statements he may make in his trade packages. This limitation in the Food and Drugs Act furnishes a sure way of determining with almost mathematical accuracy what statements regarding a 'patent medicine' are false: From the claims made in the newspaper advertisements and circulars subtract those that are made in the trade package; the difference, you are justified in assuming, is falsehood!"

There is no objection on the part of the medical profession, Dr. Cramp says, to so-called "home remedies." Unfortunately, however, he says:

"The home remedies of to-day are, generally speaking, 'patent medicines'; and the methods of promotion make those products a menace to the public health. This not altogether for what the remedies themselves contain, altho in many instances that is distinctly bad, but because of the way such products are exploited. . . . So to advertise as to make well men think they are sick and sick men think they are very sick, for the sole and only purpose of causing them to purchase drugs to pour down their throats, is more than an economic offense; it is a crime against the public health. Yet this is the principle on which the average 'patent medicine' of to-day is sold. . . . . . .

"Under our present economic system there is a place for home remedies for the self-treatment of simple ailments. It may be that in Utopia the ailing always go to their medical advisers, no matter how trivial the ailment; but this is not Utopia. No one expects every person who suffers from a passing attack of constipation to go to his physician for a prescription. He is going to the drug-store for a cathartic of some kind. Admitting that the abuse of cathartics is one of the most wide-spread and pernicious of the evils of self-drugging, and admitting, further, that the rational treatment of constipation may not call for any purgative drug, the fact remains that in such cases the man in the street is going to take cathartic drugs, at least until he is better informed. The duty of the medical profession in the premises is to warn the public of the danger of the purgative habit and to urge that some restrictions be thrown around the sale of cathartic medicines. The same applies to the use of other medicaments. . . . . . .

"Obviously there should be home remedies available that are unobjectionable from the public health point of view. Such products should contain no habit-forming or dangerous drugs; they should not be recommended for diseases that are too serious for self-treatment; they should be non-secret, because the public has a right to know what it is taking; finally, they should not be advertised under false claims or in such a way as to make the public magnify trivial ailments and dose itself unnecessarily with drugs. Products which conform to these requirements are to be found on the shelves of every drug-store in the country. They comprise certain simple official products from the United States Pharmacopœia or the National Formulary. Naturally, they are non-secret, and being official, their standards of strength and purity are constant and enforced by State and national laws.

"As most of the large pharmaceutical houses in the country make them, the element of monopoly is removed, and competition assures their being sold at a reasonable profit. The enormous overhead expense inseparable from the modern method of 'patent medicine' exploitation is entirely eliminated. . . . When the public is properly informed, so that it knows what preparations to call for in order to treat its simpler ailments, advertising of home remedies will be entirely unnecessary. It devolves on the medical profession, and other agencies entrusted with the solution of public-health problems, to give the public just these facts."

## HOW INFECTION TRAVELS

MORE than one route is still open for disease. Writing in *The Military Surgeon* (May) on "Some Unprotected Routes of Infection" and referring especially to respiratory diseases, Dr. George A. Soper, major in the Sanitary Corps, United States Army, attempts to point out to soldiers, and incidentally to civilians, some of these unprotected routes, believing that when we once know where and what they are, he can rely on our instinct for self-preservation to guard them and keep out the enemy. Speaking generally, writes Major Soper, the ways in which the respiratory diseases are spread are simple to understand, but difficult to control. The difficulty seems to be due to natural and instinctive acts which everybody performs. These escape the notice both of those who perform them and those who are endangered thereby. He goes on:

"The diseases referred to here are believed to be produced always and only when something from the nose or throat of a person who is affected gets into the nose or throat of some one who is susceptible. There are many ways in which this transfer may and does occur. But the only ones which will be considered here are those which are unprovided for in the rules and regulations thus far formulated for the protection of the soldier's health. Three main routes of infection need to be discust. How they become established, how they act, and how they should be guarded wi be considered together.

"First, infection occurs when men tal to one another at too close range. Thi permits infectious material to be projecte directly from the lips of one into the face—sometimes actually into the mouth—c another. This is an obvious and commo danger, which, strange to say, few person no matter what their knowledge, tak any steps to avoid. In earnest conversation men sometimes stand so close to on another that they can feel the impact c the speaker's breath.

"A large measure of safety against thi germ bombardment can be obtained b stepping back a distance from the to earnest person. Sometimes it is possibl to step sufficiently to one side so as to ge out of the direct range. Again, persons ca approach closely without projecting thei mouth germs at their neighbors, by speaking over the neighbor's shoulder. In thi case the mouth may be brought ver close to the ear. Neither earnestness no secrecy makes it necessary for eyes an mouths to be so placed as to seriousl endanger infection. To talk eye to ey and mouth to mouth is a careless habi which can and should be stopt.

"Secondly, infectious matter endanger health when it is distributed throughou a part of the atmosphere of a confine space as a result of sneezing, coughing and such thoughtless acts as the shaking c handkerchiefs. Some persons, who neve are caught sneezing or coughing carelessly are ostentatious in the use of the handkerchief. They never take a handkerchie from the pocket without jerking it violentl in the air, as tho to shake out the poisonou matters which have been carefully deposited in it on previous occasions. A use handkerchief is a dangerous thing an should never be handled without du regard to its contents. Some men hav never been accustomed to using handkerchiefs; such persons should learn hov to make proper use of them. In cities and, in fact, wherever people must spen much time close together, handkerchief are indispensable.

"By most persons no attempt is mad to smother a sneeze, than which there i no greater danger to others, so far as th spread of respiratory infection is concerned. In a large proportion of case it is possible to avoid sneezing. In th remainder it is usually feasible to smothe the sneeze with the handkerchief or th hand. In many instances, it is at leas possible, through the forewarning of th oncoming symptoms, to move away from proximity of other persons before th explosion occurs.

"Coughing is as dangerous as sneezing. It is surprizing to note how few persons try to keep from coughing; and where there is a great deal of coughing this precaution is almost universally neglected. It is an interesting fact that the act of coughing is itself infectious—many people who do not cough at all when alone will do so in a crowd where others are doing it. A good deal of community coughing can be avoided altogether. A large part of it has a psychic rather than a pathologic cause. One is led to suspect this on noting the choruses of coughs which alternate with intervals of silence, in congregations and audiences. In those cases where paroxysms of coughing are unavoidable, there is often opportunity to remove one's self from the immediate neighborhood of others while the fit is on. There is no excuse whatever for a person to cough directly at another person, or upon food, tableware, the desk,

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MOTOR
TRUCKS
FOR EVERY
PURPOSE

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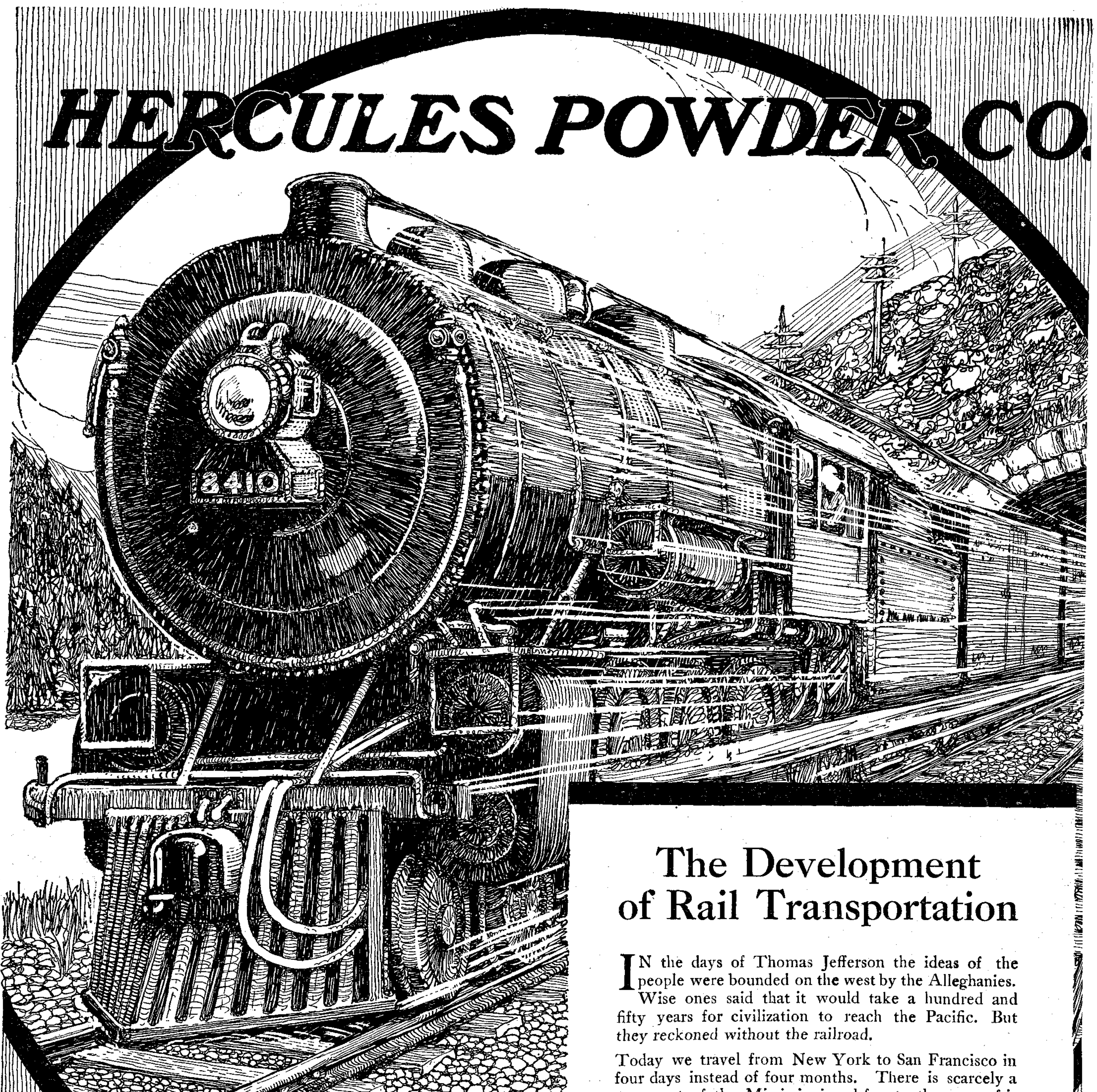
"USERS KNOW"

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio
Motor Trucks of all Capacities
*Distributors and Service Stations in all principal cities*



# The Development of Rail Transportation

IN the days of Thomas Jefferson the ideas of the people were bounded on the west by the Alleghanies. Wise ones said that it would take a hundred and fifty years for civilization to reach the Pacific. But *they reckoned without the railroad.*

Today we travel from New York to San Francisco in four days instead of four months. There is scarcely a town east of the Mississippi and few to the west of it that are not within convenient distance of a railroad station. The total mileage of our railroads would make a belt ten times around the world.

But without the power of explosives this great transportation system could never have been developed. Without dynamite we could not mine sufficient iron to make the rails and build the locomotives and cars, or enough coal to drive the trains that now move more than a million tons of freight each year.

Dynamite smooths the road bed, digs the tunnels and fills the gullies—without it, the great steel pioneers could never have pushed into the Golden West; the country beyond the Alleghanies would still be a sparsely settled wilderness traversed only by the weekly Overland Stage.

In the past Hercules Explosives have been used extensively in building our network of railroads. They will play a still more important part in developing the greater transportation systems of the future.

**HERCULES POWDER CO.**

Chicago
Pittsburg, Kan.
San Francisco
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Salt Lake City
Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York
Hazleton, Pa.
Joplin
Wilmington, Del.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

or on any objects which must be handled by others. The very least that can be done is to turn the head away.

"Thirdly, infectious material spreads by means of articles handled by infected persons, or coughed or sneezed upon by them, and subsequently handled by persons who are susceptible. The hand is a frequent vehicle of infection. One seldom notices it, but when attention is called to the fact, it is curious to observe how frequently the hand is put to the lips. It is common, especially with young persons, for the fingers to be continually put into the nose and mouth. The hand not only collects infectious material, an act for which its form, surface, texture, and use perfectly fit it, but it is equally well adapted to part with its contagion to any moist or sticky substance with which it comes in contact."

In considering the nature of infectious material, it is common to look upon it, Dr. Soper says, as of large bulk. Germs of disease are minute; they appear visible, in fact, only when multiplied by the microscope a thousand times. The filterable virus of colds, and of perhaps some other diseases, is composed either of particles so small that they can not be seen or of material of a wholly liquid character. He goes on:

"Material expelled from the nose and throat in sneezing and coughing, altho sometimes visible as small droplets of moisture, rapidly parts with its water substance by evaporation, leaving the poisonous part of the infective agent behind. It is this residue, a few minutes or seconds after it is ejected from the nose and mouth, which is most likely to remain upon the hands and other objects in the vicinity.

"If it were intended to devise an instrument whereby infectious matter could be collected, transferred, and implanted where it would do the most harm, it would be impossible to surpass the hand. Surgeons know this perfectly and never perform an operation without taking precautions to avoid infecting the wound. Cooks and others who handle food, whether their own or that of others, seem totally ignorant of it. It is needless to dwell upon this matter; the facts are plain. There is here an unguarded channel of infection of which everybody should be aware.

"Many rules and laws have been devised in order to protect against infection by this third method, so far as relates to common drinking-cups and glasses, the exchange of spoons, forks, and other articles of the mess-kit, and the use of common towels. But the most important route of all has remained unguarded—the hand. Surprizingly little has been said about the dangers to which we are exposed from our hands and the hands of others. Perhaps it is because of its very intimacy that this danger is overlooked. We regard our hands unreasonably. We cough and sneeze into them, and then eat from them. In shaking hands we transfer the bacteria which contaminate our hands to the hands of our friends. We little think that in this friendly custom we may be dealing death to those of whom we are most fond. Nor do we consider that in eating food prepared by others we may be taking into our mouths the germs which the hands of others have polluted, or that others have coughed upon. In his discovery of Typhoid Mary, the writer showed that the hand plays a leading part in the spread of intestinal disease. He is equally certain that it plays a part of no less importance in spreading respiratory diseases.

"In the practical every-day affairs of life it is impossible to avoid occasional infection. The best that can be done is to avoid, as far as practicable, all unnecessary risks. We should not shake hands with people who have a cough or who are known to be infected in any way; we should not eat food which such people have handled or coughed upon; we should keep our fingers out of our mouths and noses; and, above all, we should wash our hands before eating. It is not necessary to carry the washing process to excess, but one should be careful what one handles between the washing and the meal."

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### ODDITIES OF GRAVITY

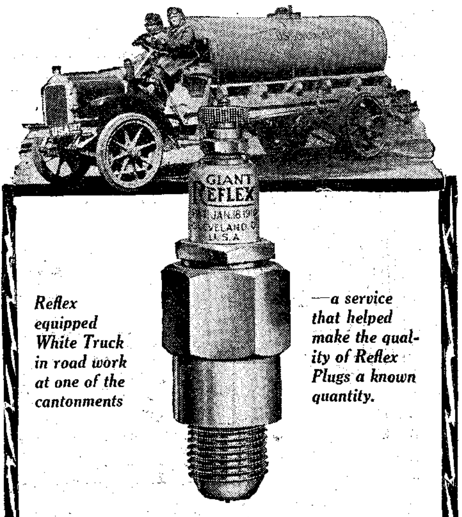
HOW weight is a relative term, and depends on where an object is situated; how tall a man might live on the planet Mars without personal inconvenience, and how strong he would be; how the pull of the earth makes trees grow right side up and men stand feet downward; how the weight of the earth's air keeps most of it from flying off into space, but how the moon's air weighed so little that it has all flown away—these and other odd things about gravity are related to the readers of *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, June), by Alfred K. Lotka, in an article which we summarize entitled "What Holds the Stars Together?" Mr. Lotka begins by telling us of a special aspect in which a man of the ordinary size, standing on our earth, say at New York, weighs only about three grains. He explains:

"You see, it all depends. Weight is a relative thing. The earth pulls you down with a force of, say, 150 pounds weight in New York. But, at the same time, the moon in the sky is pulling you up, and so far as the moon is concerned you weigh, at New York, about three grains—about as much as a fly.

"The reason why you weigh so little relatively to the moon is that the moon is only about one-eightieth of the earth in mass, and that it is so far away. If the earth and the sun were suddenly removed and all motion were arrested, leaving you hanging in space, you would immediately begin to fall toward the moon. It would not be a very hasty fall, it is true—at least, not at first, for it would take you over two minutes to fall one foot. Still, when, after a long time, you reached the surface of the moon, you would have gained speed, and you would land there at the rate of 7,780 feet per second.

"As you approached the moon not only your speed, but also your weight, would increase. By the time you reached the surface of the moon, supposing you were somehow able to break your fall, you would step about lightly in your new surroundings with a weight of twenty-five pounds. You would astonish the natives (if there were any) by jumping over their houses and performing other unheard-of acrobatic feats.

"The case is a little different with the



*Reflex equipped White Truck in road work at one of the cantonments*

*—a service that helped make the quality of Reflex Plugs a known quantity.*

**Good Roads help prove Reflex Spark Plug Quality**

Good roads are being maintained good, new ones are being built, and poor ones improved to a great extent by Reflex equipped trucks in various work.

In this work, as standard equipment on White Trucks, the Reflex "Giant" urged these trucks on rigid schedule through the almost impassable sites selected for cantonments. Next, Reflex Plugs were materially responsible for building roads to them—and later, in keeping them in as good shape as they are doing on many roads everywhere today.

Such past performance, here and overseas, have *proved* Reflex quality. If the critical White engineers do so, you can certainly count on the reliability of Reflex high-duty electrodes and cromite war-service porcelain in your less rigid service.

Know your ignition—equip your car or truck with these plugs proved by past performance in the hardest possible service—on trucks. See your dealer or write us direct. You can get a Reflex for every requirement; passenger car, truck, motorcycle, tractor or motorboat.

Have you written for your copy of "Your Aim—"? You'll find it a handy tool box reference of spark plug sizes for every make of car. Simply drop a card.

**The Reflex Ignition Company**
**Dept. L1** **Cleveland, U. S. A.**

**REFLEX SPARK PLUGS**
*KEEP THE CAR ON THE GO!*

ELECTRIC SWEEPER-VAC

WITH·MOTOR·DRIVEN·BRUSH

**Vacuum Cleaning Adapted to the Rug Means the New and Scientific**
*Electric Sweeper-Vac Way*

***The Cleaner with the Lever***

*Two Machines in One.*

*Choose whichever you wish. One turn of the Lever gives it to you—either a vacuum cleaner with Plain Suction or one with Motor Driven Brush and Suction combined.*

*This Lever also gives light weight, ease of operation, dust-and-pin-proof belt, freedom from adjustment, the famous Worm Drive, and many other useful features.*

*Good Rugs* are backed with glue sizing to keep them from buckling and to preserve them.

The Electric Sweeper-Vac **respects** this glue sizing and avoids cracking it off by picking up the rug or beating it over a clothesline.

The Electric Sweeper-Vac keeps the rug always flat against the floor.

The brush combs out all the lint, unmats the nap, vibrates it to dislodge the dirt, then the powerful suction goes way down into the nap and removes all grit and dirt.

Next time, try the Electric Sweeper-Vac scientific way of cleaning.

*Manufactured by the Oldest Concern of Continuous Standing in the Vacuum Cleaner Market*

PNEUVAC COMPANY
Worcester, Mass.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

planet Mars. On Mars a 150-pound earth-man would weigh about fifty-three pounds, say in round numbers about one-third of his earth weight. Here is a problem: How big could nature afford to build a Martian man without putting a greater load on every square inch of the soles of his feet than a 150-pound earth-man rests on his? The answer is that the Martian could be made three times as tall, say seventeen feet six inches. For if he stood on the earth his weight would then be $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 150 = 4{,}050$ pounds; but on Mars it would be only 1,350 pounds.

"If an ordinary man touches the ground with his feet over an area of about fifty square inches, our Martian would stand on $3 \times 3 \times 50 = 450$ square inches. If, then, we figure out the number of pounds borne by each square inch, we find for the ordinary man on earth $150 \div 50 = 3$ pounds. For the Martian seventeen feet six inches high we find $1{,}350 \div 450 = 3$ pounds, just the same. We see, therefore, that the Martian could be built on three times the scale in height, breadth, and depth as an ordinary man; and tho he would, on earth, weigh more than two tons, this would not put any greater tax on his feet on Mars than that which is normal for us on earth. Yet this Martian giant, tho in no way encumbered by his own weight, would be twenty-seven times as powerful as an earth-man. In certain special operations where the work consists in overcoming gravity, such as digging canals, he could accomplish $3 \times 27 = 81$ times as much as an earth-man on earth, since Martian gravity is only one-third that of the earth.

"So then the size of man, and of every living creature, is determined, among other things, by gravitation. But that is only a minor detail.

"Gravitation has a fundamental influence on every phase of life. What makes a plant shoot its stem upward, its branches sideways, its roots down into the soil? Gravitation—at least, in part. What keeps the earth shrouded in the atmosphere from which you draw your life-breath? Gravitation. What keeps the earth from flying off at her speed of eighteen and one-half miles per second into the dark recesses of space, where, far from the sun's warm rays, not only would all life perish from cold, but even the air would freeze solid? And what holds the moon in its course around the earth? Gravitation. And so on, indefinitely.

"A seedling planted horizontally in a vertical surface of soil will very soon curve into an S-shape, the stem growing upward, the root downward. The explanation of all these effects probably is that certain substances collect by their weight toward the bottom of certain parts of a plant, causing increased or diminished growth.

"Not only plants but animals also display geotropism, as this property of being directed by the earth's gravitation is called. A certain aquatic animal known as the sea-cucumber, if placed on a flat plate, will keep on climbing vertically upward no matter how the plate is turned. The only thing that guides it is gravitation. There is no other inducement for it to seek the highest point in the plate.

"Is man geotropic? He most certainly is, tho in his case gravitation does not

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

rect the course of his steps but merely gulates his erect position.

"If you suppose that this does not re-ire any special faculty, just call to ind the actions of a drunken man. ow is the regulation accomplished? By eans of a system of "spirit levels" rried in the head, the so-called semi-rcular canals of the inner ear. Injury these canals causes more or less acute mptoms of dizziness or inability to aintain equilibrium.

"To understand how the atmosphere tied to the earth by gravitation, we must rm a mental picture of a gas, such as e air. If your powers of sight could be creased about ten million times, the air ight present to you an appearance not nlike a swarm of gnats. For the air nsists of innumerable particles (mole-les) of diminutive size, flitting about d jostling each other. At 60° F. the verage speed of the molecules of the air about 1,500 feet, or something over one-uarter mile, per second.

"To shoot a body off the earth so that will never return requires a velocity of bout seven miles per second. You will erefore see that a molecule of the air, t the average speed at 60 degrees, can ever leave the earth.

"This is not saying that some of the ore rapidly-moving molecules might not o so. However, it can be shown by a omplicated calculation that if the earth ses any of its atmosphere at all, the loss so slow that even after millions of years would not be noticeable.

"So then the inhabitants of our globe re guaranteed against an air famine for any generations to come. How about he other planets? Computation shows hat they, too, are provided for, tho Mars losing, or has lost, its hydrogen and elium, both of which are much lighter han air. The moon, on the other hand, quite unable to hold an atmosphere, nd is well known to be devoid of any."

---

### SAND-EATING URCHINS

NOT human boys, tho they do get more or less of mother earth into heir digestive tracts; the "sea-urchins," whose globular shells we have all picked up on the beach, are the sand-eaters *par excellence*—so much so that the grains, which have been passing through their digestive organs year after year, have lost their sharp corners and have become rounded in the process. This, according to E. M. Kindle, of the Canadian Geological Survey, is one of the reasons why beach sands have rounded grains, while those of the wild sea are sharper. Other writers have recognized this difference, but have ascribed it solely to wind-action on dunes and beaches. In his paper, which we quote from *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, June), Mr. Kindle says that sand is one of the urchins' chief articles of food, the other being seaweed. It is, of course, the microscopic creatures and other organic matter in the sand that the urchin is after. The mineral grains pass through his body unchanged,

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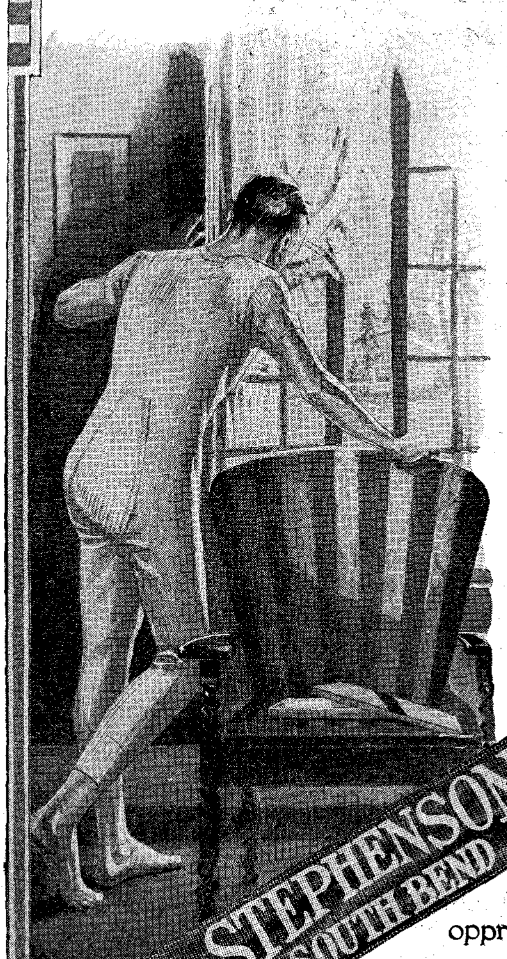

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

except for the loss of their corners. Write Mr. Kindle:

"Various naturalists have noted th peculiar feeding habits of echinoderm which lead them to eat sand. Scot has given the following account of hi observations on the feeding habit of sea urchins in the Bay of Fundy:

"'When the urchins came from local ties remote from seaweed the excrement were the small globular masses such as ar observed in the alimentary tract. In tide pools where sea-urchins are abundan the bottom is frequently covered with layer of castings of these animals. . . In only a few cases was seaweed ob served in the intestines of the urchin which had been dredged in the deepe waters of the bay. In their case, as in th case of urchins living on rocks devoid seaweed, the digestive tract containe chiefly the globular masses of surfac sand. . . . It feeds partly on diatoms an other small algæ, etc., which it cuts fro the rocks with the sharp points of i teeth, but it is also fond of dead fishe which are soon devoured by it, bones an all, in the Bay of Fundy.' . . . . . .

"Professor Verrill found sea-urchins be very efficient agents in reducing small fragments the great variety sea-shells found in the Bermudas. H states that 'the shells on the averag constitute about eighty to ninety pe cent. of the whole mass (of sand); lime stone detritus perhaps five per cen The shells are in most cases recently dea Their generally broken condition is du to the fact that they have mostly bee swallowed and passed through the in testines of the large sea-urchins, and tw species of large holothurians (*Stichopus* which are very abundant everywhere o these sandy bottoms and whose larg intestines are always found filled wit the sand. Many of the abundan smaller fishes also feed largely on th shells, are, in fact, continually at work kil ing and breaking up the shells, large an small. Such mollusks are, however, ver prolific and mature rapidly so that the are able to keep up their customar numbers.'

"Henderson gives the following ob servations on the feeding habits of sea urchins and holothurians in Cuban water

"'. . . The amount of coarse sand thu quickly reduced to finer particles is fa greater than one would at first suppose No doubt the feeding habits of thes echinoderms constitute an important fac tor in the breaking-down process of ree from massive rock to fine mud.' . . . . .

"Sea-urchins occur in abundance where ever conditions are favorable to thei existence. On the shores of Grand Mana Island, in the Bay of Fundy, Dr. Wm Simpson found 'such numbers of sea urchins that it is impossible to make step without crushing one or more o them.' Verrill reports sea-urchins as 'ver abundant in the Bay of Fundy from lo water to one hundred and nine fathoms. Scott reports sea-urchins so abundan at some localities in the Bay of Fund that 'they are massed in heaps, ofte obscuring the bottom.'

"The sea-urchin is one of the few in vertebrates which appear to thrive best o a sandy bottom. The effect on the san of being passed through the echinoderm stomach and subjected to the rubbing an

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

grinding which it must there undergo must be of considerable importance in reducing both the size of the grains and their angularity. Under the influence of muscular compression there would appear to be scarcely any limit to the small size to which the muscular attrition could reduce the sand particles, as there is in the case of their reduction in water. . . . . . .

"In any event, it must be granted that a very large volume of sand is annually passed through the bodies of these voracious creatures and that they play an important rôle in the rounding of sand grains.

"Recognition of the agency of echinoderms in rounding sand grains seems to lead to the conclusion that more rounding of sand grains occurs on the sea-bottom than has hitherto been suspected. It can hardly be claimed, however, that the work of echinoderms, important as it may be, rivals that of the wind in rounding grains of sand. It should also be noted that the wind probably exercises a selective process in removing sand from the seashore to the dunes, taking more of the rounded than of the angular grains because 'a round sand grain will probably run before the wind better than a flat one.'"

### STEAM AUTOMOBILES

WHAT kind of autos did they have in 1821? Hear the ready answer—"There were no autos in 1821!" But, as it happens, there were automobiles as early as 1786; in fact, men began to experiment with motor-carriages almost as soon as the locomotive-engine became known. Between 1821 and 1840 a number of motor road-carriages were built by private individuals, mostly clumsy affairs, of course, but practicable as far as they went. All, of course, ran by steam. The actual development of the automobile as we know it waited on the invention of the explosion-motor, and as the first explosion-motors were gas-engines, there was still another wait, until we had learned to store our fuel in liquid form, as gasoline, and turn it into gas in the engine itself. With the invention of the gasoline-engine, the spread of good roads, the development of the rubber tire, and a few other things, the automobile had a clear field before it. But it was no new thing. Says a writer of a leading article in *The Universal Engineer* (New York, May):

"Steam being practically the only known power aside from air, which drove windmills, etc., that very naturally was first used for the automobile, being applied to wheel carriages in 1769 by one Nicholas Joseph Cugnot, a French military engineer. The Ministry of War, at that time having become interested in the invention, the carriage was built with public funds, but was unsuccessful owing to the difficulty of furnishing water to the boiler, or because of the small size of the same, as it could not run for more than a short distance without stopping to get up steam. It had considerable power, and was credited with

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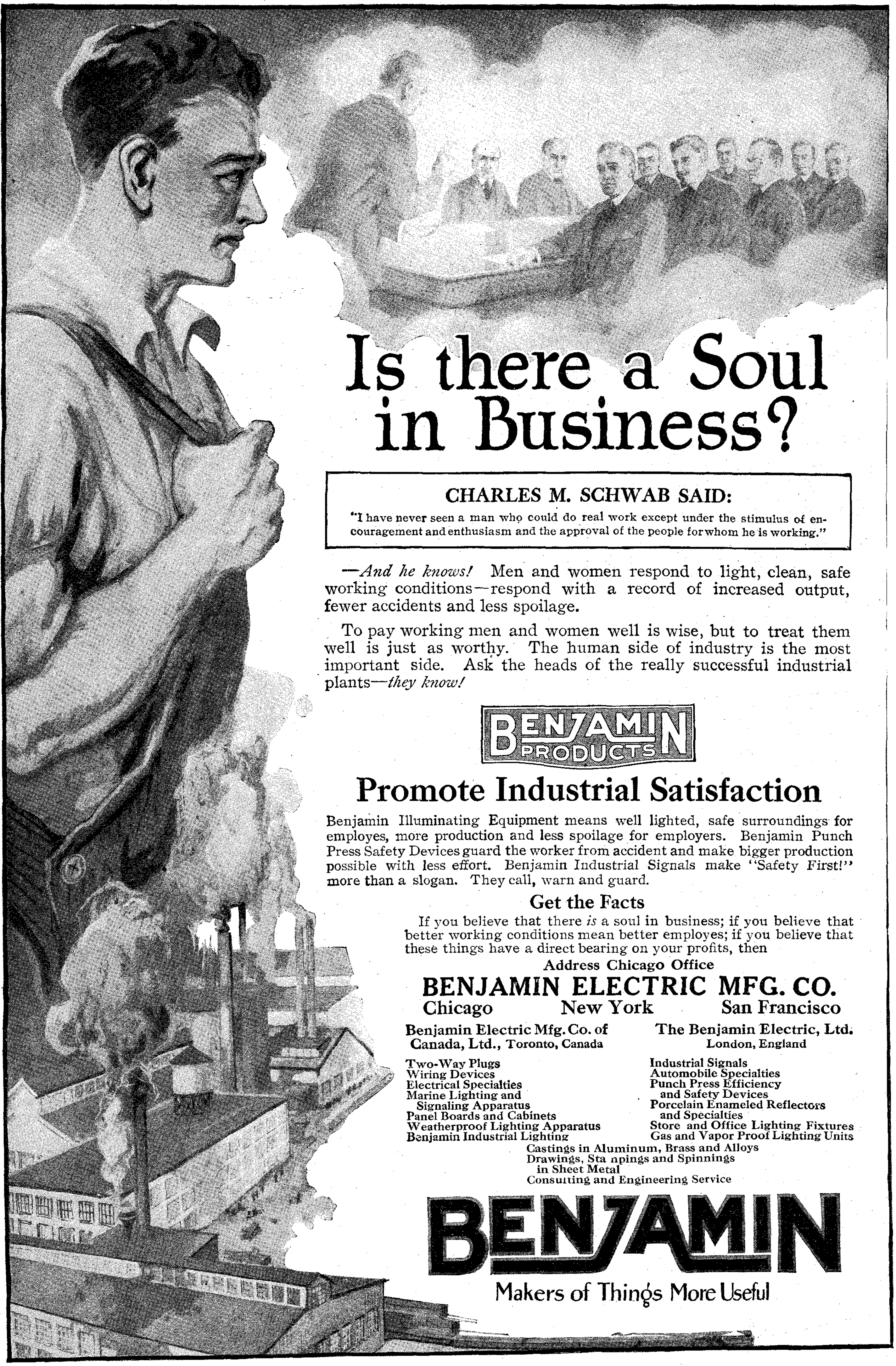

# Is there a Soul in Business?

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Benjamin Illuminating Equipment means well lighted, safe surroundings for employes, more production and less spoilage for employers. Benjamin Punch Press Safety Devices guard the worker from accident and make bigger production possible with less effort. Benjamin Industrial Signals make "Safety First!" more than a slogan. They call, warn and guard.

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

breaking down a stone wall in one of its journeys.

"The second machine was a three-wheeled car, the boiler being placed in front and the fore wheel driven by a double-cylinder engine. This car is now preserved in the Conservatoire des Arts, at Paris, and Cugnot may thus be credited with having made the first successful horseless carriage.

"Watt in England was too busy with other work to pay much attention to passenger-cars, but applied for a patent for one in 1781, tho there is no record of his having followed the matter up. He is said, however, in later years to have been opposed to steam-carriages, and would not permit them to pass his residence.

"In 1772 Oliver Evans in America started his investigation of a steam-engine, petitioning the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1776 for the exclusive right to use his invention for steam-carriages and flour-mills. This was granted in 1787, but the carriage part of it was entirely ignored. The legislature of Maryland granted a similar petition in 1787.

"Evans is said to have made for the Board of Health of Philadelphia a steam dredging-machine, which, when finished, was mounted on wheels, and ran by steam from the shop where it was built to the water, a distance of one mile and a half, where the wheels were removed and the boat launched, and steam used to turn the paddle-wheels. . . . . . .

"William Symington, also an Englishman, who is supposed to have built the first practical steamboat, also built a carriage in 1786 which gave fair results. No really successful steam motor-car was made in England until 1801, when Richard Trevithick produced a crude but practical locomotive which was first tested on December 25, in 1801, and ran for several trips.

"Much is due to his experiment, he being the first to introduce exhaust steam into the smoke-stack. . . . . . .

"From 1821 until 1840 carriages were built for operation on common roads, mostly by private individuals, all being heavy and clumsy, not running more than seven miles without stopping to take on fuel or water, tho continuing for a short distance at a speed ranging as high as twenty miles an hour. The designer of the celebrated steamship *Great Eastern*, J. Scott Russell, also built several steam-coaches, which were run successfully between Glasgow and Paisley until legislation prevented their further operation.

"Gurney's steam-vehicles, built between 1825 and 1832, were fitted with a patent water-tube boiler designed by him, and slide-valve engines, a feature of the boiler being a series of chambers or separators to prevent priming.

"In 1831 Sir Charles Dance started a steam-coach line between Gloucester and Cheltenham, using Gurney's coaches. Determined opposition, however, led to the line being discontinued at the end of four months. Records show that the line made 396 trips, covering 3,644 miles in all, carrying 400 passengers at an expense of $390 for coke, or about ten cents a mile."

The House of Commons in 1831 made an investigation of steam-carriages and decided that carriages conveying up to fourteen passengers could be propelled by steam on common roads at an average rate of ten miles per hour. The weight would be about three tons, and if properly constructed it was decided that they need not be a nuisance. The greater breadth of tire would cause less wear of the roads than coaches drawn by horses. The House also predicted that they would become a cheaper and speedier mode of conveyance than the horse-drawn vehicles. To quote further:

"Walter Hancock was without doubt the most successful builder of steam-carriages in England at this date, continuing his work up to 1840. . . . . .

"He is said to have been the first to run a carriage in the streets of London without noise, smoke, or appearance of steam, and that did not frighten horses. . . . . . .

"The connection of Colonel Maceroni with the manufacture of steam-carriages has been more or less ignored by historians, perhaps on account of his building only two, but those two were undoubtedly among the best of that date. . . . . . .

"His carriage ran with what at that time was considered great speed, often attaining as high as twenty miles per hour.

"Since up to that time a number of successful steam-carriages had been built, the question naturally arises why the industry did not have a natural growth instead of dying out completely about the year 1840.

"This was due to a variety of reasons, among them being poor roads, as the condition of the roads in Great Britain at that time was very bad, and the excessive vibration caused by the traveling at a fair rate of speed was too much for the machinery. Rubber tires had not been invented and springs were just beginning to be used.

"The steam-carriage was strongly opposed by numbers of country gentlemen, landlords, and stage-coach owners, as may be understood when it is considered that only recently were automobiles allowed in the select Bar Harbor (Me.) colony.

"This opposition took form in various ways, and it is said no fewer than forty bills were presented to Parliament for the purpose of having steam-carriages removed from common roads.

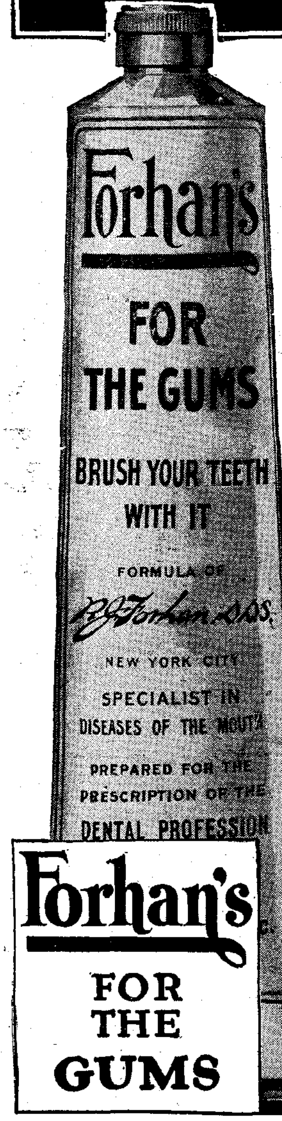
"Another factor opposing steam-carriers' progress was the growth of the steam-railway, for, following Stephenson's successful run with his locomotive, the *Rocket*, in 1829, the growth was very rapid. . . . . .

"In America little or no attention was paid to the motor-vehicle up to this time, for while J. K. Fisher devoted much study to them he was undoubtedly discouraged by the fact that in Great Britain, where roads were somewhat better, little or nothing had been accomplished. He, however, experimented on them as late as 1870 without any marked results.

"Other steam-carriages were built here, but most were experimental and were not permitted to run on the highways for any length of time. Among these was one built in the early fifties by Richard Dudgeon, which was run for a while in New York City.

"The steam motor-car has undergone several periods of regeneration here, but the gasoline-car springing so rapidly into popularity, most of the inventors and capitalists turned their attention to those channels. Altho even this industry hardly dates back beyond a score of years, many can remember when Buffalo turned out a two-seated motor-car driven by a single

**Be suspicious of tender gums**



BE suspicious of any tenderness or bleeding of the gums. This is usually the first stage of Pyorrhea — an insidious disease of the gums that destroys the teeth and undermines bodily health.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

cylinder motor, of two and three-quarters horse-power, which was considered a great curiosity, where now car-values running into millions on millions of dollars are turned out annually.

"For some years the steam-car was still built, but gradually gave way to the gas-car. The Locomobile Company of America discontinued steam as a motor in 1904, and the White Company in 1907.

"The most noted steam-automobile now manufactured in this country is undoubtedly that of the Stanley Motor-Carriage Company, whose success has never been questioned. The Doble Company, which suspended the manufacture of steam-cars during the war, is said to be coming on the market again, and dealers are also predicting the advent of a super-steamer at an early date.

"It would require volumes to write the history of the gas-driven car during the past twenty years, and yet who can say that Cugnot did not see in his motor-car dream the wonderful success of the automobile as we see it to-day?"

## TO BEAT H. C. L. WITH AN ICELESS ICEBOX

As the weather grows warmer and ice slips into the ranks of commodities that march under the banner of H. C. L., the question of how to keep the refrigerator full this summer begins to worry the already sadly perplexed head of the family. In view of the scarcity of ice, the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca has been making some experiments in methods and devices for beating the iceman. As a result the Syracuse Kitchen, as a part of its extension work in home economics, has demonstrated an iceless icebox that may be set up by any householder at a cost of $11, six of which are for the services of a carpenter. If you are handy with tools you can clip off the cost of the carpenter, and by using an old piece of Canton flannel or cotton blanket you can reduce the cost of your home-made refrigerator to $3.75. At least that is the way the State College figures it out; and this is the way it is done, according to information sent out by Director A. R. Mann:

"The iceless refrigerator depends on the principle that evaporating water has a cooling effect. It is simply an open framework of shelves surrounded by wet cloth. It should be kept in a shady place where air is in motion. The shelves, the bottom, and the four supporting posts should form an open framework covered with wire screen. The top is solid wood and supports an enameled pan. The whole rests on the four short legs of the framework in another similar pan. The front is hinged as a door.

"All four screened sides are covered with Canton flannel, smooth side out, buttoned on. The buttons are sewed on a tape which is tacked to the frame so as to engage the button-holes in the cloth. This plan of buttoning permits the use of a duplicate cover and allows for a weekly

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

washing. Fastened around the top are our flaps of cloth which extend up over he top into the upper pan of water. They serve as wicks or siphons to keep he Canton flannel cover moist.

"If practicable, the whole affair should be white, as that refracts heat and light. The screening should be of a non-rusting wire, such as copper or zinc."

For convenience, the College advises a ize of four feet, eight inches in height and two feet square, with the shelves leven inches apart. Further directions tate:

"These dimensions require three yards of twenty-four-inch wire screen, one pint of white paint for first coat, and one pint of white enamel; fifty linear feet of three-quarter by three inch stuff for framework, ixteen feet of one-inch lumber one foot wide for shelves (unless shelves are made of wire), and forty-six linear feet of molding; hinges, catch, buttons, tape, nails, tacks, and thirteen yards of thirty-inch Canton lannel, which will make two covers."

This iceless icebox will not give temperatures approaching the freezing-point, he home-workers of the College warn, but those constructed on the above plan are known to have held a temperature of ifty-four degrees on the hottest days of he summer last year—and those who recall hose days will admit that that is a remarkable feat.

### THAT WIND-TRANSPORTED SOIL

A SPIRIT of levity seems to animate the following comments by the *Zanjero* (El Centro, Cal.) on an article quoted recently in these columns regarding a gale that carried soil from the Southwest nto the Northern States. It says:

"How Imperial Valley was robbed of millions of tons of its soil and how that soil was transported to the land of the blizzards and scattered over a strip of country from Wisconsin to Maine is disclosed in an article in THE LITERARY DIGEST. That publication does not definitely locate the origin of the dirt, only claiming that it came from one of the deserts of the Southwest. But as cotton lint was found in the deposited dirt, it is evident that it must have come from one of the two valleys of the Southwest where cotton is grown, and one of them is this valley. Moreover, we will all long remember that day two months ago when we saw the soil lifted bodily from the valley by a great gust of wind which for a half-hour raced across the valley toward the east. We, therefore, have physical and ocular evidence that it is Imperial Valley soil to which THE LITERARY DIGEST refers. And now arises a very delicate series of questions: Can we compel the people of the Northern tier of States to return our property? If not, does the jurisdiction of California accompany its soil? It is true that this soil was spread thinly over the States, but as it now is the surface soil all the way from Wisconsin to Maine, can we not arrest the people of those States for trespass in trampling upon it?

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How much gas per mile

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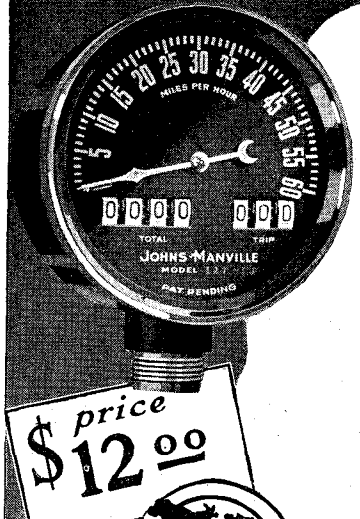

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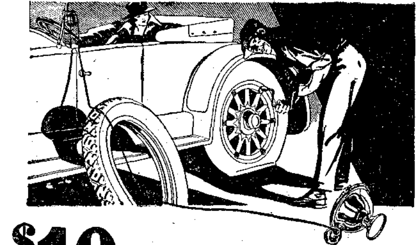

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

And can not Imperial County and the State of California tax that soil? California has been accused in the past of 'blowing' about its soil. Can it be that the effete East in jealous rage has set up the rival procedure, and has, by the process of creating a vacuum, started a deliberate scheme of robbing this State of its prized soil? If so, where is the end to be? Have we any protection other than in the Federal courts?"

### WHY RAILS?

RAILS are a necessary feature of street traction, in the present state of the industry, simply because of the high cost of rubber. Were rubber tires cheap, or if some substitute could be found, the "trackless trolley"—low-hung busses running on smooth asphalt—would cost no more than the present trolley systems. These facts are of interest in view of the "infection of city officials," as an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* puts it, with the "virus of the motor-bus." In a recent issue (New York, June 7) this writer gives his reason for believing that rails on streets must be with us indefinitely, but not because they are energy-savers, as some seem to think. As stated above, he is an advocate of the rail simply because its abandonment means the rubber tire, and the cost of rubber tire on a heavy vehicle is practically prohibitive. He writes in substance:

"It is the cost of tires rather than the economy of steel rails that enforces the use of track. For example, the very general belief that the track effects large energy savings is really erroneous. Indeed, the energy consumption of a reasonably large car *in city service will not be* greatly different whether the vehicle be on rails or on asphalt streets; rubber tires, of course, being necessary in the latter case. This rather surprizing condition is at once explained when one considers that, in city service, all except a small percentage of the energy consumed by the car is expended in acceleration after stops, rolling resistance being only an incidental item. If the stops should be cut out altogether, the demand for energy becomes merely that required to overcome wind and rolling resistance.

"On rails the pure rolling resistance is almost negligible, being probably less than one pound per ton, and this is practically the only component of energy consumption that would be affected if a railway-car should be equipped with rubber tires and run upon the street-pavement stead of smooth steel. In this case the total energy consumption would rise by the amount of the increased rolling resistance of rubber tires on pavement. The result is influenced by the fact that the total resistance of automobiles includes a relatively large component of wind resistance because of the relatively light weight and wind-catching form, and there is also a component of opposite value due to the practise of rigidly mounting railway wheels upon their axles, thus involving slippage at curves. However, since the two components are of opposite value, they may be considered as offsetting each other, at leas sufficiently for present purposes, an therefore they may be canceled out.

"Consequently, removal of a railway car from its rails and running it on th street may be considered as resulting in a increase of energy consumption. If th car should be put back on rails the savin in energy due to the use of rails would b 16 per cent. Exprest in terms of cost, th saving would be worth about 0.05 cen per ton-mile; or, for a seven-ton ca would be worth 0.35 *cent per car-mil* Such a saving, altho well worth consideration in these ultra-economical day *becomes insignificant when compared* t the interest charges on modern track, an in consequence one must look to the prohibitive cost of the alternative device— the rubber tire—rather than to the inherent economy of a permanent way o steel to warrant the latter's continue existence."

### A RAT'S DIET

OUR knowledge of the rat's habits ha been much enlarged by forced association with him in the trenches. It i safe to say that millions of persons hav seen and watched rats during four year past *who never saw one before excep* when it was dead in a trap. And, wha is more, among these observers are som whose observations are of value to science The rat's fondness for man's food ha recently been remarked upon in an articl quoted in these columns. It is tha fondness that brings him to our house and it was that which caused him t overrun the trenches. Lanz, a write quoted in *Good Health* (Battle Creek June), ascribes this fondness to the fac that the rat does not lay up stores of foo like his cousin the squirrel. Even whe he carries off more than he can eat at meal, he is apt to befoul it so that h can not use what is left. To quote fron *Good Health:*

"An adult brown rat eats two ounces o food a day, *and will eat forty-five to fift* pounds of grain in a year.

"It also devours poultry and eggs game, vegetables, fruit, coffee, dates oranges, cocoa; it gnaws vines, clothing textiles, leather-covered books; it is fonc of glue and attacks harness, especially when worn, and curtains, whether of silk cotton, or tapestry. The rat attacks anything its teeth can take hold on; it is, in fact, a terrible spoiler, gnawing incessantly and indiscriminately any object its teeth can make an impression on.

"The marked identity of menu in the food of men and of rats is curious enough between two species whose dental type is so different. But the rat differs from man in the absolute necessity it is subject to of eating often and enormously.

"It is this need of abundant nourishment which makes cannibals of rats. Some soldiers experimented with rats, putting eight in a cage together. Eight days later only one was there and it was seriously wounded.

"However, a precise statement of the alimentary regimen of rats is more difficult than it would appear, since individuals vary in their tastes. Experiments made by myself, in collaboration with Dr. Laurens, prove that, contrary to accepted

# Supplying Agricultural America With Uninterrupted Transportation

By George A. Kissel

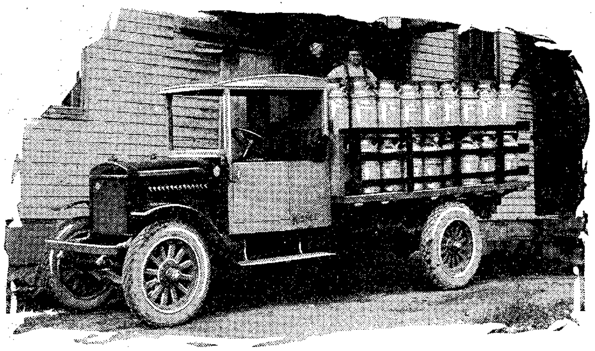
## *Motorizing the Farm*

Fresh from their triumphs in solving the transportation problems of Industrial America, the time has now arrived to tell how Kissel motor trucks **were successfully designed and built to help reduce the cost of farm operations** and solve the transportation of farm products.

The Kissel engineers realized at the time when farm haulage methods were still "horse-limited," that "motorizing-the-farm" demanded special study of the farmers' requirements—the proper balance of fixed or moving units, weights, power and transmission requirements, strength of steels and materials.

It was this close application to the trucking essentials of farm work that enabled Kissel engineers to practically **design and build Kissel Trucks to fit farm requirements as if especially designed to meet them.**

For instance—they found that for a truck to be operated economically and efficiently, it must fit farm trucking conditions—i. e., right size to accommodate the farmer's body preference with full loading space and long wheel base, giving maximum capacity and perfect balance.



*"General Utility" on the Milk Route*

It must be built heavy and strong to stand up under capacity loads on country roads.

Take the Kissel-built power-plant, designed for Kissel Trucks exclusively—giving plenty of power for all grades—negotiating muddy roads or soft fields—climbing mountainous paths and corduroy roads, preventing overheating under severe conditions, with a high efficiency tubular radiator set in a cast-iron shroud; a powerful 18 inch fan drawn by a 2 inch belt and a centrifugal pump of the right size and design, insure an adequate cooling system.

And so it goes. The rear axles are of the type proven to be the best for country usage—strong, durable and easily accessible. Brakes are of super-strength to hold the load on all grades—springs are heavy and flexible, sturdy but pliant. The frames are designed for more strength than capacity calls for.

By equipping all four wheels with pneumatic tires, unusually satisfactory results were secured, negotiating sandy roads or freshly plowed fields without sinking or getting stuck in mud-holes.

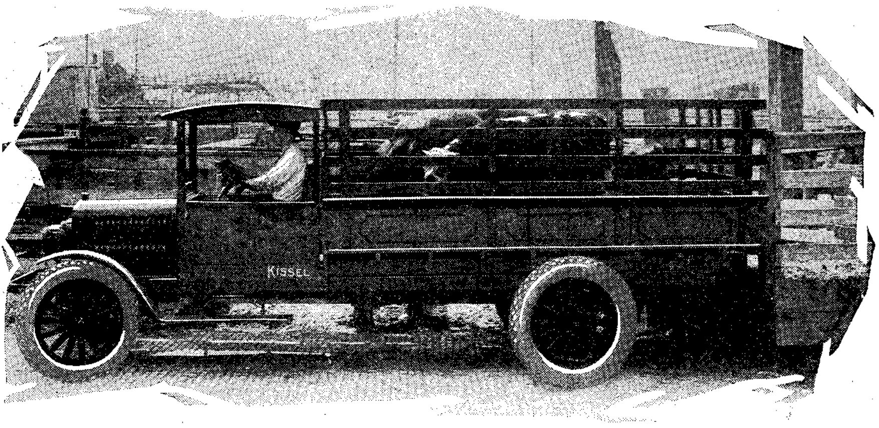
## *Three Models For Farm Usage*

When these standardizing engineering practices and perfecting mechanical innovations were completed the proper combination of all parts and features was determined for each of the three following sized models, best adapted to farm work:

The "General Delivery" truck—¾ ton capacity—a reliable light delivery truck with ability to carry capacity loads at a good rate of speed, with an 8 foot loading space, unusually large tires, heavier transmission, new and decidedly heavier axles, improved seats. Ideal for quick trips to town—an emergency runner when produce must be shipped in a hurry.

The "General Utility"—1½ ton capacity. The farmer's choice for general hauling purposes, either on the farm or transporting produce and supplies between farm, city and shipping points—a good traveler—and is proving to be the "Farmer's Special" in getting his crops to shipping points or elevators.

The "Freighter" model, the masterpiece of the 2-ton field that comes nearer in performance and ability to the 2-ton U. S. Army "A" truck than any other truck on the market, with greater power than is usual in the average 2-ton truck. Farmers, etc., find this model the leader.



*From Pasture to Stockyards in the "Freighter"*

The other two Kissel truck models are the "Heavy Duty" with a chassis capacity including body of 8,600 pounds, and the "Goliath" model with chassis capacity including body of 11,800 pounds.

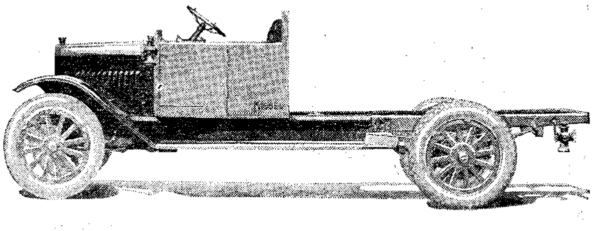
## *Some Unusual Performances*

It is because the Kissel engineers have directed their attention to the haulage necessities of the farmers—that the records of Kissel Trucks on the farm stand out so prominently.

In Iowa the farmers haul their hogs and cattle to the Omaha stockyards in Kissel Trucks, saving transportation cost, time and shrinkage of stock. Fruit growers in Florida and California drive their Kissel Trucks into the orchards where crated and boxed fruits are loaded for transportation to the railroad stations. In the truck garden centers—Kissel Trucks unload fresh garden produce in the nearby cities and return to the farms before the heat of the day sets in. Plying up and down over thousands of miles of rural motor express routes, Kissel Trucks bring in the produce of farms and fields and return home with luxuries and necessities. Creamery and cheese factory owners collect milk and cream with Kissel Trucks at the farmer's gate, saving the farmer this extra trip. Potato growers in Maine use their Kissel "Freighter" Trucks to haul the loads out of soft fields by equipping with large pneumatic tires. On farms of all sizes, in all parts of the country, Kissel Trucks furnish power for the saw, separator, thresher, sileage cutter and other power-driven equipment.

In the Northwest, farmers are buying Kissel Trucks to haul beets, potatoes and wheat out of plowed fields, necessitating a truck of unusually great power.

Thus it can be seen that what Kissel Trucks have proven in the country's industrial life is well written in handling the transportation problems of farming communities.



*The ¾ ton "General Delivery" for Quick Trips*

Then there is the ALL-YEAR CAB, the biggest truck innovation for farmers in recent years, giving full protection from rain, snow, wind, etc., during winter use. Changed easily and quickly into an open summer cab by removing the winter attachments.

Your nearest Kissel dealer is prepared to show you how the perfection to which Kissel Trucks have been brought is your protection. Catalog on request, Kissel Motor Car Co., Hartford, Wis., U. S. A.

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

pinion, the brown rat has a very restrictd diet, being comparatively fastidious. 'hus it eats the crumb but not the crust f bread, unless urged by extreme huner. Some rats have actually died with rusts still in their larder. Both black nd brown rats like cooked rice, potatoes, arrots, and fish, as well as cheese and ertain uncooked fruits and salads. They ,ill devour the flesh of a melon but leave he rind. They like lard, pastry, sugar, nd chocolate, as well as meat (principaly cooked), tho the latter seems scarcely onsonant with their dentition. They ometimes eat raw meat, but this is by ecessity and not by choice.

"They neglect turnips, radishes, and landelion; they will eat oats, but will erish if confined to this food. When ainted meat is given them, they eat only he sound portions. They will not touch arley.

"A rat fed only on fruit will die of tarvation in a few days. If fed only on hose stuffs which it eagerly gnaws, cloth, eather, wood, etc., it dies as soon as if ntirely deprived of food. Experiment roved, rather to our astonishment, that he rat is not graminivorous; it eats vheat only in default of other food. The renches abound with tales of the rat's greed for soap and candles, but when these vere placed in their cages, they were aten only in default of other food. The at is known to attack cadavers, but this s by necessity rather than choice.

"One cause of the rat's addiction to nan's diet is that it neither hibernates nor lays up stores for winter, as do other odents, the marmot and the squirrel, respectively.

"Rats are not only voracious but they defile food. If they devour nearly three times their weight of food, then they destroy two or three times as much more. Whenever they find a fragment of food not too heavy for them to carry, they drag it near their holes, eat a part, and soil the rest. This behavior is very remarkable in caged animals. When they are given, by the way of experiment, limited and insufficient rations, they spoil half of it, thus dying of starvation with food which they have destroyed beside them. In captivity, they always foul even their drinking water."

## GOOD AND EVIL OF WINDOW-GLASS

WINDOW-GLASS is a recent invention, a mere matter of yesterday as we count the life of the race, and it has its bad as well as good points. In fact, there is no doubt that it is affecting our health and our industrial and social conditions very powerfully. So at least says Dr. R. E. Danforth of Rutger's College, in an article on "Window-Glass as a Factor in Human Evolution," contributed to *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, June). Dr. Danforth points out that this action, whatever it may be, is recent. Glass is ancient, but not window-glass; and the general use of glass sheets in the windows of ordinary dwellings is a thing of comparatively recent times—probably a couple of centuries. We must realize the benefits and injuries of glazed windows if we are to retain the good while mitigating the evil, as this writer advises us. His article is directed to this end. He says in substance:

"That window-glass is a factor of prime importance in the evolution of man has not been sufficiently elucidated. Not that glass has had much to do with shaping his body and brain of to-day—it has not had time to do that—but that the thoughts filling his mind, that the greater part of his activities, and that the bodies and brains of generations to come are and will be greatly influenced by window-glass; and that in it are serious dangers as well as boons. The thought is astonishing, yet simple of proof, and clear as the light which comes through the windows in question.

"Before window-glass became a common possession of the people there came into homes and shops the air and the temperature of outdoors through the openings which admitted the light of day. The air was beneficial, but the temperature it brought with it not always so. When the outdoor temperature was not too low and the outdoor air not in too great activity, life and industries within could go merrily and well, but let either the air or its temperature be unfavorable, and at once discomfort and a necessary cessation of certain activities ensued.

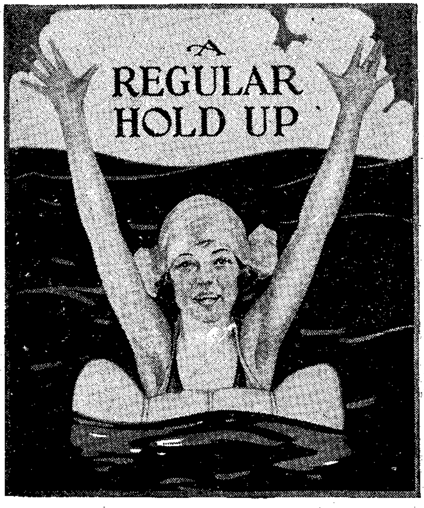
"Think of the demoralizing effect of such uncertainty upon industry. Modern inventions could not have come in such marvelous profusion before the day of this one invention of a simple device admitting daylight and excluding to a great extent the outer temperature.

"Even to-day if window-glass should become one of the 'lost arts,' a large number of other inventions would at once cease to be useful or be forgotten through neglect, even despite the fact that artificial illumination has made remarkable strides.

"But some one may object: was not glass manufactured and distributed by the ancient Phœnicians? Yes, and probably before these by the Egyptians. How then can we attribute our very recent and radical changes to window-glass? It is indeed surprizing to think how new is the general use of glass in windows when the substance had been known so long and used for vases and gems and, now and then, in some sort of window. The common people, however, had no such luxury in their homes and shops. Recent terrific explosions in New Jersey, breaking windows in many hundreds of homes and other buildings, brought home to some for a few days our real dependence upon window-glass to-day."

Window-glass in Roman times was cast, Dr. Danforth tells. The art of casting glass seems to have been forgotten until 1688. Yet window-glass was even then the prize of kings and nobility, and these had only a scant supply. In the time of Elizabeth glass windows were so rare and costly that some noble when he left his city residence had the glass windows carefully removed. In the time of Charles II., glass was not used in all of the rooms of the king's palace. He goes on:

"It seems safe to assume that while many individuals may have had scant supplies of window-glass by the middle of the



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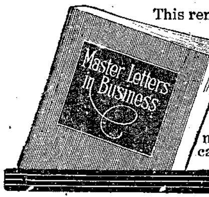

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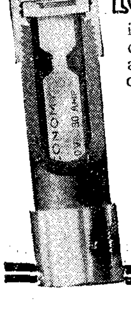

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# Miles Dollar

## —the Inside of the Mileage Story

YOU naturally accept the fact that tubes form a big part of the expense of traveling in motor cars. And you don't need to be reminded that inner tubes cause most of the delay and bother on the road. Some car owners, however, still need reminding that Firestone men take the tube question just as seriously as they do the tire question, and are as firm in their determination to deliver most miles per dollar in tubes as in tires.

As a matter of fact it is easier for you to see, feel and measure the finer qualities of Firestone tubes than it is for you to appreciate the extraordinary values in Firestone Tires. Compare tubes over the counter. The quality of rubber in a Firestone, the greater quantity of it making a thick wall, the "feel" and texture of the tube, the appearance of the workmanship—all speak for greater value.

Put such a tube inside of your casing and you cannot help having greater confidence in the behavior of your tires. The tube is going to do more than give you its *own* long service; it is going to make the *tire* serve longer and better.

The best evidence we know of the great service given by the Firestone Red Tube is the fact that it is used so largely in Giant Pneumatic Truck Tires. If it is best for that extra hard service, it certainly is best for the ordinary wear of passenger cars.

The Firestone Red Tube, made by the Firestone process of antimony cure, means the most dense and toughest wall of rubber that has yet been devised. With layer on layer of this rubber, built up by the laminating method to unusual thickness and welded into one sturdy, elastic wall, we have a tube that resists most friction and heat and all the tests of service for the longest time.

*This is why we say the tube represents the inside of the mileage story. You can't see it in service, you can't watch its performance. For that very reason you want a tube in which you can place your fullest trust.*

Remember the Firestone creed—to deliver most miles per dollar—applies as well when you are buying tubes as when you are buying tires.

Your dealer will supply you.

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# Firestone

seventeenth century or earlier, the commodity could hardly have been common before the eighteenth century, hence its effect upon human customs, industries and mode of life could not have begun to operate appreciably before that time. The great change in home life and the change in industrial life and in the industries themselves could not begin until an abundance of cheap glass filled all homes with a flood of daylight, and all shops and offices and factories as well, keeping in the artificial heat at the same time. From that time the outdoor life rapidly lost its people while the world of indoors gained devotees, willing or unwilling, by thousands of thousands. A host of new industries sprang into being in the wake of window-glass, and these begat other industries, scientific inventions and discoveries with magic rapidity. Large factories were made possible, big business began and the physical conditions of home life were completely changed. The air which all breathed, in home and shop and office, became at once far less pure, its oxygen was consumed and it became flecked with fine dust, and the pristine rigors of a temperate climate, with all that they had meant for the vigor of the northern peoples, were commuted to conditions of tropical evenness of temperature with what debilitation such brings and without the constant renewal of air which might be had in the tropics. Altho this change came but yesterday, already a marked increase in physical debility in our most 'civilized' populations is a matter of common comment and concern.

"With window-glass the habits of life and livelihood are completely changed, habits of thought are revolutionized and the field and scope of thought changed. The whole environment is changed for the species, including temperature, humidity, material environment, composition of air breathed, visual and mental horizons, and a change in the relative adjustments of human beings to disease germs. Such radical changes both within and without the human organism are bound to produce physiological changes in the individuals. They also set in motion new factors in the evolution of the race.

"With window-glass man leaves his outdoor or semioutdoor activity and becomes a modern industrial worker or office-server. With a sturdy foundation of outdoor health behind him he may not notice ill effects of degenerating muscles or dust-clogged respiratory tracts, and he may pass on to his offspring for two or three generations a vigorous heredity. The heritage of the ages is not lost over night, yet already we note inroads into the health and vigor of the people. Industries indeed evolved prodigiously, but 'advance in civilization' is not necessarily human evolution.

"How then is window-glass a prime factor in human evolution? First, it changes man's environment and changes his field of thought. Secondly, it alters the temperature and humidity of his environment. Thirdly, it gives him air of a different quality and composition to breathe. Fourthly, it compels him to inhale fine dust constantly. Fifthly, it removes outdoor activity from all women and most men in 'up-to-date' communities. Sixthly, the germ content of the air in confined buildings is greater than normal, especially so in times when colds and other infectious diseases abound. The more frequent illnesses result in impaired health and reduced vigor. The inferior air also reduces vitality. The inhaled dust clogs minute bronchioles and alveoli of the lungs, causing thousands of cells to toil constantly to ingest foreign and insoluble particles. The muscular degeneration consequent to the changed manner of life will make its permanent change in the race of tomorrow; so will the reduced vitality resulting from the causes just mentioned. Great care should be given to the subject of window-glass, that we may see to it that we reap the blessings it brings with it and avoid the bane."

## FURRY COWS FOR NORTHERN CLIMES

CATTLE can live and thrive wherever the moose can. They need only the simplest shelter, and Dame Nature grows them a coat of fur to keep them warm. These are the assertions of a correspondent of *The Mail and Empire* (Toronto, Canada) apropos of Stefansson's advice to the Canadian authorities, recently quoted in these columns, to maintain vast herds of reindeer and musk-ox in their arctic lands. As far north as the wilderness of northern Ontario, this writer asserts, ordinary cattle would do very well, under the conditions specified above. Lands on which cattle could be bred in this way are now offered for rent by the Canadian Government, he asserts, at the nominal rent of five cents an acre per annum, so that capital outlay is unnecessary. We quote from an abstract of the *Mail and Empire's* article in *The Evening Post* (New York, May 28):

> "Having seen a great deal of pioneering in backwoods sections of Ontario, including the Ottawa Valley, the counties of Bruce and Grey, the districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing, the Manitoulin Islands, and a considerable part of the district of Algoma, I feel competent to express the opinion that the 'waste lands' which have been stript of their valuable timber are well-adapted to the maintenance of young beef cattle, which might be produced in great abundance at comparatively little cost.
>
> "People who have never been off a cultivated farm where cattle are subjected to an inevitable process of slow poisoning by being housed in subterranean, and therefore ill-ventilated, stables, are naturally incredulous when 'ranching' in northern Ontario is mentioned to them; but those who know from personal experience and close observation the real character of the regions above specified are aware that young cattle can live and thrive wherever the moose or common deer can do so; that only crude and cheap shelters are necessary for their protection in the coldest weather; that the natural vegetation of the northern forests is both varied and nutritious, and that there is abundance of land of the sort needed for the growth of an adequate supply of winter food for those cattle selected to be held over for another year. For the increase of forest pasturage marsh-hay might be grown in artificially produced beaver meadows, and sweet clover might be sown advantageously in exposed situations, where hardly any other forage plant will thrive.
>
> "Mr. Stefansson speaks of the wooll coat of the musk-ox, but when cattle ar continuously exposed to severe cold, natur clothes them with an inner one closel resembling a fur, while the coarse oute coat is so changed in character as to serv as a thatch to shed off the moisture of rai or melting snow. If the deer and moos can be in this way made comfortabl winter-proof, it is easy to see that cattl in northern Ontario might be made quit comfortable in very rustic and inexpensiv shelters.
>
> "The Ontario Government is now offering deforested ranching lands up nort for the surprizingly low rental of five cent per acre per annum. This enables th rancher to dispense with capital outla for the ownership of his ranch land, and a large proportion of the territory is now supplied with railway or steamboat facilitie for the transportation of young cattle t his feeding-ground, and from it to a choic of markets when they have been sufficiently developed for that purpose. If, unde these conditions, he fails to 'make good,' his failure will probably be due to his attempting too much. Neither dairying nor 'finishing' beef cattle should ever be combined with sylvan ranching; the young cattle should be either pure-bred animals of one or other of three strains—shorthorn, polled Angus, and Hereford—or grade animals produced by judicious crossing. Of wild animals the only one to give trouble is the wolf, but he can be easily checkmated. Our common cattle will always, while in a state of nature, consort agreeably with moose or deer. In this 'wild' ranching sheep can have no place, for very obvious reasons. There need be no anxiety about a market for cattle in the 'stocker' stage. They may be sent alive either to Europe to be 'fed to a finish,' or to the stock-yards to be 'packed' for export to European countries."

## THE NAUGHTIEST NATION

MEASURED by the number of its natives jailed in the United States, the naughtiest foreign nation is Mexico, with 2.3 per cent. of its population in residence among us sent to prison for infraction of the laws. Judged by the same somewhat dubious method, the "nicest nation" is Switzerland, with a record of 0.31 per cent. Some of the others, as quoted from a recent census report by an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, June 7), are Ireland, 2 per cent.; Scotland, 1.2; Austria, 0.82; England (including Wales), 0.73; English Canada, 0.68; France, 0.59; Italy, 0.53; Russia, 0.47; Denmark, 0.39, and Germany, 0.38. Commenting on these interesting figures, the *Scientific American* editor has the following to say:

> "There are the figures. They bring some surprizes and also some extreme contrasts. Thus the Irish were committed about five times as frequently as the Germans and the Scotch twice as often as the Italians.
>
> "What construction is to be laid upon these facts? What conclusions shall we draw from them?
>
> "The only conclusion of which one feels reasonably sure is that the figures can not be used as a measure of national character. Crime is not a thing to be spoken of lightly; yet, after studying the list one

# FWD

IN crowded hauling centers, authorities are asking for changes in the ordinary types of trucks that will help relieve the growing congestion of traffic.

F-W-D Trucks require no change for safe and facile service on the streets and roads of today. While providing the same or more carrying capacity, the F-W-D's compact construction makes a saving of ***one-fourth*** the average chassis area of other types of the same rating. The F-W-D's turning radius is only 25 feet.

The equalizing of power and load on both front and rear axles results in more fuel economy, greater protection to mechanism. F-W-D superiorities include exceptional ease of steering—positive brake action on all four wheels—56-inch standard road tread front and rear—6-inch tires all around—a saving of 21 per cent in cost of tire equipment.

**The Four Wheel Drive Auto Co.**
Clintonville, Wis. Canadian Factory: Kitchener, Ont.

# TRUCKS

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Looking North On Alameda
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*This one three-ton chassis, with its optional gear reductions, wheelbases and special equipment, offers to dealers a greater range of sales, though not necessarily the same range, as that of any conventional line of rear drive trucks from two to five ton capacity.*

***First Through the Traffic***

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

can not escape a feeling that among nations, as among schoolboys, a certain degree of 'naughtiness' may perhaps be indicative, not of perversity, but of the bubbling over of something not wholly bad. Slavish obedience to existing authority, uncritical subservience bred of bondage under a corrupt autocratic government, is hardly a trait to be admired. Yet a person transplanted from such a native soil to the more salubrious climate of our American democracy may give us a spurious appearance of goodness, simply because he is now submissively following a good leader, just as before he unquestioningly submitted to evil influence.

"In any case, numerous factors enter and influence the statistical figures, which set forth only the resultant of many forces acting together. Only a complete analysis, showing all the contributing causes, would enable us to construe intelligently the statistical data.

"In the first place, the nature of the offense must be taken into consideration. Thus, for instance, three-fourths of the commitments among the natives of Ireland were for the less serious offense of 'drunkenness and disorderly conduct.' Under this same head the Italians, who showed up favorably in their total, contributed less than a third of all their offenses. On the other hand, the proportion of commitments for assault was larger among Italian offenders than for any other nationality. This does not mean, of course, that the total number of assaults was greatest among Italians.

"A factor which also probably has a bearing on the statistical showing is the distribution of each nation among the rural and the urban population. For instance, of the Irish-born 84.7 per cent. were living in urban communities, while the corresponding figure for Germans was 66.7 per cent., and for natives of Denmark 48.3. But, on the other hand, the Mexicans, who have the highest proportion of commitments, have also the smallest proportion living in cities; and Russia, for whom the percentage living in cities is largest, has a comparatively low ratio of commitments, namely 0.47."

## ANT-PROOF FURNITURE

IN lands where insects habitually burrow into wood and eat it away, it is highly desirable to have one's household furniture ant-proof. Otherwise, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, and all the rest may dissolve, "and, like this insubstantial pageant faded, leave not a rack behind." This is no jest; it means several large fortunes to the men who shall be able to put into the South-American market a line of furniture that will withstand the attacks of white ants. A contributor to *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago, May 25) tells the furniture men how to make ant-proof articles and also how to obtain woods that require no treatment, being naturally ant-proof. It is well known, the author says, that a large market for furniture could be found in tropical countries, provided an article ant-proof and otherwise satisfactory could be furnished. White ants devour anything and everything made of wood, if it is not proof against their attacks. He goes on:

"Some woods that grow in the tropics are immune to attack by these insects; but the cabinet woods of the United States enjoy no such immunity. The great objection to furniture made in this country for the South-American trade is that white ants eat it immediately after its arrival in those countries.

"The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., has planned an investigation of the furniture question in relation to the South-American trade. The purpose is to make ant-proof wooden furniture in this country to supply trade with tropical countries.

"Our woods can be rendered unattractive to white ants by treating them with poisonous preservatives. That alone would promise a solution of the problem, except for the fact that the oils and other liquids used in treating the wood discolor it and spoil it for fine finishes such as good furniture must have. It can not be treated after it is finished, and it can not be finished after it is treated. The two processes—finishing and treating—can not go together. Consequently, it appears to be impracticable to poison our cabinet woods and still use them as cabinet woods in the manufacture of furniture.

"It is easy, however, to so treat interior and hidden parts. Discoloration does not matter, since such parts are not visible in the finished article. They are overlaid and concealed by veneers of cabinet woods. Mercuric chlorid, it is believed, will render the interior parts proof against attacks by white ants, and the remaining portion of the problem will be to find an outside wood of satisfactory appearance and which, at the same time, is safe from attack by ants."

It is now proposed to obtain ant-proof cabinet woods in tropical countries where such woods grow, bring the woods to the United States, and here reduce them to veneers and use them upon interiors made of American woods that have been proofed against ants. The actual proportion of imported wood under that plan would be small, for only veneer would be needed, while the bulk would be American wood:

"There are said to be a number of cabinet woods in South America suitable for the desired purpose. No obstacle stands in the way of their importation into this country and their manufacture into veneer. Neither does there seem to be any serious obstacle in the way of making furniture with interiors of treated woods; but it is desirable to work out some of the details and make certain tests and experiments.

"The idea is not new, and the plan is not untried. It is said that certain furniture-manufacturers in Europe before the war were importing ant-proof woods from South America, in the log, and working the stock into furniture which was being sold in the South-American countries where the timber grew. The European manufacturers, however, were importing all the wood for the furniture, while it is proposed that only enough for the outside layer of veneer be imported into this country, the remainder being home-grown.

"The South-Americans might use their own ant-proof woods and make their own furniture; but in the past they have not done so on a large scale, and they do not now show a disposition to do so."

## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Pretty Good.**—"Has our client a goo case?"

"Good for several thousand dollars."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Freshening the Sea.**—"I wonder wha makes this American bacon so salt?"

"Shortage of shipping, my dear. The tow it across."—*London Opinion.*

**Help!**—The result of the experimenta peace flare tried on the Embankment wa that the fire-brigade turned out. No grav danger—as it turned out.—*Saturday Journal (London).*

**That Kind.**—"What sort of a girl i she?"

"The kind that everybody says wil make a good wife for somebody some day.' —*Detroit Free Press.*

**Catty.**—EDITH—"Jack told me I was s interesting and so beautiful."

MARIE—"And yet you will trust yourself for life with a man who begins deceivin you even during his courtship."—*Londo Opinion.*

**Please Remit.**—Chairman Kahn of th House Military Affairs Committee talks o "saving the taxpayers" several hundre millions. What becomes of all the vas sums that are saved to the taxpayers?—*Chicago Tribune.*

**Why They Are Silent.**—SMALL SCOUT—"Dad, what are the silent watches of th night?"

INDULGENT FATHER—"They are th ones which their owners forgot to wind, my son."—*Boys' Life.*

### Components

Life has its little troubles,
And they never all relax.
The drink is mostly bubbles
And the price is mostly tax.
—*Washington Star.*

**The Happy Release.**—MRS. DE SMYTH-JONES—"Now I want you to save me an extra supply of flowers next week. My daughter Alice is coming out, you know."

PROPRIETOR OF STALL—"Yes, mum, I'll save 'er the very best, pore thing. Whatever was she put in for?"—*Saturday Journal (London).*

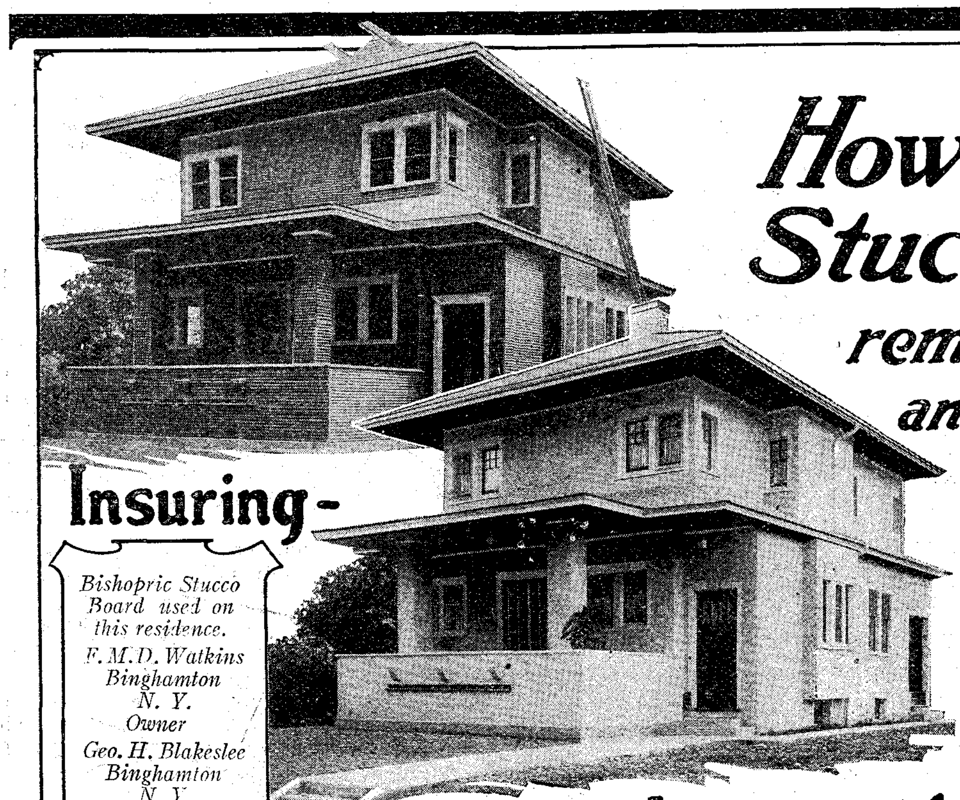
**Unconscious Benefits.**—He was a "character" who had given the parish much trouble one way and another. The rector, meeting him quiet and thoughtful in the street one morning, said, "I was very glad to see you at the prayer-meeting last night, John."

Replied John: "Oh, that's where I was, then."—*London Blighty.*

**Clothes and Coffee.**—While in the Army I was accompanied by a sergeant that, to hear him talk, was one of the brainiest men Uncle Sam had hired. On pass one Sunday, in a certain town, a young woman we met on the street asked us if we cared to go to her house and have a cup of coffee. On arriving we were introduced to her mother, who made excuses in regard to her appearance. She remarked, "I'll go and put on the percolator."

The sergeant said, "O, you look all right the way you are."—*T. F. in the Chicago Tribune.*

# How to make Stucco Walls remain Crackless and Beautiful



**Insuring-**

*Bishopric Stucco Board used on this residence.*
*F. M. D. Watkins*
*Binghamton N. Y.*
*Owner*
*Geo. H. Blakeslee*
*Binghamton N. Y.*
*Architect and Contractor*

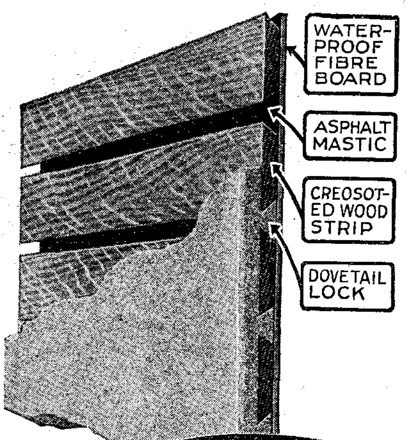
**Insured!**

The Binghamton, N. Y., home in the top picture is ready for Stuccoing. See those spaces between the wood strips of the Bishopric Stucco & Plaster Board? They are dovetail keys which imprison the Stucco. Once Stucco is applied it is locked tight forever by these thousands of keys.

SUPPOSE your Stucco home were built up over a Bishopric background! It would be permanently beautiful—permanently crackless. Not only has Bishopric Board a tremendously effective *dovetail key* but it can be nailed to your building so securely that the weight of the average Stucco wall—10 to 15 pounds per surface foot—cannot budge a single wood strip. No other Stucco base can be fastened so securely. This is a most important point for if the Stucco base itself cannot be applied so that it will hold to the framework how can the Stucco hold without sagging and cracking?

Bishopric Board is applied in irregularly broken joints instead of in continuous strips. Thus the strain of the Stucco is widely distributed, the walls becoming a series of units each having extraordinary resistance to stress. There isn't a possibility of your Stucco sagging.

Beauty, and freedom from repairs have popularized Stucco. The beauty of the home illustrated above is insured for its life. The Stucco will always be even and charming. Repairs will never be required for the Stucco is on to stay—on to cling tight to its Bishopric background.



Besides being the background that eliminates cracking of Stucco, Bishopric Board also *insulates perfectly* and *sound deadens the home.* These added advantages are due to the Board's materials and construction.

Bishopric Board is a combination of materials and principles that have been in successful use for generations. Asphalt Mastic, water-proofed fibre-board and creosote protect it in every way against the ravages of time and atmospheric change. It keeps your home always dry, and warm in winter and cool in summer.

The *saving through its use is 30 per cent in the majority of cases*—often more. It is at once the most economical and most satisfactory base for Stucco and Plaster. One-third less Stucco is required because of the dovetail grooves; time, labor and material are saved.

Tell your Architect or Builder you prefer Bishopric Board. He will gladly specify it if you want it.

In interior use Bishopric Board saves plaster, time and labor; insulates perfectly; deadens sound. *Bishopric Sheathing saves 30 per cent as compared with 7/8-inch wood sheathing and makes a solid, wind-tight wall. Used by many big Corporations for workmen's homes.*

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**BISHOPRIC STUCCO AND PLASTER BOARD**

**Our booklet contains the perfect Stucco mixture and numerous tests of Bishopric Board and endorsements by Engineers, Architects, Contractors and Home Owners, and facts on the cost of wall construction. It will be sent on request, with sample of Bishopric Board.**

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**330 Este Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio**

BISHOPRIC BOARD
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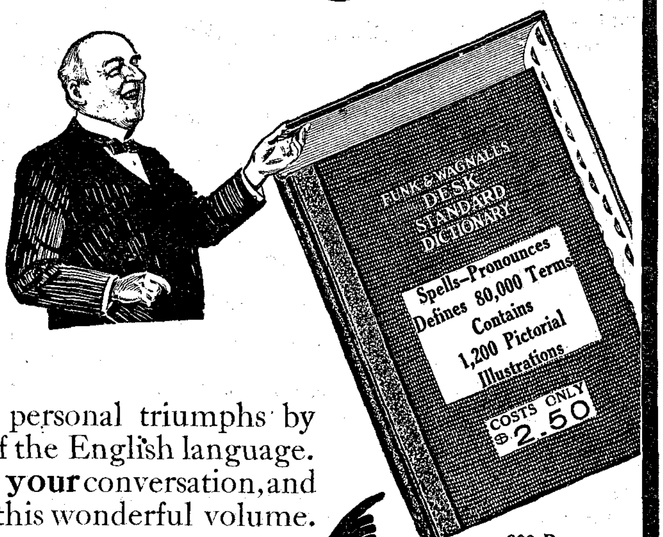
Kind of Home Proposed .........................................................................
Be sure to get this book before building a Stucco home.

# America–Speak English!



LET every citizen—native and foreign-born—master the English language. It will fortify national unity, promote commercial prosperity, strengthen individual loyalty. On Jan. 3, 1919,

**Ex-President Roosevelt wrote:**

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# Desk Standard Dictionary

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It will answer more classroom questions than any other abridged dictionary. For pronunciation it has the text-book key and the revised scientific alphabet. All information in the book is in one simple alphabetical order. Principal events in American and English history recorded in alphabetical place. Recent advances of science covered. Thorough synonym treatment, etc.

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It will be a constant fount of information for the growing boy or girl—giving exact, easily understood explanations of those things which are most often the cause of query and doubt in the minds of youngsters in school. It answers hundreds of thousands of questions in all branches of human knowledge. Its presence in the home is an evidence of care in the rearing of children.

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**—How to Spell Phthisis**
**—What is the Population of Syracuse**
**—When Antwerp Surrendered**
**—The Difference Between One Type of Cattle and Another**
**—What the Bolsheviki Are**
**—The Age of Woodrow Wilson**
**—Who Lenine and Trotzky Are**
**—Who Karl Marx Was**
**—How to Identify Micawber**
**—Where the Argonne Is**
**—What Pragmatic Philosophy Is**
**—The Date of the Granting of Magna Carta**
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**Revised Advice.**—If you want a thing well done don't do it yourself unless you know how.—*Boston Transcript.*

**Tourist Note.**—The best way to see France, we found, is from the stern of a transport.—*The Gas Attack* (*A. E. F.*).

**Easy.**—Astronomers are making an attempt to weigh light. Some grocers have been doing it for years.—*London Opinion.*

**It Depreciates Rapidly.**—We've often thought what a pity it is that a man can't dispose of his experience for as much as it cost him.—*Elkridge Independent.*

**So, There.**—We didn't get to Berlin, as we said we would, but we got to Paris, and the Kaiser didn't, as he said he would. —*The Gas Attack* (*A. E. F.*).

**Just So.**—"De surest way to keep out o' bad company," said Uncle Eben, "is to mind yoh own business so close dat bad company won't take no interest in you."—*Washington Star.*

**Sign of the Times.**—The most striking reminder of the end of the war is the new issue of *Sloppy Stories* magazine, with the girl on the cover being kissed by a civilian. —*London Opinion.*

**A Quorum.**—PECK—"But, my dear, I thought we had planned to go to the theater this evening?"

MRS. PECK—"Yes, I know, but I have changed our mind."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Why He Lingered.**—"You are the only man in your company, Corporal, who hasn't applied for demobilization papers. Why is it?"

"I'm the only one as is married, sir!"—*London Opinion.*

### True

Trotzky is "Red,"
William is blue,
Were you in his fix
You'd be, too.
—*Boston Transcript.*

**Dampening Effect.**—We learn without surprize that beer was successfully used, the other day, in putting out a Lambeth fire. Being unable to distinguish it from the fluid usually employed, the flames promptly subsided.—*The Passing Show.*

**Degrees of Redness.**—"He is what they call 'a parlor Socialist,' isn't he?"

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne.

"Not a regular 'red'?"

"No. He's what I should call a pale pink, and liable to fade at that."—*Washington Star.*

**Wishful Waiting.**—Small Edward was spending the afternoon with his aunt in the suburbs. After he had been at play for a time he said:

"Aunt Beatrice, mama said I wasn't to ask you for a piece of cake but she didn't tell me not to take it if you offered it to me."—*Detroit News.*

**Protected His Tonsils.**—John Lay denies the story that he had his tonsils sunburned by gazing skyward Friday afternoon at the airplane that was cutting didos in the sky. He says the machine shifted its position often enough to keep him turning about, so that part of the time his mouth was in the shade.—*Sikeston Standard.*

## CURRENT EVENTS

### PEACE PRELIMINARIES

June 18.—The German peace delegates draft a memorandum recommending that the Cabinet refuse to sign the Peace Treaty. The sentiment of the Cabinet is said to be against signing.

President Wilson arrives in Brussels on his trip to view the Belgian devastated areas.

June 19.—All preparations for advancing into Germany if the treaty is not signed, are being completed by the Allied military forces. Several hundred thousand soldiers, consisting of American, British, French, and Belgian troops under the command of Marshal Foch, stand ready to march to Berlin.

The British Grand Fleet has again been placed on a war-footing, it is reported, in anticipation of the failure of the Germans to sign the Peace Treaty, and is ready to sail for German waters at a moment's notice.

The Italian Cabinet, headed by Premier Orlando, resigns on account of the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of the Premier's motion to discuss in secret the question of confidence relating to the foreign policy.

June 20.—The German Cabinet, headed by Philipp Scheidemann, resigns. President Ebert retains his office.

Dispatches from various parts of Germany received at the Peace Conference indicate that a change has taken place in German sentiment, the signing of the Peace Treaty now being favored, and that all political parties are affected by it.

June 21.—The principal ships of the German Fleet interned at Scapa Flow under the terms of the armistice are scuttled by their German crews and sink.

A new German Cabinet is formed under the premiership of Gustave Adolph Bauer, former Minister of Labor, and Dr. Herman Mueller, the Majority Socialist leader, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Gustav Noske continues as Minister of National Defense.

A new Italian Cabinet has been formed, with Francesco Nitti as Premier, and former Premier Tittoni as Foreign Minister.

June 22.—The Council of Five definitely rejects the German suggestions that further alterations be made in the Peace Treaty, these being a refusal to acknowledge the responsibility of the German people for the war, and a further refusal to permit the extradition of the former Emperor and other German personages for trial by the Allies. It is understood that unless the terms are accepted unconditionally 500,000 men will immediately advance into Germany.

The German National Assembly by a vote of 237 to 138 authorizes the new Cabinet to sign the Peace Treaty.

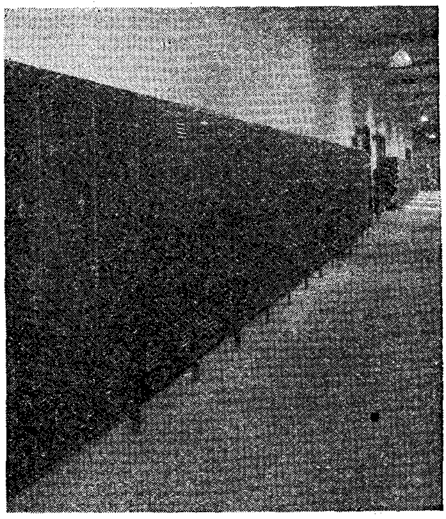
June 23.—The German Government at Weimar formally communicates to the Peace Council at Paris its willingness to sign the Peace terms unconditionally.

The Italian delegates in Paris are authorized to sign the treaty on behalf of Italy. Completion of the Austrian peace conditions is delayed by problems relating to reparations.

June 24.—France has decided to require complete reparation from Germany for the sinking of the German war-ships at Scapa Flow, it being held that by this act the Germans violated both the armistice and the Peace Treaty.

Premier Clemenceau expresses his inten-

DURAND
STEEL LOCKERS



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If you are not, you may be sure that your employees are not.

And they ought to be—if they are to put the spirit into their work that spells success for you.

Better lighting, heating, and ventilation; better sanitation; bonus and profit-sharing systems, are some of the means used to foster this spirit today.

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*Write for Catalogue of steel lockers, or of steel racks, bins and counters, etc.*

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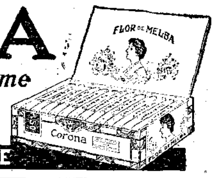

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PROF. CHAS. MUNTER'S Nulife Abdo-Vibro Belt
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*After Wearing*

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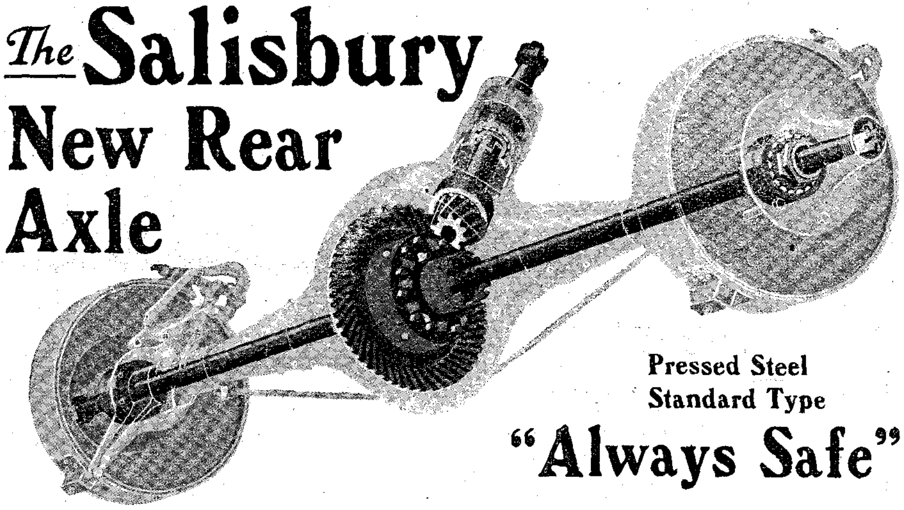


**Pressed Steel Standard Type**

## "Always Safe"

AN automobile is only as good as its *rear axle.* Remember—you may have the best engine in the world in your car but that does not and cannot make it a *good motor car* unless the *rear axle* is mechanically correct and physically perfect.

The *rear axle* of a carriage or wagon carries the weight of the vehicle on the spindle.

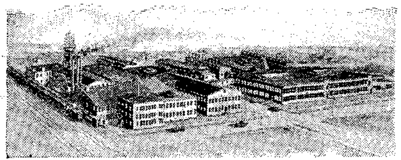
The *rear axle* of an automobile carries the weight of the vehicle on its *housing* — the pressed steel case which encloses the differential gear, driving shaft and all bearings — and includes the wheel hubs, brakes and brake mechanism complete ready for use.

The Salisbury New Pressed Steel Rear Axle is produced in our two big plants after 15 years' successful building of front and rear automobile axles, complete with hubs and brakes. It combines the great strength and durability of our own special formulae steel with simplicity of construction.

Made in three standard sizes for cars weighing 1700 to 4000 pounds.

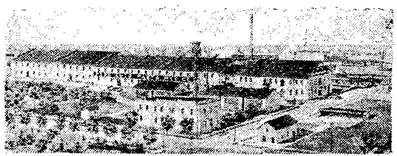
*The automobile manufacturer who specifies our axles adds a strong selling point to the prospective purchaser.*

**SALISBURY AXLE COMPANY**
**Established 1902**



**Jamestown, New York, U. S. A.**

**PERU AXLE COMPANY**
**Established 1909**



**Peru, Indiana, U. S. A.**

# Trailmobile

**Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Patent Office**

## Least Expensive; Most Convenient

The Motorless Motor Truck
**Thousands in Use**

DIVISION No 1
Light Four-wheeled Trailmobiles for use with passenger cars or light trucks, 1,250 lbs., ¾-ton and 1-ton.

DIVISION No. 2
Heavy-duty Four-wheeled Trailmobiles for use with trucks; 1½ tons, non-reversible; 2 tons; 3½ tons; and 5 tons, reversible

DIVISION No. 3
Trailmobile Semi-Trailers: 2 tons; 3 tons; 5 tons; and 7 tons.

IT COSTS only a little more than half as much to haul when the Trailmobile is used, and the method is the most convenient and best adapted to a wide variety of lines of business.

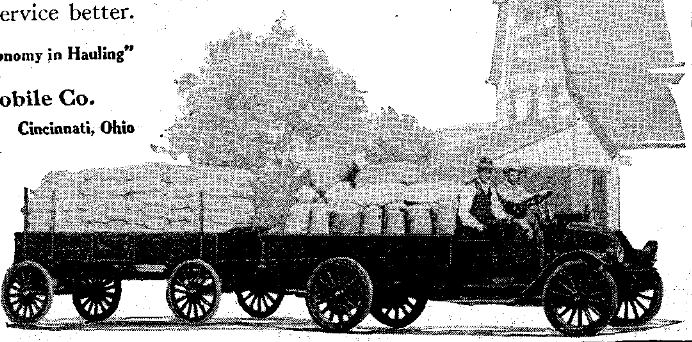
The Trailmobile offers a flexible addition to a truck's capacity. When there is a large load to be hauled the Trailmobile can be used; when the load is small the truck can be used alone. That avoids the high cost of overloading the truck.

Used regularly the Trailmobile doubles the capacity of a truck and adds only 12½ per cent to operating cost; one driver gets twice as much done with no more effort. A light truck and Trailmobile travel faster on the roads than a heavy truck.

When two Trailmobiles are used with a truck one can be loaded while the truck is away, and the idle standing time is cut down. Trailmobiles save money in a score of different ways and make service better.

**Write for booklet, "Economy in Hauling"**

**The Trailmobile Co.**
**517-537 E. Fifth St. Cincinnati, Ohio**



*Good roads are preserved by reducing the load carried on each wheel.*

tion to resign from office as soon as th Treaty is inaugurated. It is expecte that Parliament will ratify the treat late in July.

### CENTRAL POWERS

June 18.—An attempt is made to seiz President Ebert, Premier Scheidemann and Gustav Noske, the Minister o Defense, by Spartacide and Communist prisoners recently released fron the Weimar jail, who attack the castl where the members of the Governmen live.

June 19.—Unrest continues in Vienna, and a communistic attempt against the Government is looked for at any moment. Austrian troops are hurried to the border, where it is expected there will be an invasion of Hungarian communist troops.

June 21.—The Hungarian *Soviet* Government informs the Peace Commission that it has suspended hostilities against the Czecho-Slovaks, as requested by Premier Clemenceau.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

June 20.—The Bolsheviki killed 1,700 men and women of all ages at Riga before withdrawing from Letvia, according to Colonel W. Green, chief of the American military mission to the Baltic states, who recently left Riga and is now in Paris.

June 21.—Fifty thousand Bolsheviki, it is reported, are fleeing in panic toward the Volga from the River Don region, pursued by the forces of General Denikine, the anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia.

June 23.—The Germans resume the war on Esthonia after a seven days' truce, according to an Esthonian official communication to Copenhagen. Hostilities have opened along the entire front from the Gulf of Riga to Rollenberg.

### FOREIGN

June 18.—American mining companies in northern Mexico order their men to leave, and make their way to the border to avoid the Villa raids.

June 19.—General Gonzales, of the Carranza Army, announces that steps have been taken by his Government to protect American colonies in the region where the Villa forces are operating. This announcement follows official protest by the American Consul at Juarez against the lack of military protection being furnished Americans in northern Mexico.

June 20.—The city of Winnipeg has been placed under martial law by Mayor Charles F. Gray, who formally turns that city over to the protection of the Federal military forces, after fighting has taken place between thousands of strikers and the city provincial police.

June 21.—Five hundred thousand British cotton-workers of Lancashire go out on strike over a difference of an hour and a half in the length of the working week.

June 22.—Disturbances in favor of the revolutionary movement occur in the interior of Costa Rica, frequent desertions taking place in the ranks of the government troops.

June 24.—The general sympathetic strike which has been in progress in Winnipeg since May 15 is called off.

Eamon de Valera, known as the "President of the Irish Republic," is in the United States making efforts to float a $5,000,000 bond issue and also to secure American recognition.

### DOMESTIC

une 18.—The United States Senate by a vote of 55 to 11 decides to lay on the table a motion by Senator Phelan, of California, to permit the sale of light wines and beer from July 1 to January 1.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate is considering a new treaty with Colombia under which it is proposed to pay that country $25,000,000 for the Panama Canal rights, and thus to end a controversy of sixteen years' standing.

Both Houses of Congress, by an overwhelming majority, vote to end the daylight-saving law after this summer. When the clocks are turned back on October 26 they will remain on suntime.

The Governors of twenty-six States have agreed to call extra sessions to ratify the Woman Suffrage Amendment.

June 19.—The House of Representatives passes the amended Senate bill providing for the return to their private owners of the telegraph and telephone properties and repealing the law under which they were taken over by the President.

The American Federation of Labor, in convention at Atlantic City, goes on record as opposing a national labor party, and further as favoring restriction of immigration during the reconstruction period.

June 20.—Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, has been appointed by President Wilson to head a commission to investigate the reported pogroms in Poland.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City votes its approval of the principle of the League of Nations.

Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, reaches New York from Europe for an official visit in this country.

June 23.—The American Federation of Labor at the closing session of its thirty-ninth annual convention at Atlantic City goes on record in favor of a forty-four-hour week.

Up till June 1 the War Department has spent for all purposes since the beginning of the war $14,544,610,213, according to a report submitted by Secretary Baker to the War Expenditures Special Committee.

June 24.—Senate and House conferees on legislation to repeal government control of telegraph, telephone, and other wire systems agree on the House plan terminating government control at midnight on the last day of the calendar month in which the law is approved.

---

**His Horrible Revenge.**—CHURCH USHER (confidentially)—"That woman I just seated is Mrs. Stuckup. She had me sent around to the back-door when I called one day on a business errand. Made me transact the business through a servant, too. But I've got even with her."

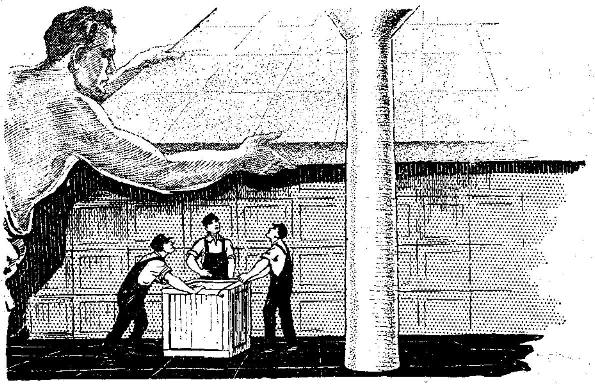
FRIEND—"You have given her one of the best pews in the church."

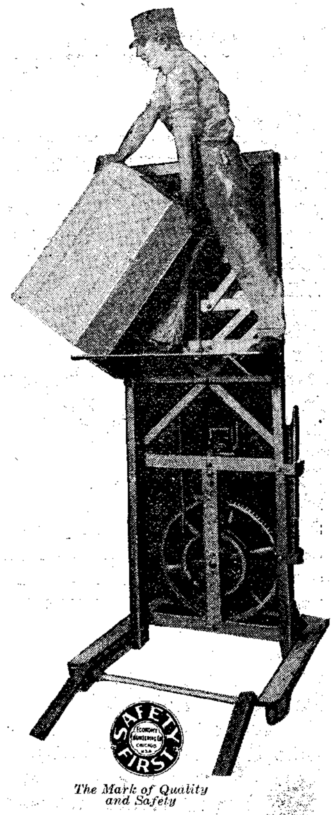
USHER—"Wait half an hour. She's right where a stained-glass window will throw a red light on her nose."—*London Ideas.*

---

**Credit for Women.**—MRS. WICKWIRE—"If woman was given the credit she deserves, I don't think man would be quite so prominent in the world's history."

MR. WICKWIRE—"I guess you are right. If she could get all the credit she wanted he'd be in the poorhouse."—*London Blighty.*

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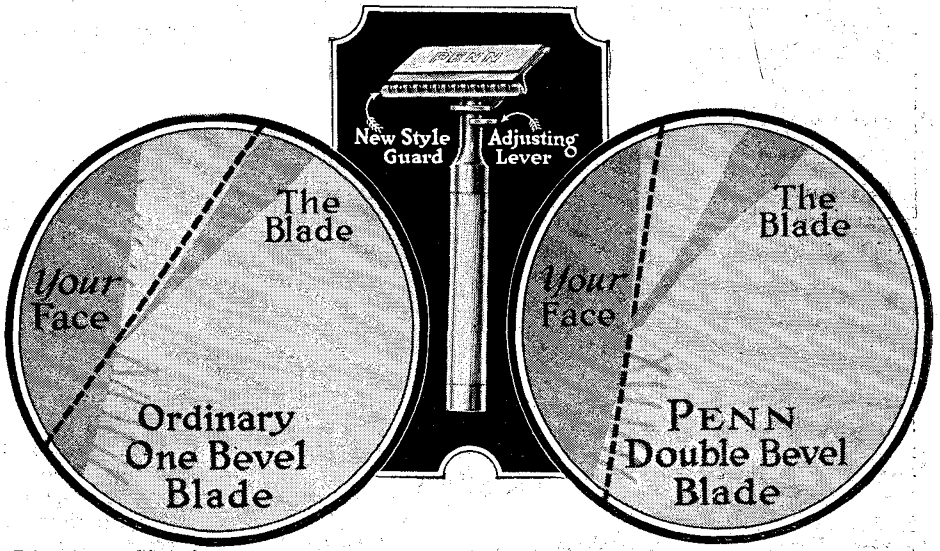

*Digs into skin after cutting whisker*

*Glides over skin after cutting whisker*

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Makes Your Face Feel Fine!

NO pulling—no scraping—just shaving satisfaction. The Double-Bevel protects your face. Penn Double-Bevel Blades fit all models of Penn Razors.

The Penn Adjustable Razor carries the Blade to your face at the correct shaving angle—you shave with your natural shaving stroke. The Adjusting Lever enables you to adjust the Blade to suit your face.

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Penn Safety Razors are guaranteed to give shaving satisfaction. If desired, your dealer will loan you one on trial. If he doesn't handle Penn Razors, write us, mentioning your dealer's name.

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Penn ADJUSTABLE Razor
*"With the Double Bevel Blades"*

# INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

## AMERICAN BANKING PLANS TO HELP IN REHABILITATING EUROPEAN INDUSTRIES

WHAT has been called "a commercial league of nations," to be organized for the purpose of putting Europe once more on a productive basis, was proposed in Chicago on June 13, by Henry P. Davison, of the J. P. Morgan & Co. house, who served during the war as head of the Red Cross in Europe. Since then the idea has gone as far as to lead to the appointment of an important committee of New York bankers, other cities being expected to follow with their own committees, to consider ways and means for giving the aid Europe needs. The New York committee was named after several informal conferences, attended by many leading bankers besides those selected for the committee, and further conferences were to be held. It was the intention to have the entire banking strength of the New York district represented in the movement. When fully organized, the committees in various sections were expected to send delegations to confer with the Federal Reserve Board, the United States Treasury, and other governmental departments which, it was understood, were already cooperating. Steps would also be taken to organize industrial and agricultural interests in much the same way, in order to secure the greatest possible coordination of the country's resources and to systematize the work of assisting Europe.

Bankers have had under consideration a plan to form a great corporation representing all private interests, with Federal aid and cooperation, for the purpose of supplying all European countries with the means of resuming industrial and agricultural enterprises, including the extension of credits to such countries. Mr. Davison in his Chicago address said he had no definite plan, but he understood the situation that confronted the world. "Continental Europe," said he, "is nearly prostrate. She needs food, materials, about everything, in fact, that America can furnish her. She owes America about $10,000,000,000. She has got to have materials, but how can she pay? One way—there are only two—would be by sending gold, and the other by exporting goods. But she can not send gold and she can not export without having first manufactured the goods," Mr. Davison proceeded to say further:

"Now, what can be done? And what is our interest, aside from the great debt owing us? If we want business to continue properly we must have an outlet for our products. Europe is our greatest customer. If we want our industries and our mines to keep operating and our farms to remain prosperous, we must have Europe as a customer. The equation sums up to this: Europe—all Europe—must have our materials, for our sake. There never was such a situation before, and as it is extraordinary, the solution must be extraordinary, but simple, too.

"First, the requirements of Europe must be coordinated. We must know just what is wanted, and these wants must be reasonable. The Governments of Europe must get away from paternalism as soon as possible, and so must we. There are some peculiar complications. For instance, there are new countries, and these must be supplied. One can not organize a corporation without capital and then go to a bank for the money that is needed. The sooner we get trade into normal channels the better it will be for all. I believe it possible to organize in Europe a committee to pass upon the demands of all countries. When this committee makes a request, we will comply.

"It is essential to coordinate our industrial and financial interests as regards exports so the proper credits can be extended, say, in cotton, steel, metals, agricultural machinery, and foodstuffs, perhaps under the form of corporations. When Poland, for example, asks for $100,000,000 in goods, including cotton, copper, tobacco, etc., the demand for cotton would be referred to the cotton organization, and so on. This cotton body would determine if the demand was normal and legitimate and would take security. This would bring about direct communication between consumer and producer. Europe no longer has false pride in asking credit; nothing will be concealed. The organizations mentioned should include everybody in the United States who wants to join.

"My suggestion is that debentures might be issued against the credits established in Europe, secured by everything given against the shipment. Every country would guarantee the debentures against it. The debentures would really be against the whole of Europe. Then the banking interests could place these debentures with the public, distributed as widely as possible. Complete agreement should exist with the Administration and with the Treasury Department, which, we know, will do everything reasonable for American trade.

"This is essentially an industrial movement for all, not a group of bankers. There is no estimate, as yet, regarding the amounts needed. A few months ago it looked overwhelming, but it does not now. The world has grown smaller. The man who thinks an economic Chinese wall can be built around America lacks knowledge."

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Board has declared that a study of financial conditions in the principal European countries shows that the currency and banking situation over there "is one of unusual difficulty." Supplies of available capital "have been reduced to a minimum basis." While the reparation to be made by the Central Powers "will have a large effect on the situation," considerably more than $3,000,000,000 "must be raised here by private initiative if the export trade of the United States is to be kept at its present level." As to what may be expected from reparation, the board said:

"What will be the effects of the reparation which is to be made by the Central Powers as a result of the peace settlement? This reparation will, of course, operate to create a one-sided balance of trade in goods, ships, and forms of capital, as well as of securities, between the Central Powers and the countries with which they transact business. It will tend, therefore, to place the recipients of reparations in possession of funds with which they may liquidate their obligations to their own citizens or to foreign countries. France, Belgium, and other Continental nations are heavily indebted to Great Britain as well as to the United States, while Great Britain likewise is a heavy debtor to this country.

"The reparation payments, while passed through the countries which are their recipients, may in the last analysis thus furnish the basis for payments to the United States designed to liquidate the advances made by this country to cover the cost of the war, save in so far as American i vestors may prefer to leave their fun actually abroad. In the latter case th effect of the reparation payment will merely that of converting a governme obligation into private security or oth evidence of indebtedness. Belgium's sha of the reparation has already been used security for the advance made by a grou of American banks under the so-calle Belgian industrial credit, and it may expected that other loans or accommodations of similar kinds will take place in th near future.

"It will, however, be some time befo the reparation thus paid will, in fac amount to more than a fraction of th sums needed to reestablish industry abroa upon anything like its prewar basi The problem of importing capital int practically all of the European countri will thus be a continuing one, and a successful basis for such importation can b found only in the assurance to individua investors in this and in other countrie which have a surplus of savings for curren requirements that there is a better fiel for the use of such savings abroad tha exists at home. It is a problem of continuous rather than of temporary financing and has reference to the ability of foreig countries to produce income throug investment rather than to produce immediately consumable goods for the purpose of reestablishing their merchandis balance."

That a great investment trust will ultimately come out of the movement wa the opinion of many financiers. As explained by the New York *Evening Post* such an investment trust "would issue its own securities, probably in the form of debentures, to raise the necessary funds and would hold as security for these debentures the obligations of various European governments." Varying rates of interest would provide funds to meet the interest on the debentures of the American corporation. Thus far the plan has merely reached a tentative stage. Details of the amount of debentures to be issued and their interest-rate remain to be determined. Even more indefinite is the scheme for the organization of American industries in groups, including textiles, iron, and steel copper, machinery, and the like. Some bankers are under the impression that these organizations "might follow in outline the export combinations that have been formed under the Webb-Pomerene export law, permitting corporations engaged in various lines of trade to pool their export business through common agencies."

One of the difficulties which the whole proposal would have to overcome, said the *Post* writer, is "the reluctance of banks and financial houses which already have foreign connections to throw their business into the common pool." Some bankers, it was thought, would feel that they were making a considerable sacrifice in turning their business into the central organization, which would naturally include banks which had no foreign connections and had never spent a dollar in establishing "good will" in other countries. Bankers have been reluctant to hazard a guess as to the amount of debentures which might be offered, or the interest-rate they would bear. An official of one of the leading trust companies was quoted as saying that if it were planned at present to sell $1,000,000,000 debentures at 5½ per cent., the whole scheme "might have

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ATENTS
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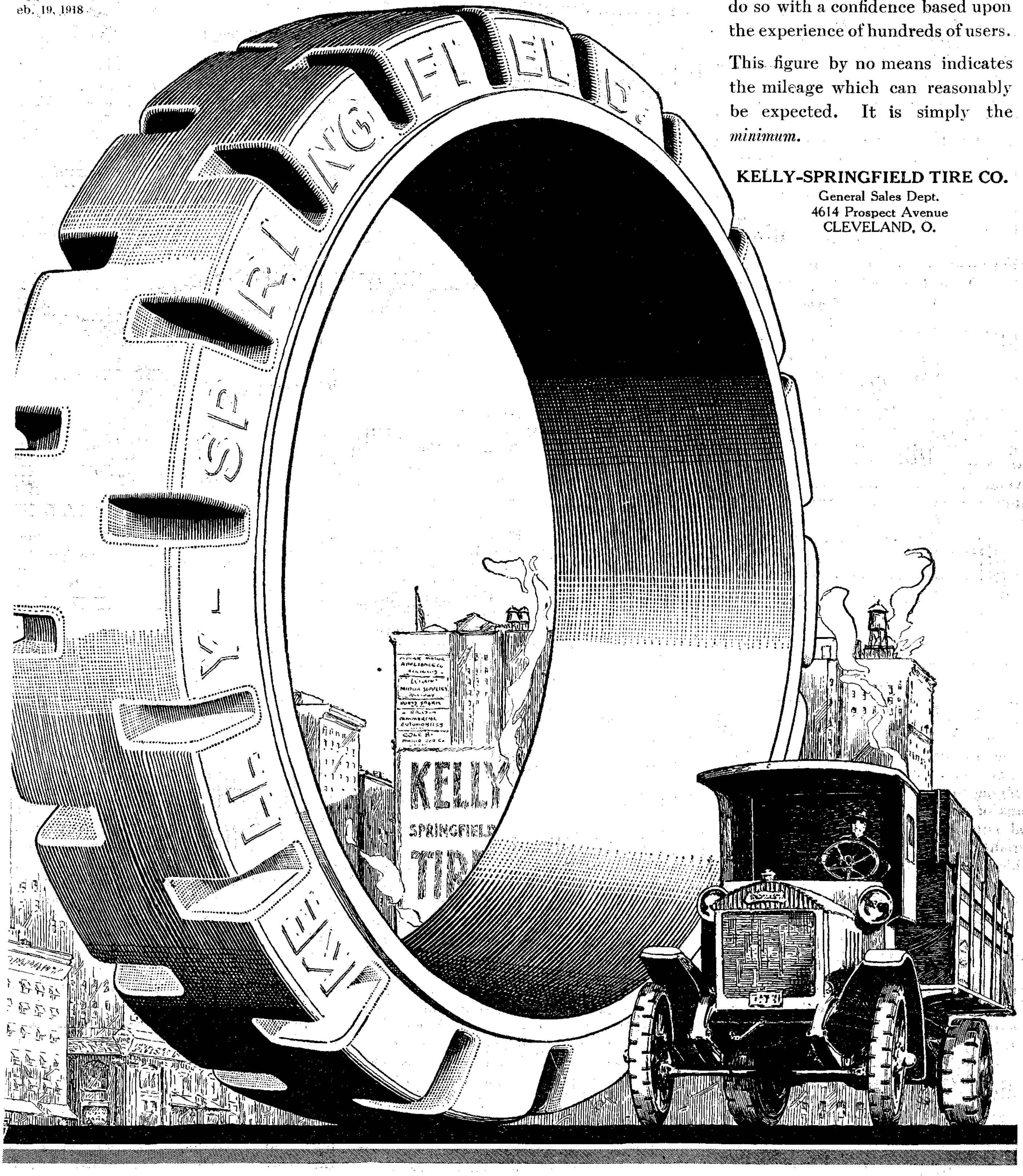

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Be careful when you take your second investment step.

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to be revised if conditions should change before the details could be arranged." In some editorial comments on the project, as "one of the most notable economic undertakings of our day," *The Evening Post* made statements indicating clearly its conviction of the ability of this country to give this aid:

"It will be equally an essential part of the great undertaking that the bankers and industrialists of Europe should similarly organize, alike for the purpose of supervising each country's real requirements and of providing for the proper financial machinery. A certain participation by the governments, both here and in Europe, will undoubtedly be necessary. But the plan as now announced takes the ground, and in our opinion very wisely, that the problem must in the main be solved by private initiative.

"It is a momentous problem. From the view-point of practicability, it involves the salient questions: whether the American people are financially able to shoulder this great responsibility; whether the American investor will be willing to subscribe to the stock or debentures of the corporation (whose necessary capital might far exceed that of the largest company ever heretofore organized), and, finally, whether the obligations, issued and pledged by the European countries which import the goods, will be sound and secure investments. We suppose that discussion will especially converge on the last of these considerations.

"There has been more or less talk of late regarding a 'ruined Europe.' Sometimes the supposition seems to be that the recent European belligerents can never regain their previous place in productive industry; more often, it assumes that they can neither pay their war-debts nor endure the pressure of the annual interest payments. Both suggestions make considerable appeal to people who merely compare present conditions and present indebtedness with those which arose in similar junctures of the past, and whose mind is staggered by the magnitude of the sums involved. Yet it is altogether reasonable to ask whether due allowance is made, when yielding to such apprehensions, for the lessons which the war itself has taught concerning the accumulated wealth and the financial capabilities of the nations.

"This is a question on which even experienced judgment has notoriously gone astray in every previous period of war and *post-bellum* reconstruction. No Englishman would have admitted in 1796 that England could add in the next two decades $2,800,000,000 to her public debt, and pay the interest on it afterward. The suggestion, in 1860, that in the five next years the United States could sustain an increase of its public debt from $90,000,000 to $2,300,000,000, and could do so while its tax bill rose from $52,000,000 to $557,000,000, would have been rejected out of hand by Wall Street itself.

"Even when these impossible results had been achieved, it was widely held on both occasions that the people must have exhausted their resources. But nothing of the sort resulted; instead of that, the nations concerned, after a few years of readjustment and reaction, found themselves entering an era of enlarged activity and prosperity. It is not the soundest reasoning to infer, because the debts and tax-revenue have been raised these past five years to heights unimagined even in 1815 and 1865, that they are therefore financially unbearable. This reasoning led to the wholly erroneous prediction of 1914, that Europe had not the economic power to finance a war like this for more than a year or two. Europe did finance it, thereby disclosing sources of enhanced financial power which will not have disappeared when the war is over. What we have learned since 1914 is that a thousand millions, in this era of enhanced financial power and accumulated resou means apparently little more to the nomic capacity of the nations than a dred millions meant half a century ago

"The ability of the United Stat do its necessary part in this work c construction will hardly be questi in the light of recent experience. A c try which could raise some sixteen bil for its government loans in little more a twelvemonth, and could do so whi annual taxes had been increased seve over the prewar budget, and which is on top of these enormous payments, s ing evidence of overflowing invest capital, is a country to which an a of this sort may reasonably be n This is certainly not the less true whe wealth acquired through our export is accumulating, in present values, by thousand million dollars annually against a maximum yearly increment fore the war, of less than $700,000,0

"The disposition of our capitalists investors to subscribe their money t undertaking will presently be te For the present, the probability as to attitude must be judged at least regard to the resources of our people, t great stake which they know our cou to possess in Europe's rehabilitatio the testimony of all history to the re of such investment, made with discrin tion at times like this, and to the fact the war itself has familiarized our investment community with the in ment securities of Europe."

## PROMISES OF A REVIVAL IN BUILDING

Notwithstanding the continued costs of labor and materials, *Dun's R* finds that "another month has adde the multiplying evidences of reviva building activities." The permits for construction issued at 104 leading ce in the United States during May, acc ing to its returns, involved an estim expenditure of $94,284,615. This was 1 per cent. in excess of the aggregate of 743,448 for May, 1918, while it follo a gain of 89.5 per cent. at 101 citie April, this year, and one of 54.5 per at 102 centers in March. From many tions, it has received reports "of a ma expansion of actual building operati with less difficulty experienced in financing of new projects." The b seems to be spreading, however, that immediate or appreciable decline in struction costs is probable." As a wh *The Review* believes that "in view of great pressure for housing accommodati both for dwelling and business purpo expectations of pronounced activity in building industry and allied lines ap well founded." Figures in detail for ci are given as follows:

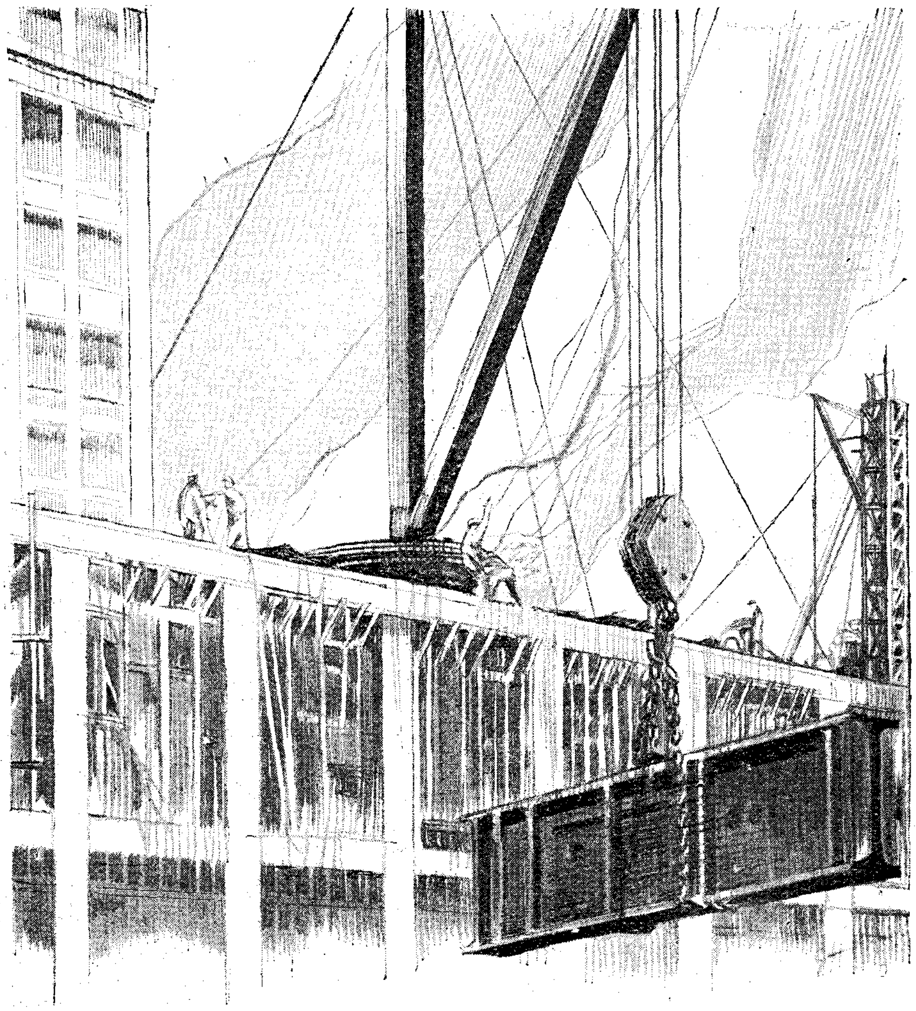
| *May* | *1919* | *19* |
|---|---|---|
| Akron | $2,926,090 | $53 |
| Albany | 158,370 | 9 |
| Allentown | 174,650 | 7 |
| Atlanta | 1,171,578 | 43 |
| Baltimore | 1,612,412 | 44 |
| Binghamton | 131,376 | 4 |
| Birmingham | 226,821 | 9 |
| Boston | 2,178,095 | 91 |
| Bridgeport | 428,068 | 35 |
| Buffalo | 1,041,000 | 81 |
| Butte | 62,650 | 7 |
| Camden | 426,624 | 6 |
| Canton | 577,021 | 33 |
| Charleston, W. Va. | 106,620 | 147 |
| Chicago | 7,190,200 | 3,75 |
| Cincinnati | 1,539,855 | 80 |
| Cleveland | 3,378,375 | 1,45 |
| Covington | 64,170 | 3 |
| Dallas | 556,545 | 91 |
| Davenport | 275,760 | 262 |
| Dayton | 786,370 | 32 |
| Denver | 928,180 | 541 |
| Des Moines | 243,900 | 461 |
| Detroit | 6,712,890 | 1,811 |
| Duluth | 455,165 | 340 |
| East St. Louis | 71,710 | 124 |
| El Paso | 159,500 | 73 |
| Erie | 270,000 | 192 |
| Evansville | 49,535 | 29 |
| Fort Smith | 73,000 | 50 |
| Fort Wayne | 271,478 | 74 |
| Fort Worth | 486,885 | 605 |

| *May* | *1919* | *1918* |
|---|---|---|
| rand Rapids | $328,624 | $92,712 |
| arrisburg | 173,275 | 29,250 |
| artford | 583,548 | 473,841 |
| ouston | 571,047 | 182,537 |
| dianapolis | 1,156,000 | 315,525 |
| acksonville | 177,116 | 43,510 |
| ersey City | 403,748 | 504,244 |
| ansas City, Kan. | 107,180 | 65,450 |
| ansas City, Mo | 883,665 | 589,900 |
| awrence | 85,620 | 27,655 |
| incoln | 221,330 | 91,330 |
| os Angeles | 2,078,295 | 1,305,846 |
| ouisville | 402,545 | 416,719 |
| owell | 156,680 | 53,226 |
| anchester | 112,655 | 40,486 |
| iami | 564,200 | 202,475 |
| ilwaukee | 2,024,640 | 552,934 |
| inneapolis | 1,370,750 | 630,155 |
| uskogee | 74,020 | 9,915 |
| ashville | 163,569 | 95,894 |
| ewark | 1,327,717 | 677,828 |
| ew Bedford | 359,300 | 81,950 |
| ew Haven | 575,554 | 255,199 |
| ew Orleans | 652,009 | 137,649 |
| orfolk | 999,277 | 237,530 |
| akland | 551,492 | 377,942 |
| klahoma City | 746,012 | 371,025 |
| maha | 1,042,220 | 504,205 |
| aterson | 352,690 | 230,870 |
| eoria | 128,716 | 122,628 |
| hiladelphia | 5,960,140 | 1,672,050 |
| ittsburg | 1,426,214 | 582,950 |
| ortland, Me | 52,506 | 89,727 |
| ortland, Ore | 813,545 | 2,310,590 |
| ueblo | 91,521 | 26,675 |
| eading | 82,550 | 96,475 |
| ichmond | 815,910 | 93,155 |
| ochester | 722,878 | 177,730 |
| acramento | 99,675 | 56,647 |
| aginaw | 468,157 | 22,165 |
| t. Joseph | 77,690 | 34,900 |
| t. Louis | 1,224,325 | 792,325 |
| t. Paul | 1,713,234 | 1,280,397 |
| alt Lake | 353,925 | 420,850 |
| an Antonio | 285,658 | 773,880 |
| an Francisco | 1,255,075 | 857,010 |
| avannah | 81,950 | 15,925 |
| chenectady | 170,820 | 153,194 |
| cranton | 66,575 | 61,245 |
| eattle | 1,442,605 | 863,764 |
| hreveport | 192,982 | 87,190 |
| ioux City | 441,900 | 415,360 |
| outh Bend | 1,127,715 | 75,095 |
| pringfield, Ill | 105,748 | 80,500 |
| pringfield, Mass | 521,056 | 172,760 |
| uperior | 83,980 | 149,900 |
| yracuse | 613,554 | 313,105 |
| acoma | 280,140 | 458,819 |
| ampa | 85,705 | 50,015 |
| erre Haute | 53,888 | 45,978 |
| oledo | 729,875 | 454,875 |
| opeka | 91,112 | 23,000 |
| renton | 279,964 | 58,129 |
| roy | 45,898 | 45,515 |
| tica | 303,950 | 97,830 |
| ashington | 1,648,609 | 770,097 |
| heeling | 91,698 | 42,953 |
| ilkes-Barre | 81,199 | 57,199 |
| ilmington | 143,806 | 340,030 |
| orcester | 572,005 | 164,058 |
| oungstown | 368,698 | 769,580 |
| Total | $78,176,822 | $39,228,094 |
| ew York City: | | |
| Manhattan | $2,648,750 | $982,850 |
| Bronx | 1,798,050 | 488,350 |
| Brooklyn | 5,867,609 | 2,323,220 |
| Queens | 5,435,270 | 1,571,465 |
| Richmond | 358,123 | 149,469 |
| Total | $16,107,793 | $5,515,354 |
| ay, 104 cities | $94,284,615 | $44,743,448 |
| pril, 101 " | 73,366,125 | 38,718,202 |
| March, 102 " | 51,282,735 | 33,197,513 |
| ebruary, 97 " | 29,974,283 | 25,275,348 |
| anuary, 91 " | 18,992,972 | 25,245,136 |
| December 101 " | 16,320 984 | 28,656,867 |
| November, 99 " | 15,351,136 | 37,831,454 |
| ctober, 106 " | 22,401,591 | 41,849,528 |

## WHAT SOME OF THE LEADING WALL-STREET STOCKS HAVE DONE

*The Odd Lot Review* has compiled a table to show what have been the prices of eleven well-known active industrial stocks for four periods ending in June this year, and including the day before war was declared by Germany on Russia in 1914 as follows:

| | *Beginning of War, July 30, 1914* | *High 1915–1916* | *Armistice, Nov. 12, 1918* | *Present Price* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steel—U. S. Steel. | 51⅞ | 89½–129¾ | 99⅜ | 108¼ |
| Copper—Anac'da. | 25 | 91⅝–105⅜ | 71⅜ | 73½ |
| Leather—Central Leather | 28 | 61¼–123 | 60⅞ | 103 |
| Wool—Am. Wol'n | 12 | 57½– 58⅞ | 50¼ | 115 |
| Motors — General Motors | 58⅞ | 172 –135 | 129⅝ | 223⅝ |
| Shipping—Marine Preferred | 3 | 77⅜–125⅝ | 119⅞ | 118⅞ |
| Equipment—Am. Car & Fdry | 44⅛ | 98 – 78½ | 85⅜ | 106¾ |
| Tobacco — United Cigar Stores | 80½ | 114½–110 | 102½ | 149 |
| Chemical—Virginia-Carolina | 21 | 52 – 51 | 58½ | 75½ |
| Rubber — U. S. Rubber | 45 | 74¾– 70¾ | 71¾ | 114⅛ |
| Oil — Mexican Petroleum | 53 | 124½–129⅝ | 165½ | 185¼ |



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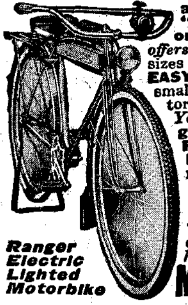

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## AS TO THE OUTLOOK FOR COTTON

According to such information as *The Wall Street Journal* has been able to gather, the outlook now for cotton is for a maximum of 17,500,000 bales, old and new. The present crop promise is for under 13,000,000 bales. Weather meanwhile has continued unfavorable, and "might easily produce a crisis crop." As matters are, the supply "will barely match need." Meanwhile "it is a mathematical certainty that in the year beginning August 1, 1919, the world will need at least 16,500,000 bales of American cotton." Assuming that financiers look upon the world-situation as a whole, and production again fills the channels of trade, "the next important question is the supply of cotton." The writer continues:

"The source of supply is whatever is left over at the end of the year and the crop now growing. In present prospects, the total will approximate 17,500,000 bales. On August 1, 1918, the supply of American cotton was as follows, in running bales:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Old cotton on hand | 3,890,105 | |
| Crop of 1918–1919 | 11,883,138 | 15,778,243 |

From this deduct:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mill consumption August 1, 1918, to May 31, 1919 | 4,783,319 | |
| Exports Aug. 1, '18, to May 31, '19 | 4,444,849 | 9,228,168 |
| Balance on hand June 1, 1919 | | 6,550,075 |

"Should domestic consumption and exports run on the same average as the past three months for the balance of the season, the surplus on August 1, 1919, would be 4,500,000 bales as a maximum. Acreage of present crop is not yet known. The areas of the past five years with production and average yield per acre is given as follows:

| | *Acres Planted* | *Bales Produced* | *Pounds of Lint Per Acre* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 | 37,025,000 | 12,888,122 | 159.6 |
| 1917 | 34,925,000 | 12,398,777 | 159.7 |
| 1916 | 35,994,000 | 12,790,798 | 156.6 |
| 1915 | 32,107,000 | 12,055,172 | 170.3 |
| 1914 | 37,406,000 | 16,791,549 | 209.2 |

"Present acreage is probably from 8 to 10 per cent. less than last year. Grassy fields may cause more than usual abandonment, so the area may be conservatively estimated at 43,500,000 acres. On this area the condition on May 25 was officially estimated at 75.6 per cent. of normal, compared with a ten-year average of 79.2. The low yield per acre and small crops of the past three years were principally caused by drought in Texas and Oklahoma and lack of fertilizers in the older States. Last year Texas and Oklahoma planted 15,000,000 acres and in great measure the size of the crop depends upon con tions there.

"Statistics show that when Deceml rainfall is plentiful, Texas almost variably produces a large yield per ac This year, both States are full of wat They have 'a large crop in the soil.' Cl weather in time to cultivate the crop fore it is choked by the grass is need now. Soil conditions of the whole cott belt are good, but the crop is late a small, and wet weather has delayed c tivation. Clear and hot growing weat is needed at once. Fertilizers are scar and so is labor. But the prospects of extraordinary price should stimulate t planter to unusual efforts to give the cr the best cultivation possible.

"The crop is largely a weather propo tion, and when near maturity is depende upon the mercy of the frost. All that c be said at this early date is that it ent the first summer month, small, late, a needing cultivation, but with a gre abundance of moisture in the soil; wh the hoodoo of a 'wet May' may be ov come by improved cultivation this mon and next, if the weather permits.

"Estimates at this time are so pure tentative that the Department of Agric ture does not even attempt it. On pr ent prospects, however, an initial estima of 13,000,000 bales might be justifiabl but with the reservation that changes the weather may easily produce a lar crop, or a crisis. The initial estimate 13,000,000 bales, plus a possible 4,500,0 of old cotton, makes a maximum of 17 500,000 bales, against a demonstrated ne of at least 16,500,000 bales. This wou leave no more than 1,000,000 bales margi whereas this country alone usually carri nearly 3,000,000 bales over from o season to another. Enough to go aroun but none to spare."

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**Music Hath Charms.**—" Why do you always dine where there's an orchestra? "

" As a matter of precaution. Sometime the music helps me to forget the food, and sometimes the food helps me to forget the music."—*London Blighty.*

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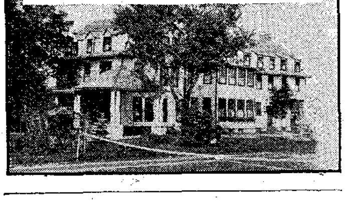

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# THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

*eaders will please bear in mind that no notice l be taken of anonymous communications.*

'J. M. H.," Wagoner, Okla.—"Please give plural for *right-of-way*, if it has a plural."

*Right of way* is three words and not one, and plural is *rights of way*.

"W. D. W.," Marietta, Ohio.—"In a conversy where there is (of course) difference opinion. which is the proper form of expression 'She differs *with* you as to the facts,' or 'She fers *from* you as to the facts'?"

Dr. Vizetelly in his "Desk-Book of Errors in glish" says: "One thing may *differ from* other, or one person may *differ from* another, in physique; but one person may *differ with* other in opinion." Therefore, "She *differs th* you as to the facts" is correct.

"B. W.," Scott City, Kan.—"Please give me correct pronunciation of the name *Pétain*."

The name *Pétain* is correctly pronounced *pe"tan' e* as in *prey*, *a* as in *fat*, *n* with a nasal sound.

"J. W. G.," Gurley, Ala.—"Kindly explain w and why the days get shorter and shorter til December 21, then suddenly get longer d longer until June 21, and then back to the ortest again."

The earth moves round the sun in an ellipse ich is nearly a circle. It continually repeats e same course and the same set of conditions ntinually recur in consequence. The sun may said, in popular language, to be roughly posite the middle or equator of the earth, but ring a portion of the course the north end of e earth is tilted toward the sun, and in conquence, more than half of that end of the globe visible from the sun (and *vice versa*). Hence, the earth revolves on its axis, more than half the twenty-four hours is daylight, and the region the north pole is for a short period in conual light, giving rise to the well-known phenomenon of the midnight sun. At another poron of the course, conditions are reversed, and the ng days occur in the southern hemisphere. one set of conditions gradually changes into e other, the length of the day and the seasons adually change. In scientific language the ange may be stated to be due to the change of sition of the sun in the ecliptic which is the parent path of the sun in the visible heaven nong the fixed stars.

"A. L. C.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"A friend mine and I have had a dispute as to whether o persons can *assemble* or not. My friend ates that two persons *meet* and do not *assemble*. hold that while two persons do *meet*, on the her hand, they can *assemble*, such as: 'Two of e members are *assembled* in the hall.' Will you ease decide which is correct?"

The word *assemble* connotes the gathering gether of more persons than two. Ordinarily o persons can not be said to *assemble*. In the ntence you quote, the word *assembled* implies at more members are expected shortly and that e two members present are carrying out a ortion of the *assembling* which all the members re in the act of completing. The use of *asmbled* in such a case is unnecessary. "Two of he members are in the hall" is sufficient.

"W. A. B.," Amsterdam, N. Y.—"(1) Refering to the quotation in act iii, sc. 3, 'Troilus and ressida,' 'One touch of *nature* makes the whole orld kin': in using this quotation would it be roper to write *nature* with a capital *n*, that is, it just as proper to personify *nature* in using his quotation as not to do so? (2) What is the ource of and use for the lightning-bug's light? 3) Referring to the theory that flint consists f the mineralized bodies of animals, does recent cience justify this, and what are the proofs?"

(1) As the author did not do so himself, why hould you? (2) For the use and causes of the light n the firefly and other insects, see the "New nternational Encyclopedia," volume 14, pages 70–472. (3) Microscopic examination of flint hows that it contains spicules of sponges and rustules of diatoms, which have suggested that hese served as a nucleus around which the silica was deposited from solution, but the mode of ormation of flint is still in doubt and recent science has not furnished any proof.

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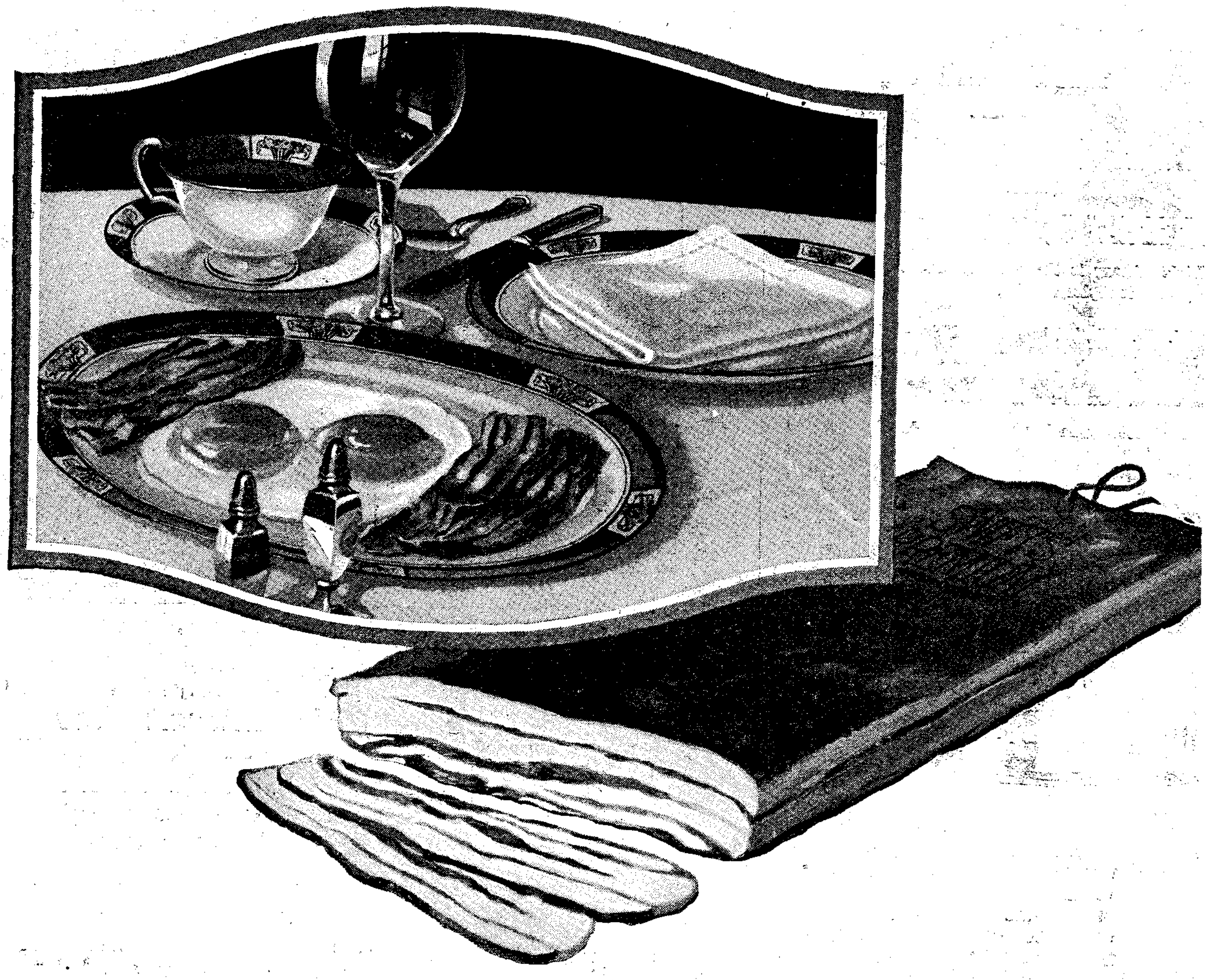

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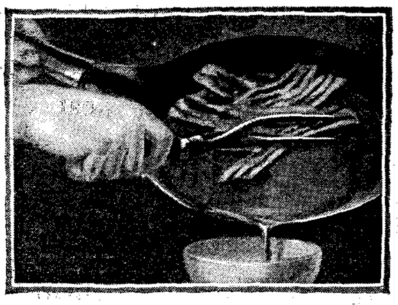
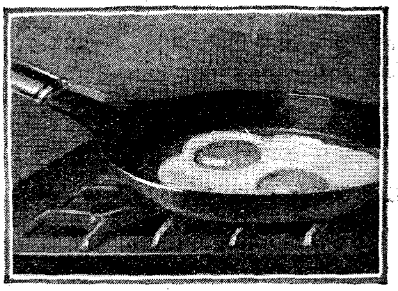
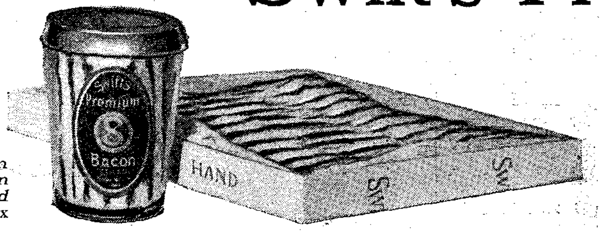


To fry bacon to perfection—cook it slowly, turn it constantly and pour off the drippings as quickly as they form



When you want a breakfast that is the very acme of goodness, cook eggs slowly in drippings from Swift's Premium Bacon, sprinkle with salt, pepper and paprika, and serve with the bacon slices

## Swift's Premium Bacon



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